



GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICT PILIBHIT



UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



PILIBHIT

KAJLASH NARAIN PANDE

State Editor

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PREFACE

This is the forty-ninth in the series of the revised district gazetteers of the State which are being published under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The first official document of this type relating to the area covered by the district of Pilibhit was published in 1879 and was known as the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North Provinces of India, Part I, Vol. V, Rohilkhand Division*, a work prepared by E. T. Atkinson and H.C. Conybeare. In 1909 was published H. R. Nevill's *Pilibhit : A Gazetteer*, being Volume XVIII of the *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, which was supplemented by Volumes B, C and D in 1915, 1928 and 1934 respectively. The different sources utilised in the preparation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book. The statistics used in the gazetteer are based on the census data of 1961 and 1971 in general.

The work on the Pilibhit District Gazetteer was started in the time of Sri D. P. Varun, State Editor, and was continued under the able guidance and supervision of my predecessors. However, the final shape could be given to this gazetteer only recently. In this task I was ably assisted by the Editors and the Compilation Officers of my department, without whose help it could not have been possible for me to bring this volume to the present shape.

I shall like to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the State Advisory Board and to all those officials and non-officials, who have helped me in bringing out this volume.

LUCKNOW :

January 25, 1984

K. N. PANDE.

FOREWARD

The revised Gazetteer of district Pilibhit is in your hands. The delays between the writing, printing and final publication of this Gazetteer are regrettable indeed. These were for many causes at various levels and are not excused for that account. Ordinarily, the delays could be explained away, or ignored, but such an attempt would only weaken our resolve and effectiveness in future. It will remain our concern to go deep into our lapses, hoping that our admissions would work towards better and timely results.

2. The Gazetteer could also have been up-dated with the figures of the Census of 1981 but this would hold up its publication by some more years. District Gazetteer department is presently short of hands and there is a sizable lag of work of other districts. It is hoped that problems of the department will also be soon sorted out, our aims clarified, budget increased so that the Supplements to all the present Gazetteers based on latest socio-economic data are published within the decade.

3. The volume presents a broad and reliable profile useful for public concerned with the general affairs of the district. The Gazetteers are also much sought after documents containing material, widely acknowledged as primary source of information, on the geography, society and economy of the district.

4. Needless to say we will be obliged if suggestions for the improvement of the Gazetteer in the light of our common experience of forty years of nation's independence, are sent to the department.

20th April, 1988,
Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow.

D. S. RAWAT,
STATE EDITOR.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Preface</i>	
<i>Forward</i>	
<i>Advisory Board</i>	
<i>Chapter</i>	
I General	1
II History	6
III People	50
IV Agriculture and Irrigation	85
V Industries	103
VI Banking, Trade and Commerce	114
VII Communications	128
VIII Miscellaneous Occupations	137
IX Economic Trends	143
X General Administration	160
XI Revenue Administration	165
XII Law and Order and Justice	186
XIII Other Departments	100
XIV Local Self-government	204
XV Education and Culture	221
XVI Medical and Public Health	236
XVII Other Social Services	252
XVIII Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations	258
XIX Places of Interest	268
<i>Appendix</i>	
Conversion Factors	277
Glossary	279
Bibliography	281
Index	287
<i>Description of Illustrations</i>	
1. Jama Masjid, Pilibhit	39
2. Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory— Ltd., Mahjola	105
3. Lalit Hari Government Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit	230
4. Main Gate of Gauri Shankar Temple, Pilibhit	276
5. Historical Gate, Kotwali Road, Pilibhit	272
6. Bareilly Gate, Pilibhit	272

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The present town is of comparatively recent origin but there is still a village known as 'Old Pilibhit' standing on the left bank of the Khakra about 5 km. to the north-east near the road to Neoria. This village had always been occupied by the Banjaras of the Periya clan. It is supposed that Pilibhit is the corruption of Periya Bhit or the village mound of the Periyas and also that the name Pilibhit has been derived from a yellow mud wall which once surrounded the district.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

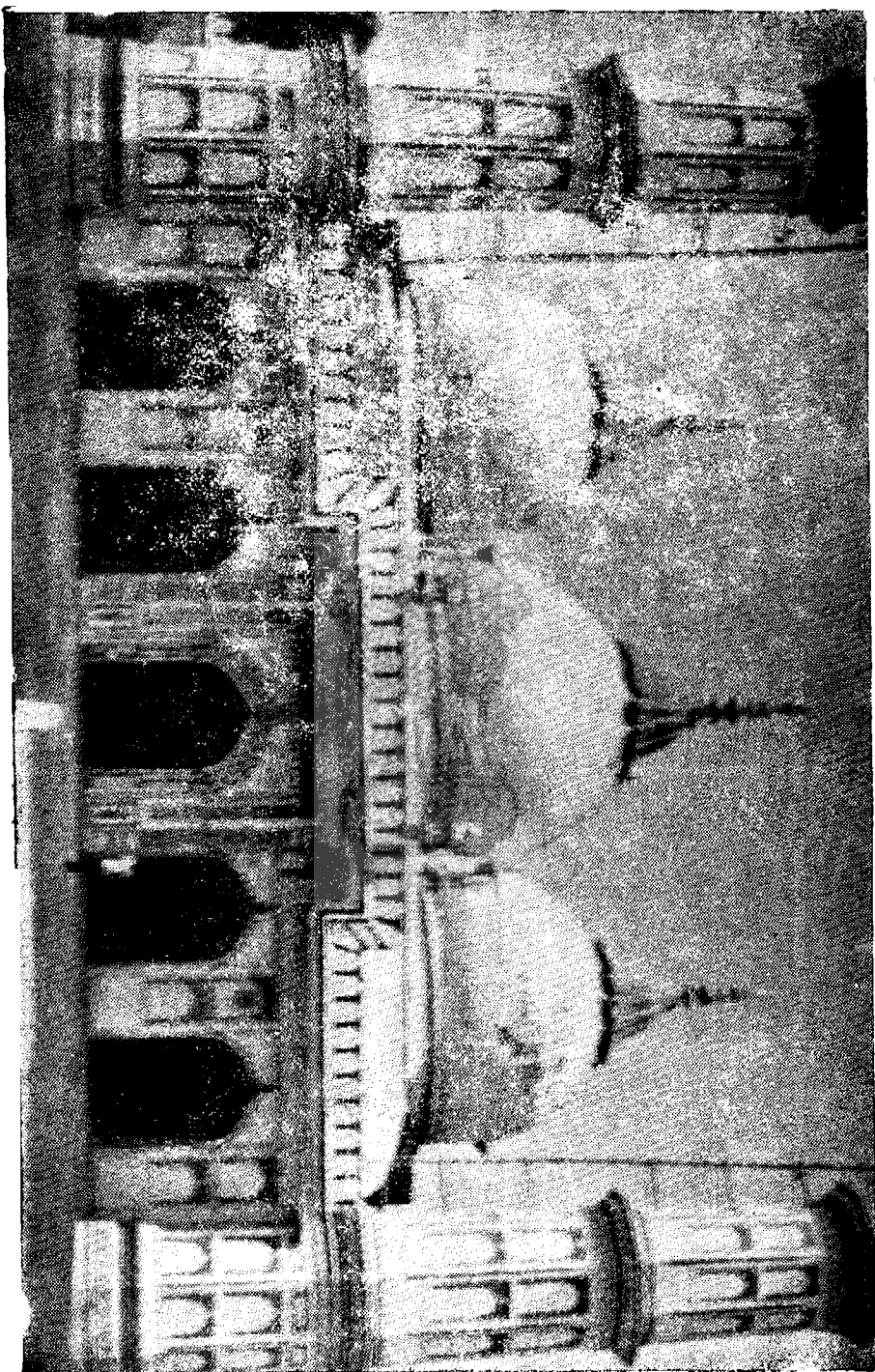
Location and Boundaries—The district of Pilibhit is the north-eastern most district of the Rohilkhand Division which is situated in the sub-Himalayan belt on the boundary of Nepal. It lies between the parallels of 28°6' and 28°53' north latitude and the meridians of 79°57' and 80°27' east longitude. On the north are the district Naini Tal and the territory of Nepal, on the south lies the Shahjahanpur district, on the east the district is flanked for a short distance by district Kheri and for the remaining distance by the Shahjahanpur district and on the west lies the district of Bareilly.

Area—According to the central statistical organisation the district had an area of 3,504 sq. km. on July 1, 1971, occupying 49th position in the State.

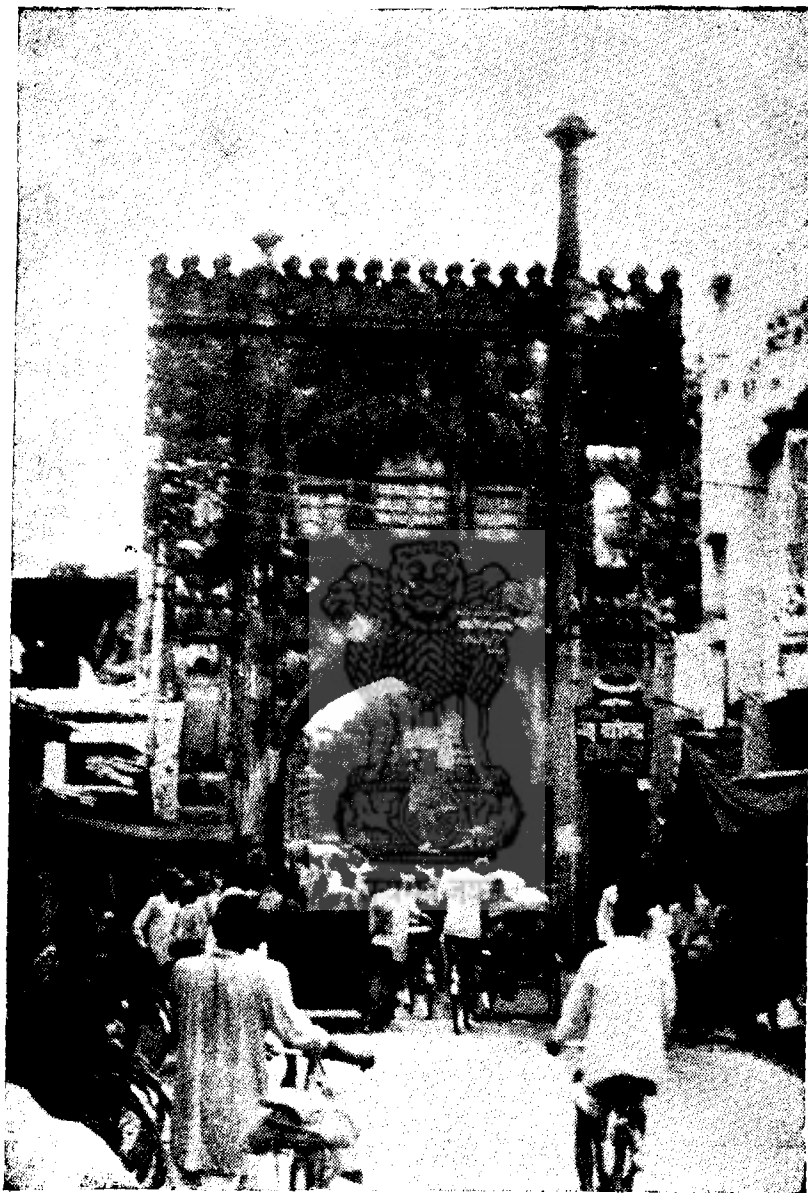
Population—According to the census of 1971, the district occupied 47th position in the State in respect of population which was 7,52,114 (including 3,40,555 females). The rural areas were inhabited by 6,49,304 persons (2,93,502 females) and the urban by 1,02,810 persons (47,053 females).

HISTORY OF DISTRICT AS ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

In 1801 when Rohilkhand was ceded to the British Pilibhit was a pargana of the district of Bareilly, which lost it in 1853, the arrangement being temporary and the tract being again united with Bareilly in 1841. In 1871 was formed the Pilibhit subdivision comprising Jahanabad, Pilibhit and Puranpur which was eventually converted into a separate district in November, 1879.



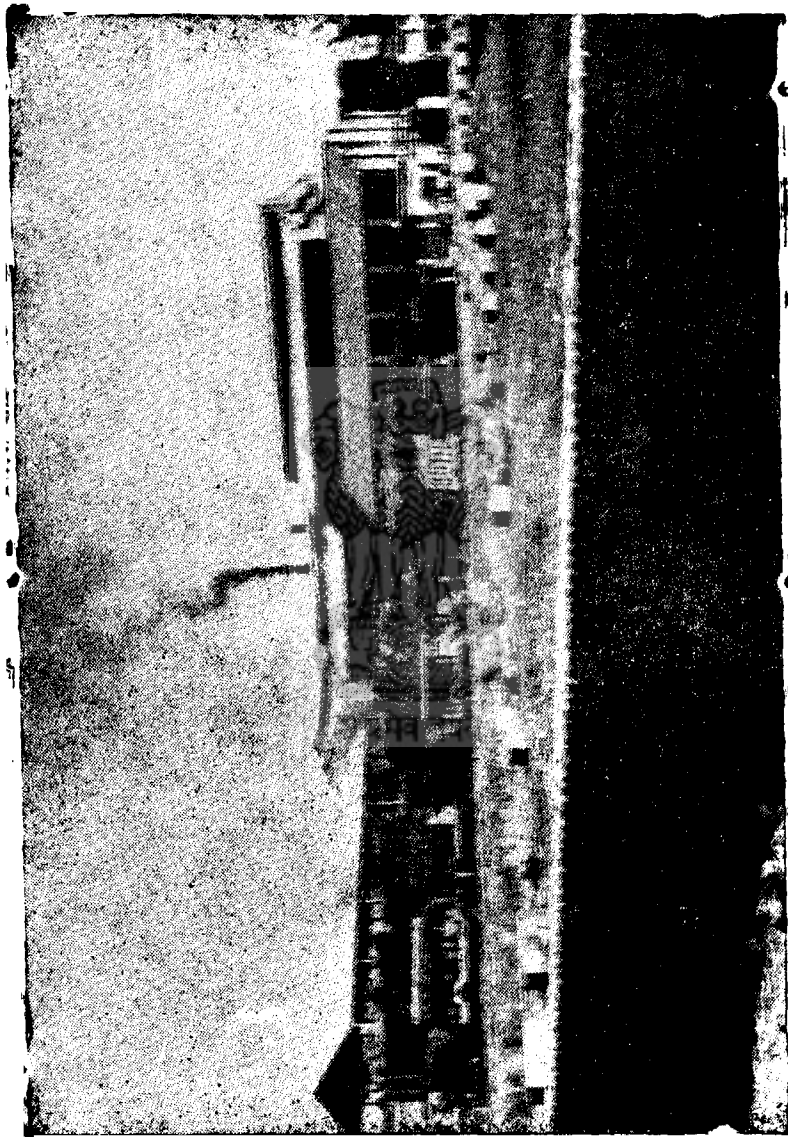
Jama Masjid, Pilibhit



Bareilly Gate, Pilibhit



Historical Gate, Kotwaji Road, Pilibhit



Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd, Majnora

At the introduction of British rule the parganas of Pilibhit, Jahanabad and Bisalpur were formed into separate tahsils. Puranpur was united for this purpose with Khutar. A redistribution of the area was effected in 1824, when the Bisalpur tahsil contained the parganas of Bisalpur and Marauri, which afterwards became a single area; Jahanabad was joined with Richha to form tahsil Parewa and Pilibhit with Bilheri, the headquarters being at Pilibhit. In 1851 Bilheri and the other *tarai* pargana were taken under direct management and in 1863 Richha was attached to the new Baheri tahsil, pargana Jahanabad being assigned to Pilibhit which also received Puranpur on its transfer in 1865. The latter, in 1871, **became a subtahsil dependent on Pilibhit. The promotion of Puranpur into a full tahsil occurred in 1879, while Bisalpur throughout remained a separate subdivision. Thus the area is now divided into three tahsils and four parganas Puranpur and Bisalpur constituting individual tahsils and parganas and the tahsil of Pilibhit comprising the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad.**

The boundaries between Nepal and Pilibhit were realigned in 1916 by a committee consisting of officers of the British and the Nepalese governments. The result was that an area comprising 1261.76 sq. km. was transferred from the Pilibhit district in exchange for 2087.52 sq. km. transferred from Nepal.

In 1953, village Tigri, which covered an area of 1.7 sq. km. of the Pilibhit tahsil, was transferred to the Richha tahsil of the Naini Tal district. Since then no changes of boundary have taken place.

SUBDIVISIONS, TAHSILS AND THANAS

The district has three subdivisions—Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Puranpur, each forming a tahsil of the same name.

The tahsil and subdivision of Pilibhit is the north-western portion of the district. Lying to the west of the Puranpur tahsil, it is separated from it for nearly its entire length by the river Mela. To its south is the Bisalpur tahsil, the dividing line in this case being conventional. It extends westwards as far as the Baheri and Nawabganj tahsils of the Bareilly district and to the north are the Bilheri, Nanakmata and Kilpuri parganas of the Naini Tal district. According to the census of 1971, it had 475 villages and a town covering an area of 949.5 sq. km. with a population of 3,25,340 (female 1,49,024).

Tahsil Bisalpur forms the southern subdivision of the district. It is a compact and fairly homogeneous tract of land which extends southwards in the form of a broad wedge, between Bareilly and Shahjahanpur from the boundaries of the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils, marching with

the former on the north and with the latter on the north-east. To the west lie the Nawabganj and Faridpur tahsils of Bareilly, and to the south and east are the Tihar and Pawayan tahsils of Shahjahanpur. The eastern boundary is formed throughout by the river Khanaut, which flows in a deep and unchanging bed. On the west, the dividing line between this district and Bareilly is marked only in parts by the Deoha river and for about half the distance it is purely artificial. The Deoha is subject to considerable variations in its course, with the result that the area of Bisalpur is apt to change from time to time. According to the census of 1971, it had 471 villages and a town covering an area of 1,080 sq. km. with a population of 2,64,825 (females 1,18,671).

Puranpur is the eastern tahsil and subdivision of the district. It comprises the single pargana of Puranpur, though formerly it was divided into Puranpur and Sabna. It includes a very large tract of country, extending eastwards from Pilibhit and Bisalpur to the Kheri district. To the south lies the Shahjahanpur district, to the north and north-east the territory of Nepal. According to the census of 1971 it had 393 villages and a town covering an area of 1,697.2 sq. km. with a population of 1,61,949 (females 72,860).

Thanas—For the purpose of police administration there are 10 thanas in the district which are divided into three police circles, some particulars about them being given in Chapter XII of this Volume.

TOPOGRAPHY

In its general appearance the district presents diverse features and topographically may be divided into several distinct tracts. In the north and north-west the tract is a continuation of the *tarai*. The southern portion of the Bisalpur tahsil is similar in most respects to the adjacent tracts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The eastern and smaller section approximates rather to the undeveloped forest areas of Kheri, though with the spread of cultivation the dissimilarity between Puranpur and the rest of the district is gradually becoming less marked. The district is a gentle, undulating plain, intersected by numerous streams which flow mainly in a southerly direction, following the slope of the land. Though there are no hills, the level surface is varied by many troughs and depressions, marking the beds of the rivers and watercourses which carry off the surface drainage. These low basins, known by the name of *khadar*, differ greatly in character from the upland or *bangar*, through which run the watersheds. Apart from these inequalities, the slope of the country from north to south is more or less uniform, the surface of the uplands being varied only by slight undulation which are scarcely perceptible in most places, though towards the south they occasionally

rise in well defined ridges and low sand-hills in addition to the natural division into *khadar* and *bangar*, there is a conventional distinction between the *mar* and *desh*, the latter denoting the open country of the plains and the former the sub-Himalayan forest tract, of which only a small portion is now included in the north of the district.

There is a lowlying belt on the north-eastern extremity of the district. The tract is cut off from the rest of the district by a belt of forest which extends all along the Chauka and also occupies the northern and western portions of Puranpur. The area thus enclosed is an open plain with a light soil, drained by numerous streams that rise in the moist country on the inner edge of the forest zone. The western belt of the forest extends into the Pilibhit and Bisalpur tahsils, stretching southwards for a considerable distance on either side of the Mala. When the river is crossed, the aspect changes greatly. At first there is the usual line of forest villages but beyond this there is an open expanse of well-tilled country, with a fertile loam or clay soil, varied by narrow strips of a lighter texture along the high banks of the drainage channels. Its character changes gradually from that of the *tarai* in the northern portions of the Pilibhit tahsil to that of the open Ganga plain in Bisalpur. A large portion of Bisalpur has all the characteristics of the upland *bangar*.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Rivers

The rivers of the district belong to several distinct systems. In the north a comparatively narrow strip is drained by the Sarda. The central cultivated portion of pargana Puranpur is the source of several streams which unite to form the Gomati. The valley of the latter river is bounded on the west by a fairly well defined watershed running north and south, beyond which the drainage is effected by the Deoha and its numerous affluents. The area comprised in this system extends over nearly one-half of the district but the western portion of pargana Jahanabad is separated from the rest by a water parting marked by the line of the Kailas canal, to the west of which the drainage passes into the tributary streams of the eastern Bahgul, an important feeder of the Ramganga. The chief rivers of the district are the Sarda with its tributaries the Chauka and the Ul, the Gomati, the Khanaut, the Deoha and the Mala (Katna).

Sarda—Up to the point it leaves the hills, close to Tanakpur in the Naini Tal district, the Sarda is known as the Kali, this being the name given to the largest of the contributory streams which go to form the river. A large proportion of the volume is derived from the Saryu,

western Ramganga, Gori and Dauli, which rise in different parts of the snowy range. Below Tanakpur the name Sarda is generally employed to denote the river but soon after leaving this district it is commonly called the Chauka, retaining this name till it unites with the Kauriyala to form the Ghaghara. After descending to the plains for some distance the Sarda forms the boundary between Naini Tal and Nepal, flowing in a southerly or south-easterly direction, generally in one bed. After a few kilometres, it parts with the characteristics of a hill stream. Near Banbasa, in the Naini Tal district, it separates into two streams which unite about 22 km. lower down, forming an island known as Chandni Chauk. The western channel is the boundary of Nepal as far as the junction, which occurs at the point where the Sarda enters Pilibhit in the extreme north of pargana Puranpur, about one and a half kilometres above Mundiaghat. From there the Sarda flows in a south-easterly direction through the district, taking a tortuous and constantly changing course as it traverses the lowlying area in the east of Puranpur and finally leaves the district in the south of Nahrosa, where it passes into Kheri. In heavy floods the Sarda change its courses to a remarkable extent which accounts for numerous abandoned channels and backwaters. In some cases they carry a continuous stream of water but elsewhere they are mere swamps, indicating courses which the river had for a time adopted and then abandoned. Few of these old channels have definite names but they are known generally as *Sutias* or are called after the villages through which they pass.

Chauka—The Chauka or Chuka is a perennial stream that follows the line of the old high bank and marks the most westerly course ever adopted by the Sarda. The Chauka keeps close to the flood bank on its right and on its left, or eastern side, stretches the marshland of the Sarda valley. It has a course of about 40 km. in this district and joins the Sarda near Motia-ghat.

UI—This is another tributary of the Sarda which takes its rise in the forests of Dhaka Chat, in the south-east of the Puranpur pargana. It is here a small and ill-defined stream, carrying very little water but subsequently it attains considerable dimensions. It meets the Sarda in district Kheri.

Gomati—The Central portion of Puranpur is drained by the Gomati and its affluents. These have all the characteristics of *tarai* streams which rise in the swamps formed by the springs that emerge from the surface by syphoanic influence after passing under the stony strata of the *bhabhar*. These springs form swamps in natural hollows and the streams that issue from them are at first only a disconnected chain of

morasses following the natural drainage line of the country. The Gomati itself rises near Mainakot but does not assume a definite channel for some distance, its course at first being marked by a mere string of jhils. It increases in volume towards the south of the pargana after being joined by the Gonchai, which has its source near Qulab Tanda and also by several minor watercourses. It eventually passes into Shahjahanpur where it becomes a fairly well-defined stream. The total length of the river in the district is about 64 km.

Two small tributaries of the Gomati are known as the Jhukna and the Barlowa. These have a similar origin, the former rising near Anantpur and flowing southwards past Jatpura and Dharampur and the latter starting between Puranpur and Sherpur, flowing close to Muzaffarnagar and joining the Jhukna just beyond the borders of the district.

Khanaut—This river flows through the area lying to the west of the Gomati. It is a somewhat larger stream, rising in the forest near Jamania. It flows southwards and past Shahgarh to the north-eastern corner of tahsil Bisalpur, separating it at first from Puranpur and afterwards from the Shahjahanpur district. In the upper portion of its course it is little more than a series of swamps but lower down the banks become fairly defined and the bed assumes a sandy character. It receives a few tributaries on its western bank in this district, the chief being the Khawa, a small stream that traverses the forest in the north-east corner of Bisalpur. The Khawa is joined by a channel of the same name, which connects it with the Mala. In the extreme south of Bisalpur there is another small tributary called the Sakaria, which rises near Bamrauli and falls into the Khanaut in Shahjahanpur.

Mala—This river has its source in a series of swamps on the northern borders of the district, close to the boundaries of the Pilibhit and Puranpur parganas. It traverses the belt of forest land which extends southward through the centre of the district. The stream is nothing more than a connected chain of deep morasses. As far as Nachnighat the bed is seldom well defined. A short distance below Nachnighat the Mala passes into Bisalpur and then it is known as the Katna, under which name it changes its character, becoming a narrow stream with a sandy bed. It traverses the middle of the pargana, dividing it into two almost equal parts. For the last few kilometres it forms the district boundary and then passes into Shahjahanpur to join the Deoha. The Mala is used extensively for irrigation in Bisalpur.

Tributaries of Mala—These are several tributaries of the Mala, though most of them have little importance. The Kulai rises near Neoria Husainpur and flows in a very tortuous course along the outer

edge of the forest to join the main stream just above Nachnighat. It receives two affluents, both known as the Katna, one of which joins it on the east at Dhamala, the junction with the other being at Gajraula, some 3 km. from Nachnighat. Another stream is the Amerhi which originates in three distinct watercourses in the south of pargana Pilibhit. These unite to the east of Barkhera and the combined waters flow southwards, parallel to the Bisalpur road, to join the Katna at Sikha, about 3 km. north-east from the tahsil headquarters. The Amerhi is a perennial stream. Like the Katna, it is used extensively for irrigation. The Katna receives no affluents on its left bank in this district. In the south-east of Bisalpur there is a small stream known as the Khandni, which rises near Marauni and flows for a considerable distance through the pargana and then for several kilometres forms the boundary before passing into Shahjahanpur to join the Kamua, another tributary of the Deoha.

Deoha—This stream has its origin in the southern slopes of the lower hills in *patti* Changarh of Naini Tal district. At first it is known as Nandhaur but after leaving the hills at Chorgallia it is called the Deoha, preserving this name in the Bhabar, *tarai* and Pilibhit. The Deoha enters this district in the extreme north and forms the boundary between the Pilibhit and Jahanabad parganas flowing southwards with a strong and rapid current. On leaving the Pilibhit tahsil, for some kilometres it separates pargana Bisalpur from the Bareilly district and then cuts into that pargana, maintaining the same direction and flowing close to the town of Bisalpur on the west. After crossing the Bareilly-Bisalpur road it bends south-west and again forms the district boundary as far as the trijunction of Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.

Lohia—This river receives a number of tributaries during its course through the district. Of these, on the left bank, the first is the Lohia. It rises in pargana Bilheri of the Naini Tal *tarai* and enters the extreme north of pargana Pilibhit at Bhaglania. After a course of a few kilometres it joins the river near Majhra, some 20 km. north of Pilibhit town. This stream flows in a sandy and a very tortuous bed and is of a perennial character.

Kharka—The Kharka is a much larger stream and has a course of considerable length through pargana Bilheri before entering the district to the north of Neoria Husainpur. In the upper part its volume is increased by the waters of the Satina and receives further down, on its right bank, the Lathia. Maintaining a south-westerly direction, it reaches the outskirts of Pilibhit and then turns west to join the Deoha. There are one or two other small affluents of the Deoha in pargana Pilibhit, the chief being the Sanda (which is called after the village of

that name in which it rises) has a course of some 19 km. before joining the river about 8 km. south of the district headquarters.

Rapatua—This river drains the narrow strip of country in pargana Bisalpur between the Deoha and the Katna. It originates in a swamp some 16 km. north of Bisalpur and from a small watercourse grows rapidly into a fair-sized river. It is used extensively for irrigation purposes. It leaves the district at Rasian Khanpur.

Sundaria and Kailas—The first of the Deoha tributaries on the west or right bank is the Sundaria an insignificant stream with a very short course in this district. The next is the Kailas, which joins the main river at Deoni, in pargana Jahanabad, just below the crossing on the road from Neoria Husainpur to Sitarganj. Formerly it had its source in the *tarai* but was converted into a hill stream by the overflow of the Deoha which burst into it near Chorgallia. It is chiefly of importance on account of the canal taken from it.

Absara—This is a tributary of the Bahgul river. It rises in the *tarai* and enters the Jahanabad pargana near the village of Balpur. It traverses that pargana from north to south and passes into Nawabganj and there joins the Pangaili below Mundia Chaudhri. This river is also used extensively for irrigation purposes.

Pangaili—This river is practically a tributary of the Absara. It rises in a jhil near Bhagera in the north of pargana Jahanabad and passes southwards into Nawabganj. It is a small but perennial stream fed by numerous springs in its bed. The channel is well defined and there is a seldom any overflow from other streams, so that in ordinary seasons it acts as a very efficient drainage line. It is utilised for irrigation but not to any great extent.

Lakes

There are a large number of minor swamps and depressions but few are of any great extent. They are of considerable economic value as reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation. There are no large open sheets of water that can properly be described as lakes but small *jhils* and tanks are fairly common in most parts of the district. Of the same nature are the numerous discarded channels, called *dabris*, along the Deoha in the Pilibhit tahsil. Fish are found in most of them and they are visited by waterfowl during the winter. Most of them are used for the cultivation of *singhara* (water-nut) and *bhasenda* (the stem of the lotus, part of which is edible).

GEOLOGY

The Pilibhit district is underlined by alluvial sediments of the quaternary age. The northern fringe of the district, occupied by the *tarai* belt,

is underlaid by sand-pebble beds interbedded with clay. South of the *tarai* belt, the alluvium is chiefly composed of fine to medium-grained sand and clay with varying amounts of *kankar*. The mineral products are very few. For practical purposes they are confined to *kankar* and brick-earth, for though saline efflorescences (known as *reh*) are found in a few places, they do not occur in sufficient quantity to be of any economic value. Sand occurs in substantial quantities in the district. Brick-clay occurs commonly and is utilised locally for the manufacture of bricks.

The depth of water level in the *tarai* belt is generally within 5 metres of the land surface.

Seismology

Pilibhit is situated in a region which is liable to moderate to severe damage by earthquakes. Amongst the earthquakes which have affected the area during the last hundred years are the Dharchula earthquake of August 28, 1916 the Bihar-Nepal earthquake of January 15, 1934; the Bulandshahr earthquake of October 10, 1956; the Kapkote earthquake of December 28, 1958 and the Moradabad earthquake of August 15, 1966. The maximum intensity experienced at Pilibhit due to the earthquakes of 1934 and 1966, was V MM. The Dharchula earthquake of 1916 had its origin not far from Pilibhit and it had a magnitude of 7.5. Although the records of the actual effects of this at Pilibhit are not available according to the seismological department, the place must have experienced an intensity of at least VI of the Modified Mercalli scale of 1931.

The occurrence of earthquakes in this region is attributed to various geological and tectonic features such as the great Himalayan boundary fault, Moradabad fault and some tear faults in the Ganga alluvium. Although the Moradabad fault is seismologically active, causing earthquakes of moderate intensity, but more damaging effects would be caused in the region if a great earthquake similar to the Kangra earthquake of 1905 and the Bihar-Nepal earthquake of 1934 occurs close to the region in the foot-hills of Uttar Pradesh due to the main boundary fault in the Himalayas. Thus while the actually felt maximum intensity at Pilibhit was V MM., the expected intensity due to a great earthquake associated with the Himalayan thrusts may reach VIII MM. This view is corroborated by the seismic zone map of India in which Pilibhit lies on the boundary of zone IV., which corresponds to intensity VIII of the Mercalli scale.

FLORA

The type of forest vegetation ranges from tropical semi-evergreen to tropical dry deciduous forests. The total area of forest in the district is

67,745 ha. About 66,493 ha. is reserve forest and 1,252 ha. protected forest. On the whole, the forest consists of two long and narrow strips uniting in the north, one extending in a southerly direction on either side of the Mala as far as the northern boundary of Bisalpur, and the other stretching along the right bank of the Chauka to its junction with the Sarda and then continuing along the latter stream to the borders of Shahjahanpur and Kheri. The chief varieties of trees found in the forests of the district are sal, *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *haldu* (*Adina cordifolia*), *asna* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *phaldu* (*Mitragyna naryfolia*), *teak* or *sagaun* (*Tectona grandis*), *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*), *khair* (*Acacia indica*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *pakar* (*Ficus infectoria*), *bargad* or *banyan* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *guava* (*Psidium guajava*), *mahua* (*Madhuka indica*), *aonla* (*Embllica officinalis*) and *kathal* (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*). Grasses like *dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *baib* (*Eulaliopsis bineta*) and *Kano* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and spear grass are also found in the district.

FAUNA

Animals

As the district has a large area of forest and swamp, it possesses a variety of species of wild animals. Their numbers have been greatly reduced with the extension of cultivation and the reclamation of waste land. In the wilder parts of Puranpur, such as the Mala swamp and the banks of the Sarda and the Chauka, the tiger *Panthera tigris* and leopard (*Panthera pardus*) are still found. Leopards are also sometimes found in the high grass jungles that fringe the Deoha in the north of Pilibhit. The wild pig (*Sus cristatus*) is numerous, and the damage done by it is immense. Deer of various varieties are found in the district. The black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) is locally known as *kala hiran* or *mrig*. It has a striking colour and beautiful, spiralling horns. They are usually seen in herds and live in open plains covered with scrub or cultivation. In this district they are seen mainly in the Barahi block. Hardly 50 members of this particular species are left now. The swamp deer (*cervus duvauceli*) is known as *barasingha*. It lives in marshlands and is found in the swamps, on both sides of the canals, rivers and in the entire cis-Sarda region. There are about 200 members of this species in the district. The other varieties common in the district are spotted deer (*Axis-axis*) locally known as *cheetal*, *sambhar* (*Cervus unicolor*) and *kakar* or barking deer (*muntiacus muntjak*). The hog deer (*axis porcinus*) which is known as *para* is found in the district but is not common.

The other animals found in the district are wolf (*Canis lupus*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), sahi (*Hystrix leucura*) and fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*).

Birds

Few of the birds found in other parts of the plains are wanting in Pilibhit and many species occur which are not common beyond the forest belt. Among the numerous game birds some are resident and others migrant. Among these the most common are the grey partridge (*Francolinus pondiceriancis*), common quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), black partridge (*Prancolinus francolinus*), florican (*Sypheotides indica*), snipe (*Cappella gallinago*). The goose (*Anser anser*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), red-crested pochard duck (*Netta rufina*), white-eyed pochard (*Arthya rufa*) and widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) visit the district in winter and inhabit the fringe of rivers, lakes and swamps. Some other birds which are commonly found in the district are little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*), spotbill (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Indian ring-dove (*Streptopelia Chinesis*), snake-bird (*Anhinga melanogaster*), cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), black kite (*Milvus migrans*), sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), parakeet (*Psittacula*), cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*), koel (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), mottled wood owl (*Strix ocellatum*), jungle myna (*Aethiopsar fuscus*), house crow (*Corvus splendens*) and yellow-throated sparrow (*Gymnorhis xanthocollis*).

Reptiles

Snakes are common in the district especially in the rural areas, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja*), karait (*Bungrus caeruleus*) and rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*). The gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and magar (*Cracodius palustris*) are found in the Sarda. The other reptiles are the chameleon (*girgit*), the goh (*Varanus monitor*) or monitor lizard and the chipkali (lizard).

Fish

The species which are commonly found in the district are bata (*Labeo bata*), bhakur (*Catla catla*), mahseer (*Barbus tor*), karounch (*Lebeo calbasu*), khursa (*Labeo gonius*), nain (*Girihina mirgala*), raiya (*Girihina reba*), mangur (*Clarias mangur*), singhi (*Heteropneustes fossilis*), tingan (*Mystus vitatus*), belgagra (*Rita rita*) and gerai (*Ophicephalus gachuwa*).

Game-laws

The game laws applicable to the district were governed by the Wild Birds and Animal Protection (U. P. Amendment) Act, 1934 but now they are governed by the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, and the U. P. Wild

Life (Protection) Rules, 1974, which made game-laws more stringent in order to conserve wild life and prevent the extinction of certain species. The tiger, panther, crocodile, *gharial* and peafowl have been declared protected species, certain restriction also having been placed on the shooting of wild pig, nilgai and some other species. The punishment for infringement of the laws has been made more deterrent.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is influenced by its proximity to the hills and the *tarai* swamps and is characterised by general dryness in the summer season and a bracing cold season. The summer is milder than in the districts to the south. The year can be divided into four seasons. The cold season, from about the middle of November to the end of February, is followed by the hot season from March to about the third week of June. The south-west monsoon season is from about the last week of June to about the last week of September. October and the first half of November constitutes the post monsoon or the transition season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for long periods. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Statement I at the end of the Chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,233.7 mm. (48.57") and varies from 1,136.0 mm. (44.72") at Bisalpur to 1,290.5 mm. (50.81") at Puranpur. The rainfall increases from the south-west towards the north-east in general. The period from June to September is the main rainy season, July being generally the rainiest month. About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the period from June to September. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the fifty-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 169 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1936. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 50 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1913. During this period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 13 years, two of them being consecutive. Considering the rainfall at individual station, two and three consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred once or twice at all the stations. Five consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Pauta (1904-1908). The annual rainfall in the district was between 1,000 and 1,400 mm. (39.37") and (55.12") in 25 years out of the period mentioned above.

On an average there were 50 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varied from 48 at Bisalpur to 52 at Pilibhit and Puranpur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 345.4 mm. (13.60") at Pilibhit on August 2, 1879.

Temperature

A meteorological observatory has been set up at Pilibhit only recently. The description which follows is, therefore, based on the records of observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. The temperature drops rapidly after October, January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 21°C (69.8°F). During the cold season the district experiences cold waves in association with passing western disturbances. On such occasions, the night temperature sometimes drop to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur. After February both day and night temperature increase steadily. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum at about 39°C (102.2°F) and the mean daily minimum at about 25.0°C (77.0°F). On individual days the day temperatures reach about 44°C (111.2°F) during May and the first half of June. Afternoon thundershowers, which occur on some days, bring down the temperature a little. With the advent of the south-west monsoon over the district after mid-June, the day temperature decreases. But nights during the monsoon season are nearly as warm as in the summer season. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the last week of September, the night temperature decreases though there is no appreciable change in the day temperature in September and October.

Humidity

Humidity is generally high during the south-west monsoon season. After this, humidities decrease gradually. The driest part of the year is the summer season with humidities generally below 35 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

The sky is generally heavily clouded or overcast during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year, the sky is mostly clear or lightly clouded except during short spells of a day or two in the cold season when, in association with western disturbances, the sky becomes cloudy.

Winds

Winds are generally light and mostly blow from the east or south-east during the monsoon season. During the rest of the year they blow mainly from directions between north-west and west.

Special Weather Phenomena

Western disturbances during the cold season affect the weather over the district and a few thunderstorms occur. During the summer season duststorms and thunderstorms occasionally associated with squalls occur. The rainfall during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Fog occurs occasionally during the cold season.



STATEMENT—1
Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Normal (in mm)												Extreme (in mm)					
		Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
*Pilibhit	50	a	29.2	30.5	18.3	7.9	23.4	152.7	287.9	342.4	208.5	31.0	4.8	11.2	1247.8	173	49	345.4	August 2, 1879
		b	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	6.1	14.1	13.8	7.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	52.3	(1936)	(1941)		
Bisalpur	50	a	22.1	32.0	16.0	8.6	17.8	134.9	341.4	316.2	197.9	35.6	3.6	9.9	1136.0	188	45	294.6	June 24, 1936
		b	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	5.3	12.7	12.8	7.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	47.7	(1925)	(1935)		
*Puranpur	50	a	24.4	31.2	12.7	9.4	30.5	169.7	402.6	338.5	214.1	38.1	7.11	1.9	1290.5	165	48	291.9	September 22, 1923
		b	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	2.0	6.2	13.6	13.5	8.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	52.3	(1945)	(1907)		
*Pauta	50	a	26.9	30.5	15.7	7.4	21.1	148.8	369.3	370.1	222.8	33.33	8	10.7	1260.4	200	44	304.0	September 25, 1901
		b	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	5.6	13.3	13.6	7.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	49.0	(1936)	(1947)		
*Pilibhit (District)	50	a	25.7	31.1	15.7	8.3	23.2	151.5	375.3	341.9	210	34.5	4.8	10.9	1233.7	169	50	—	—
		b	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	5.8	13.4	13.4	7.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	50.3	(1936)		(1913)	

(a) Normal rainfall in mm, (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

*Based on all available data upto 1970.

**Years given in brackets.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The early history of the district of Pilibhit is obscure. According to an ancient tradition, it was included in the dominion of the lunar race of Hastinapur and subsequently it is supposed to have formed a part of the ancient kingdom of Panchala, which extended from the Himalaya mountains to the Chambal river in the south.¹ It comprised the Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad and adjoining districts of Rohilkhand and the central doab in what is Uttar Pradesh to day. It appears to have been bounded on the east by the Gomati and on the south by the Chambal. On the west lay the Yaktrillomas and the Surasenas of Mathura. Belts of dense forest separated it from the Ganga and the realm of the Kurus on the north-west. Northward it approached the jungles that cover the region near the source of the Ganga.² It is certain that from the age of the *Jataka* and the *Mahabharata*, Panchala became permanently divided into two well defined kingdoms, North Panchala and South Panchala.³ North Panchala or Rohilkhand is identified with the districts of the United Provinces to the east of the Ganga and north-east of Avadh and South Panchala, or the central Gangetic doab, with the country between the Yamuna and the Ganga, to the east and south-east of the Kuru and Surasenas.⁴ The present district of Pilibhit was included in the former, the capital of which was Ahichchhatra or Chhatravati. Uttar Panchala is the 'Ahichchhatra Vishaya' of the *Mahabharata*, the capital of which was Ahichchhatra.⁵

During the early Muslim period, it formed a part of the tract known as Katehr. The term was probably derived from its *katehar* soil and at first seems to have included the whole of Rohilkhand. No records of the ancient period remain and the numerous ancient sites have not been explored. The presence of the sites, some of which are of considerable size and importance, prove that the tract was inhabited at a

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1. Cunningham, A. : *The Ancient Geography of India*, (Varanasi, 1963), p. 303; Atkinson, E. T. (Ed.) : *Statistical Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Part I, Rohilkhand Division, (Allahabad, 1879), pp. 643—821; Moens, S.M. : *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District, North-Western Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1874), p. 17; Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India, Four Reports (1862—64—65)*, Vol. I, (Simla, 1871), p. 255
 2. Ray Chaudhari, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, p. 70.
 3. Law, B. C. : *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, (*Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*), (Delhi, 1942), p. 3
 4. *Ibid.*, p. 6
 5. *Mahabharata*, in 5 Vols. (Geeta Press Gorakhpur, with Hindi Commentary by, Pandit Ramnarayan Sastry Pandey 'Ram'). *Adi-parva*, Ch. 137, V. 76

very early date and that a fair degree of civilisation had been attained, as was the case throughout the tract that lies immediately below the outer Himalayas. Before the existence of the forest, which shrouds the relics of the past, the climate of this region was less unhealthy and some tribes must have lived here. According to tradition, the first inhabitants of this region were tribes like the Ahirs, Gobris and Gujara and other pastoral clans, this tract itself being called Tappa Ahiran or cowherdshire.¹ This is testified to by fact that the great tanks which are to be seen all over this district were actually excavated and lined with masonry for watering cattle.² That tract was already inhabited in primitive times is also testified to by the presence here of those pastoral tribes who represent the aborigines of this area and local legends also confirm that this region was inhabited and ruled by non-Aryan kings like the Nagas.³

Barkhera, in tahsil Bisalpur of this district, is a place of great antiquity and stands on an ancient mound probably the ruins of an old fortified town.⁴ It is said that it was founded by a mythical raja named Harnal.⁵ The name 'Barkhera' may be derived either from the mound or *bargad* or banyan trees or else (like that of Barikhar or Barkhera in the adjoining district of Kheri) from Virat, the son of Ven,⁶ an anti-Brahmanical and a very wicked and tyrannous king who figures prominently in the legendary history of Rohilkhand. Ven is said to have founded Garh Khera and Shahgarh in tahsil Puranpur of this district and his wife, Sundari (or Ketapi) excavated the queen's tank (Rani Tal) at Kabar in tahsil Baheri of the district Bareilly.⁷

Baliya or Balai Pasiapur is also a place of great antiquity associated with the demon king, Bali. It contains the ancient, large and ruined mound named Balaikhera⁸, which is about 31.8 m. square or nearly 1.6 km. in circuit and not less than 6 km. in height at the southern end.⁹ It is situated close to the town of Jahanabad which is just 10 km. westward of Pilibhit. The mound is covered by broken bricks of large size and from its quadrilateral form, it is supposed that it must once have been fortified or at least walled round.¹⁰ To the west

1. Atkinson, E.T. *op. cit.*, p. 644, Sherring, A.A. : *Hindu Tribes and Castes*, Vol. I, (London, 1872), p. 334

2. Nevill, H. R. : *Pilibhit, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XVIII, (Allahabad, 1909), p. 147

3. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 256

4. Fuhrer, A. : *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Varanasi, 1969), p. 38 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 174

5. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 356; Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 38; Moans, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 19

6. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 38 ; Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, pp. 351 - 355

7. *Ibid.*, p. 355; Atkinson, E.T. *op. cit.*, p. 647

8. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 358; Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 762

9. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 358

10. *Ibid.*

of it are two tanks and six ruined heaps which are supposed to be the remains of brick temples. Near the south-east corner are the ruins of a brick temple. There is nothing now standing that can give any clue to the probable age of the town, as the bricks are moved to Jahanabad as soon as they are discovered. But the large size of the bricks is a proof of antiquity, which is supported by the traditions of the people, who ascribe the foundation of Balpur or Baliya to the well known demon Balai or Bali.¹ Bali is sometimes styled raja and is frequently confounded in the local legend with Lalla.

About 6 km. westward of Balai Khera, there is a long, lofty mound lying east and west called Parasuakot,² which is said to be the ruins of a temple probably dedicated to Siva and other edifices that Bali built for his Ahir servant, Parasua.³ To the villagers of the vicinity it is more commonly known as Ataparasua (Parasua's high chambers).⁴ The mound is about 427 m. long and 91 m. broad at the base, with a height of 10.6 m. at its loftiest point near the eastern end in the village of Nizam Daudi on the Pangaili. On this eastern point there are the brick foundations of a large temple, about 12 m. square, with the remains of steps on the east face and a stone lintel or door-step on the west face. Further west there are the remains of another enclosure, 183 m. square, which most probably once surrounded a second temple but the height of the ruins at this point is more than 4.8 m. above the ground. Nothing is known about the remains of so magnificent edifice.

From the archaeological point of view, Pilibhit, with its extensive ruins of forts, mounds, cities buried in the dense jungle, occupies one of the important places among the ancient sites of this region. A large number of mounds, tanks and octagonal wells attracted the attention of archaeologists but many of the ancient sites of this district have not been excavated and explored.

In pargana Pilibhit, there are extensive ruins buried in the dense forest in the near vicinity of mauza Neoria Husainpur. At Mahof, on the road to Mundia-ghat, there is an old brick fort of great dimensions and at Mauza Khas are the ruins of a large city, whose importance and splendour is due to several octagonal wells and a large tank with pakka ghats.⁵ In the dense jungle of Simaria Ghausu there is mud fort, probably of a much later date than the others. The village of Pindara, though devoid of any ancient remains, is said to be an old site.

1. *Ibid.* ; Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 763; Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 40

2. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 357

3. *Ibid.* ; Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 644

4. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 40 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 193

5. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 40 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 147

The forest tracts, close to the Nepal terai, of the Puranpur tahsil of the district, are full of buried ruined cities and forts whose antiquity is clearly proved by the presence of unusually large bricks, often carved and chiselled in a most artistic manner. A large area of the ruins near Dhanauraghat 9.6 km. north-east of Puranpur, has already been swept away by the floods of the Sarda (Chauka) and what remains is likely to be washed away in future. The ruins consists of high mounds, extending nearly a kilometre in length and a quarter of it in breadth along the south bank of Sarda and are covered with large broken bricks and fragments of glazed pottery. From the great number of ornamental bricks, scattered about the mounds, it is evident that this ancient site once had several fine brick temples.¹ A similar brick-strewn mound also called *kot* near Saupara, about 1.6 km. to the north of Puranpur, is about 122 m. square and 21 m. high with a raoni of about 12 m. in width. Numerous ornamental bricks are found in the mound which most probably belonged to a brick temple inside the fort.² These bricks appear to have been carved after being burnt. The surfaces of most of them are divided into squares, every alternate square being sunk in a sloping direction, the cuts being made by a chisel or small hammer. This *kot* of Saupara 1.6 km. north of Puranpur is of little significance in comparison with the ruins near Shahgarh, 16 km. west of Puranpur, which seem to be those of an immense fortress formed of earthen ramparts and bastions with a circuit of about 5 km. The ramparts have a general height of 6 to 7.5 m. above the neighbouring forest. Parapets were of bricks and stone, the large size of the bricks, (nearly 50 cm. x 30 cm. x 10 cm.) shows that these are the ruins of very old walls. This fortified town may be described as an irregular quadrangle with its larger sides running almost due east and west. There are no remains of any building inside the fort except a few *kankar* walls. The only relics of antiquity that are obtainable within the walls are the coins of the Varma dynasty of Nepal, enamelled beads and moulded bricks of a diaper pattern. About 6.4 km. to the south of Shahgarh, is a nameless city, buried in the jungles near Puranpur road leading to Pilibhit. In shape it is rectangular, is about 30 m. in length from east to west by 366 m. in breadth, with a general height of about 6 km. in the main line of the walls. The whole surface of the ground is covered with fragments of glazed pottery and large ornamental bricks, the pattern of which is effective. All these ruins are locally ascribed to Praja Vena or the *asur* raja, Bali, who was probably Viravarman of the Chhindu race, mentioned in the Kutila inscription of Samvat 1049 (A. D. 992) from which it is clear that his nephew, Lalla, founded, the Devapalli temple

1. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 40

2. *Ibid.*; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 225-226

at Mayuta, the modern Allahabad Dewal in tahsil Bisalpur of this district.¹ Originally the inscription was found in 1829 at Garh Gajana, 'the bastioned castle', the adjoining village of Dewal. The ancient fortification from which it derives its name is a large ruined mound about 244 m. square, containing on its eastern side two small tanks. Though called a *garh* or fort, it was probably a country residence of Raja Lalla of the Chhindu race, who founded it. Close to the south-east angle of the fort is the little village of Allahabad and near it on the south, are the ruins of a large temple covering the mound. The inscription and the Varah (boar) statue were discovered in the ruins of this mound (or temple) which extend about 61 m. square at the base to the west of the mound of the fort. which most probably are the remains of the two great temples dedicated to Siva and Parvati under the name of Devanalli, erected by Lalla and his wife, Lakshmi, as stated in the inscription. The walls of the temples are no longer traceable as the bricks and lime-stones have been gradually carried away by the villagers as materials for building their dwellings. Around the principal mass of ruins may be traced the remains of at least six other temples, Garh-Gajana having two other mounds.

Below Deoria the Khawa takes a sharp eastward bend, encircling the three sides of a large ruined fort, called Garh Khera or 'the castle mound'. This stronghold stands on the lands of Deoria and is approachable only from the southern or landward side. The fort has been deserted for many centuries and is overgrown with dense jungle. The nearest portions of the ruins, the walls of the fort, have afforded building material for nearly all the structures in Deoria. The exact extent of the fort is not known but the position enclosed by the Katani canal is about 1,829 m. in length from north to south and 1,219 m. in breadth and the fort is said to be somewhat less than 800 m. in length. The bricks are of a large size (nearly 35.5 cm. x 22.5 cm. x 5 cm.) which show considerable antiquity and the limestone statues such as those of the goddess Devi, Siva and his wife as **Gauri-Sankar, and two arghas** of lingams are all Brahmanical. These figures are said to have been discovered only in the foundations of the buildings, which if true, would seem to show that the existing remains are the ruins of Muslim works constructed of Hindu materials.² Garha Khera is attributed to the mythical Raja Ven and it is believed that Ven's son, Virata, is identical with Virvarman, the uncle of that Lalla³ who, towards the close of the 10th century, founded the town of Mayuta in the district of Bhushana (modern Dewal) and Garh-Gajana as mentioned in the Dewal inscription.

1. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 41

2. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 354

3. *Ibid.*, p. 355

Panchala, like many other kingdoms of ancient India, may be supposed to have derived its name from the people who occupied and established their supremacy over it. The Panchalas were the pre-eminent people who settled in this region and were the close allies of the Kurus as indicated by their joint name, Kuru-Panchala.¹ They seem to have been a composite tribe, as the name, which is derived from *panch* 'five', shows.² The name does not appear in the *Rigveda* but the *Satapatha Brahmana* states that the older name of the Panchalas was Krivi,³ which is found in the *Rigveda*. In the *Kathaka Sanhita*, the Panchalas appear as the people of Kesin Dalbhya.⁴ Connected with the Kurus were the Krivis, whose name seems to be a variant from of the same root and the Krivis originally seem to have lived on the banks of the Indus and the Chenab and later to have moved to the east across the Yamuna to the land which afterwards came to be known as Panchala.⁵ The Panchalas extended their territory by conquest in post-vedic times and it corresponded roughly to the Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad and the adjoining districts including that of Pilibhit.⁶ The Panchalas represented five Naga clans (*ala* meaning a water snake) which were connected with the kurus and krivis (meaning serpent or Naga) none being of pure Aryan blood, for the Nagas in the epic are closely related to the Pandus.⁷ Pandavas who probably belonged to a different tribe which was at a level of culture lower than that of the Kurus or the Panchalas.⁸

The early traditional history of the district is traced only from the *Puranas* and the *Mahabharata*, according to which pururavas was the first monarch and originator of Aila (or the lunar) dynasty, who ruled over this region. From Pururavas Aila sprang various dynasties including that of the Panchalas.⁹ His great-grandson, the emperor Yayati, extended his kingdom far and wide, reducing all Madhyadesa including this district. Later, Mandhatri, son of Yuvanasva of the Ikshvaku family, extended his sway over this region and the Haihaya (branch of the lunar dynasty) king, Kartavirya Arjuna, is also said to have been victorious over the district as far as the Himalayas.¹⁰ His contemporary, Paurava king Bharat, was ruling over the whole of northern India.

1. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, (Bombay, 1965), p. 257

2. Rapson, E. J. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, *Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 105

3. *Ibid.*, p. 105-106

4. MacDonell, A. A. and Keith, A. B. : *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, in 2 Vols., Part I, (Varanasi, 1958), p. 468

5. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, p. 250

6. *Ibid.*, p. 257 ; Majumdar R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, *Age of the Imperial Unity*, (Bombay, 1960), p. 11

7. Rapson, E. J., *op. cit.*, p. 226-227

8. Mehta, Rati Lal N. : *Pre Buddhist India*, (Bombay, 1939), p. 20

9. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, p. 276

10. *Ibid.*, p. 284

King Hastin of Hastinapur was his fifth descendant, whose second son, Dwimidha, founded the Dwimidha dynasty¹ in the adjoining district of Bareilly.² Ajamidha, the elder brother of Dwimidha, continued the main line at Hastinapur. After Ajamidha's death, the main Paurava realm was divided among his three sons, Riksha, Nila and Brihadvasu. Riksha succeeded his father at Hastinapur in the main line, which remained the Paurava line and Nila and Brihadvasu founded what later came to be known as the North Panchala and the South Panchala dynasties respectively.³ Panchala comprised the region (Rohilkhand) north of the Ganga including district Pilibhit, the capital of which was at Ahichchatra in the district of Bareilly. According to the *Puranas*, Panchala derived its name from the five sons of Bhrimyasva (the sixth successor from Ajamidha) who were nicknamed 'Panch-alam' 'five capable ones' and were deemed to protect the five provinces (*banch-alam*)⁴. After the death of Bhrimyasva the Panchala kingdom was divided between his five sons, each of whom received a small territory. Mudgala, the eldest, founded the important branch. Mudgala's grandson, Vadhryasva extended the kingdom and his son Divodasa further augmented it.⁵ Some scholars identify this Divodasa and his descendant, Somadutta Sudasa, with their Vedic namesakes and are of the opinion that it was the latter who was the chief participant in the celebrated battle of ten kings.⁶

During the reign of Sudasa, the son of Chyavana, the fifth descent from Divodasa, the North Panchala kingdom rose to prominence. He conquered the kingdom of Samvarna, a Paurava king of Hastinapur. Sudasa was succeeded by his son, Sahadeva, and grandson, Somaka, but the fortunes of the Panchalas waned after the time of Sudasa. Samvarna had recovered his territory, probably from Somaka.⁷ After Somaka came Jantu, one of whose descendants (probably the grandfather of Prishata) was killed in the battle of Ugrayudha of the Dwimidha dynasty and his son driven out of the kingdom. Prishata, the exiled North Panchala claimant, sought refuge in Kampilya, the capital of South Panchala, and revived the dynasty. Ugrayudha attacked the Pauravas after Santanu's death but was defeated and killed by Bhishma, who restored Prishata

1. Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (Delhi, 1952), pp. 111, 274 ; Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, p. 296

2. *Ibid.*; Pargiter, F. E., *op. cit.*, p. 274

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 111—113, 274 ; Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, pp. 296-297.

4. Law, B. C., *op. cit.*, p. 11

5. *Ibid.*, p. 275; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. ; *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, p. 297

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*, p. 298 ; Pargiter, F. E., *op. cit.*, p. 281

to his ancestral kingdom of Ahichchhatra. Drupada, the son of Prishata, succeeded his father in North Panchala.

Drona was the classmate and playmate of Drupada who had assured Drona of royal help and favour when he became king but when the time came he insulted him. Drona defeated Drupada with the aid of Pandu and Kuru princes who were his disciples but by way of kindness he made peace with Drupada by giving South Panchala to him and taking North Panchala for himself, the river Bhagirathi (Ganga) forming the dividing line.¹ The Panchalas played a very important part in the age of the Bharata war. The five Pandavas married Draupadi, the Panchala princess, the daughter of Drupada and the Panchalas figured among the staunch supporter of the Pandavas. Drona fought on the side of the Kauravas and was killed by Drupada's son, Dhrishtadyumana who was also killed by Drona's son, Ashvatthama.

It seems that Drona and Ashvatthama ruled over this region indirectly. After Drona's death and the disappearance of Ashvatthama, Adi, an Ahir, seems to have ruled over this region of North Panchala.

The history of the district in post-Mahabharat period, is not clear. Ten ruling dynasties, including the Panchalas, and their kingdoms flourished at the end of the *Mahabharata* war and twenty-seven (or twenty-five) kings ruled over this region till the time of the Nandas² but nothing is known about them. The common name 'Panchala' was given to this region in this period. According to a *Ghettiya Jataka*, the city of Uttar Panchala (Ahichchhatra) the capital of this region, was founded by a Chedi prince who was advised by the family priest, Kapila, to leave by the north gate of the capital of his father. He formed the Uttar Panchala kingdom with settlers from the Panchala and Chedi territories.³ During the ninth and eighth centuries B. C., the district was under the Naga rulers. According to Jain tradition, Naga king, Dharanendra, ruled over this region.

By the rise of Buddhism, Panchala attained the position of a self-governing oligarchical republic and its name was allowed to figure prominently in the list of the sixteen Mahajanapadas.⁴ In the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, the Panchalas are mentioned as a ruling clan who represented a samgha or oligarchical form of government.⁵ This is borne

1. *Mahabharat*, Adi Parva, Ch. 137, vv. 73.74; Majumdar R. C. and Pusalker, A.D. *op cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age*, p. 304; Mehta, Rati Lal N., *op. cit.*, p. 38
2. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. *op. cit.*, p. 329
3. *Ibid.* Law, B. C. *op. cit.*, p. 3
4. Bhikku J. Kasyap (Ed.) *Anguttar Nikaya Pali*, (*Catukkanipata and Pancakanipata*) Nalanda Devanagri Pali Series, in 4 Vols., Vol. III, (Nalanda, 1960), pp. 349, 353, 357
5. Shamasastri, R. (Tr.), *Kautilya's Arthashastra*, 7th edition, (Mysore, 1961), p. 407.

out by the fact that Panchala remained an independent state at least for a century after the demise of the Buddha until it was conquered by Mahapadmanand and brought under the sway of the monarchs of Magadh in the 4th century B. C.

Mahapadmanand established an empire which included a greater part of northern India excluding Kashmir, Punjab and Sindh. The district was under his rule up to 322 B. C. when Chandragupta, founder of the Maurya dynasty, ascended the throne of Magadh by uprooting the Nanda dynasty. By a series of military conquests, he established a vast empire stretching from the bank of the Sindhu to the mouth of the Ganga. Asoka (273-232 B.C.) was the great emperor of this dynasty who propagated Buddhism. He built a stupa at Ahichchhatra on the hallowed spot which marked the site of a Naga king's conversion by the Buddha.¹

Brihadrath, the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty was killed by Pushyamitra Sunga, the commander-in-chief of the Mauryan army, and thus ended the Maurya dynasty, after 137 years.² According to the *Puranas*, ten kings of the Sunga dynasty ruled for 112 years (185 B. C. to 73 B. C.). Then four kings of the Kanva dynasty, founded by Vasudeva, ruled for 45 years.³

The history of the district from the downfall of the Kanvas to the rise of the Kushanas, is not very clear and can be traced only from the coins found at Ahichchhatra in district Bareilly. The Mitra kings are known from their coins and are believed to have flourished between 100 B. C. to A. D. 200. Agnimitra figures in the list of the Sungas and Bhumimitra in that of the Kanvas. It has been conjectured that these Mitra kings of Panchala might have been connected with the Sunga and Kanva dynasties of Magadha.

In the beginning of the second century A. D., the district came under the Kushanas, the Mitra rulers probably being allowed to live as feudatories. Kanishka's power extended in the whole of northern India including Kashmir and Magadha and as far as the borders of the Gobi desert in central Asia. In spite of successive foreign invasions and the establishment of the Kushana empire, a large number of indigenous states flourished in northern India during the long period of more than four centuries and Panchala, including this district, was one of them.

1. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, P. 256

2. Rapson, E. J., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Ancient India*, p. 200; Majumdar, R.C.: *Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1964), p. 116

3. *Ibid.*, p. 117; Rapson, E. J., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 283

King Achyuta of the Naga dynasty, was the last independent king of Panchala who flourished about the middle of the fourth century A. D. Copper coins of this ruler have been discovered from Ahichchhatra in district Bareilly. Samudragupta started his first campaign uprooting the neighbouring kingdoms of Achyuta and Nagasena and the district remaining in the Gupta empire till 550 A. D.

After the break up of the Gupta empire, Pilibhit came under Harshavardhan (606–647 A. D.) and in the eighth century under Yashovarman (725–752 A. D.) of Kannauj after whom it remained under the Ayudh kings of Kannauj for several decades.

In the first half of the ninth century, Nagabhata, the king of the Gurjara Pratiharas, captured Kannauj about 815 and the district came under his rising power and continued under his subordination till about the end of the tenth century.

Deoria and Dewal, the two unimportant villages in tahsil Bisalpur, about 32 km. south-east of Pilibhit, have a united interest as the modern fragments of the ancient city of Mayuta.¹ Mayuta was the capital of the Bachhal rajas who ruled over eastern Rohilkhand and western Avadh before the time of the Kachhriyas. Dewal is a small village which has received its name from a temple in which is deposited an inscription of Kutil character. Dewal is known to the Muslims as Iahabas or Allahabad Dewal.² It is 4.8 km. from Deoria and contains several plain brick rooms called temples, in one of which is deposited a very perfect Kutil inscription dated Samvat 1049 A. D. 992. This valuable inscription in Sanskrit is beautifully engraved on polished red sandstone and was discovered in 1829. Both the inscription and the figure of the Varaha avatar (Boar incarnation) of Vishnu, which are in the same place and which are famous objects of pilgrimage throughout Rohilkhand, were originally found in the adjoining village of Garh Gajana "the bastioned castle", otherwise called Gajana Sadarpur, which lies about 1.6 km. west of Dewal, on the west bank of the Khawa or the Katani canal (called Katha in the inscription) immediately between Dewal and Deoria.³

The history of the district can be traced from this epigraphic evidence and it is certain that Lalla, the grandson of Virvarma, must have reigned over this district about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. Dewal was his country residence and he made the beautiful and holy

1. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 38

2. *Ibid.*

3. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.* p. 747

Katani river (Katani Nala) flow under the walls of his capital, below the old fort of Garh Khara. As regards the contents of the inscription, it records the erection of two temples, dedicated to Siva and Parvati by the local chieftain Lalla and his wife, Lakshmi, the former being designated mandalapati or lord of the province. In this inscription Lalla calls himself the nephew of Mans Chandra Pratap and the grandson of Virvarma, who is said to be of the race of Chhindu and descended from the great sage, Chyavana (Chimnu rishi). This sage is mentioned in the *Vishnu Purana* as having married Sukanya, the daughter of king Saryati, a son or descendant of Manu. They are thus supposed to be connected with the solar race of the Rajputs. In addition to Lalla himself, the inscription mentions his father, Malhana, the latter's elder brother, Bhushana, and their father, Virvarma, all of whom must have lived in the 10th century, as the writing is dated in the year 1049, in the Vikrama era, which corresponds to A. D. 992 to 993. The name Chhindu may perhaps be connected with the reputed ancestor Chyavana, of the Cheru clan.¹ In other districts the Cherus were found side by side with the Tharus and to a great Tharu monarch, Mordhaj (Mayura Dhvaja) is attributed the foundation of Marauri and of a fort 12.8 km. east of Bisalpur in the same talasil of this district.² There are, at the village of Matauri extensive ruins on the right bank of the Khanaut. The name Mordhaj is preserved in the old fort of Mordhaj in Bijnor and he is supposed to have been a contemporary of the Pandavas.³ Some scholars take the term Chhindu to mean Chandravansa,⁴ others associate it with the Chandellas⁵ and still others with the Bachhals⁶. In spite of the extravagant praise lavished on them, it seems that they were only feudatories obeying a paramount power, possibly the Gurjara-Pratihara kings of Kannauj. This seems probable from the fact that the mason who incised the inscription was Somnath, the son of Kandeva, who hailed from Kannauj. It is stated that Lalla had married Anahila, a princess belonging to the royal Chulukisvara clan, which is believed to be the same as that of the Chalukyas, and probably this marriage was a source of pride to the family.⁷

In the 27th verse of the inscription, the great temple to which the inscription was attached is said to have been dedicated to Siva by Raja

1. *Ibid.*, p. 645

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, p. 204

4. Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 18-19

5. *Ibid.*, p. 19; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 645

6. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 352

7. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 150

Lalla and the queen built another to Parvati. In the next verse they are described as 'two divine temples' (Sura-Griha) and in the 32nd verse it is stated that the god and goddess were worshipped under the title of Devapalli.¹ Lalla endowed them with one-fourth of the revenue of certain villages situated in Mayuta belonging to his uncle, Bhushana. The locality has been indentified with Dewal on the ground that Lalla gave the land the name of Devapalli and it is known that the chieftain's residence was the old fort of Garh Khera. The great temple mound to the south of Garh Gajana is probably the remains of these two temples.

After carrying on a life and death struggle with Jainism and Brahmanical Hinduism, Buddhism was driven away before the close of the 12th century and found no refuge in the land of its birth. The Saiva sect developed very rapidly and the worship of Siva seems to have been a general practice in the 10th century. King Lalla and his queen seem to have been ardent worshippers of Siva-Parvati without probably belonging to any particular sect. The same might be said of quite a large number of ordinary people of the district. Vaishnavism, too, must have made rapid progress during the reign of the Chhindu rajas. Two four-armed sandstone Vishnu images of the 10th century, measuring about 68 cm. × 43 cm. by about 73 cm. × 45 cm. which have been discovered from the Mala forest range of the district, indicate its wide extent to the northern boundary of the tract. Mayuta was a flourishing and cultured city during the period of the Chhindu rulers and the sculpture and engraving of this period show a fair degree of excellence. The Dewal inscription may be regarded as the finest examples of engraving of this age.

The imperial Pratiharas ruled Kannauj till 1019 and Rajyapala was the last king of this dynasty to be associated with that city. After the invasion of Mahmud Gazni, Rajyapala and his successors ruled from Bari, about 48 km. to the east of Kannauj, which was in ruins even when Al-Beruni visited it sometime before 1030. But the inscription of the Chaulukya dynasty of Lata, dated 1050 associates the Rashtrakuta dynasty with Kannauj. Another inscription found at Budaun gives some account of the Rashtrakuta dynasty ruling in the Panchala country including the district in the 11th and 12th centuries. The line of Lalla of Dewal seems to have come to an end by this time when this region was under the direct rule of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun who ruled over these parts for the next century and a half or so. The fourth ruler of this dynasty was Gopal, who was ousted from Kannauj by Chandradeva, the founder of the Gahadvala dynasty, during the troublesome period

1. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 352

that followed the departure of Mahmud Gazni from northern India. The sixth Rashtrakuta chief of Budaun was Madanpal who was contemporary and probably the feudatory of the Gahadvala king, Madan-chandra, who was also called Madanpal (1100–1114) and his successor, Govindchandra (1114–1155). The Gahadvalas annexed Kannauj to the dominion directly ruled over by them, the Rashtrakutas being allowed to continue as feudatory chiefs at Budaun.

About the beginning of the 11th century, the whole district of Pilibhit was covered with forests with pastoral glades and cultivated patches. In the forests moved nomadic people for their own protection, who established here and there strongholds and, for the comfort of their cattle, dug tanks. The towns were occupied by tribes of a higher civilization and more refined beliefs, some of them Aryans by race, some Buddhist and Jains in religion. There seems about this time to have been an uprising of these wild, aboriginal tribes. Expelling and uprooting the civilized races, they appear for at least two centuries to have ruled undisputed over this area. The clans whose turn of supremacy had arrived were not altogether aboriginal but the Bihars, Bhidars, Bhuinhars and Bhils were undoubtedly *mlechhas*. All seem to have claimed some kinship with the great Ven, the hero of the aborigines and the opponent of Hinduism.

Attempts have been made to connect the princes of Dewal and Deoria with the Bachhals, who were the first known Rajput inhabitants of the district. It is also asserted that at no time did the Bachhals extend their possessions further westward than the Khanaut, in spite of their reputed descent from Raja Ven, whose kingdom, if it ever existed, probably included Bijnor. For some centuries this Rajput clan held sway in the Puranpur pargana and the old forts in this tract are ascribed to them. There is no valid ground for alleging any connection between the Chhindus of Deoria and any of the tribes that afterwards held land in the western parts of the district. The reason for the disappearance of the old rulers is a matter of pure conjecture and it may as well have been due to internal disintegration as to the disturbing effects of the Muslim advance from the west. Till the advent of the Katehriyas, the Bachhal rajas are supposed to have possessed dominant power in eastern Rohilkhand. They established their rule in the district and in the north-west of the adjoining district of Kheri.¹ According to a tradition, Bachhals ejected the grazier caste which originally held this region. The date of the first entry of the Bachhals under Daro Pad

1. Nevill, H. R. : *Kheri-A—Gazetteer*, Vol. . XLII, (Allahabad, 1927), p. 138

into the south of Shahjahanpur is given by their own family records as A.D. 1000.¹ All the tribes in Bisalpur concur in saying that these Rajputs never crossed the Khanaut river or held the land west of it.² Their strongholds were at Barikhar and Camp in Kheri, Nigohi in Shahjahanpur and Garh Gajana near Dewal in the district.³ Gradually the Bachhals must have retired before the Katehriyas until they lost their territory to the west of the Deoha. Here they made a successful stand and though frequently harried by the Muslims, they still managed to hold their small territory between the Deoha and the primeval forest of Pilibhit. When hard pressed, they escaped to the jungle which still skirts their ancient possessions of Garh Gajana and Garh Khera.

Before the end of the twelfth century, the lengthy process of expelling the aborigines began. The first invading wave of Katehriya Rajputs burst into Rohilkhand in the middle of the twelfth century and partly established their rule in this region. It appears that they started as vassals of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun but on their downfall, assumed independence and played a conspicuous role in persistently resisting the onslaught of the Delhi sultans till as late as the time of Akbar. Opinions differ as to the time of their first entry into the district, one giving the date as Samvat 1231 (A.D. 1174)⁴. According to another, they settled in this region after ejecting the Bachhals.⁵ Others assert that they supplanted not the Bachhals but the Bluinhars (an aboriginal people akin to the Bhidars, Bhils, Bhars and Ahirs).⁶ Rohilkhand was divided into five tracts of which one was Katehr. By its particular type of soil, the Rajputs who settled here, took the name of Katehriyas.⁷ They were not included in the thirty-six traditional Rajput clans. They established their rule in this region including Pilibhit and not seem to have extended their power beyond the Ramganga but the entire absence of any record renders it impossible to ascertain the exact state of affairs.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

When the Muslim invaders first achieved the conquest of the country, there was apparently no place of any importance in the district and consequently no inducement for the victorious armies to direct their attention to this region.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured Budaun in 1197-1198 but he did not attempt to subjugate the forest contry to the north and east; nor does

1. Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 19

2. *Ibid.*

3. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, Vol. XLII, p. 138

4. *Ibid.*, p. 18, 21

5. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 355-356

6. Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 18, 19; Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 577.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 647-48.

his successor, Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, when Governor of Budaun, appear to have made much headway in this direction.

When the Muslim empire was established at the beginning of the thirteenth century Katehr was almost immediately divided into the governments of Sambhal and Budaun, both frequently mentioned by the Muslim chroniclers. The first mention of Pilibhit is found during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud but it was not identified. When Qutlugh Khan rebelled in Avadh, Nasir-ud-din led his army in December, 1255, marching from Delhi by way of Tilibhat, which was possibly in Pilibhit.¹ It is not clear whether Ghias-ud-din Balban, known by the title of Ulugh Khan (1266–1287) who followed with reinforcements, came by the same route, though this was logical as progress through the trackless jungle would have been extremely slow and difficult. In 1266 Balban heard of the rebellion of the Hindus of Katehr who had risen and were overrunning and plundering that province in such force that the governors of the districts of Budaun and Amroha were unable to take the field against them. The trouble had been chiefly confined to these two districts since 1266.² Balban hastily marched from Delhi and reached the scene of revolt in three days, remaining for some days in Katehr and ordering his army to burn it down and destroy it. Woodcutters were sent out to cut roads through the jungles and the army passing along them brought the Hindus to submission.³ As this vast territory was laid waste and depopulated, the Katehriyas retired further eastwards taking up the land between the Ramganga and the Deoha. The country had been quiet for fifteen or sixteen years since the accession of Balban. At the end of his reign in 1279 he was informed that Tughril, one of his cherished slaves, had broken out in rebellion in Bengal. Accompanied by his son, Bughra Khan, Balban set out from Delhi and marching through the doab reached Bengal⁴ and Tughril was defeated and killed. After the victory Balban returned to Delhi after three years, passing through Pilibhit where he ordered a row of gibbets to be erected on both sides of the road, from the Budaun gate of the city to Talpat or Tilpat (Pilibhit)⁵ so that the inhabitants of Delhi and its environs, who had joined Tughril, should be suspended on them.⁶ Balban's grandson and successor, Muiz-ud-din

1. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as Told by Its Own Historians*, Vol. II, First Indian Edition, (Allahabad), p. 374

2. Elliot, S. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, First Indian Edition, (Allahabad), p. 106

3. *Ibid.*

4. Haig, Wolseley (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, *Turks and Afghans*, (Delhi, 1958), p. 80

5. Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 81; Elliot, H. M. and Dowson J., *op. cit.*, Vol. III 121

6. *Ibid.*, p. 121

Kaiqubad (1287—1290) had taken the same route when proceeding to meet his father, Bughra Khan.

The history of Katehr is a record of repeated rebellion on the part of Katehriyas and ruthless repression by the imperial forces though it is uncertain how far their depredations extended, the territories of Budaun and Avadh being vaguely designated. The constant references to the Katehriyas merely serve to illustrate the extent of their power. Though often driven into the forest, their villages and crops destroyed, they as often returned under their leader, Kharag Singh, Kharku of Aonla (in district Bareilly) were especially formidable. According to a tradition he drove out the Ahars and jungle tribes and conquered the western half of the district and the comparatively safe retreat they thus acquired enabled them to offer a merely nominal submission to Delhi by paying a yearly tribute. From 1379 to 1380, there occurred the revolt of Kharag Singh. It is said that he invited Saiyid Muhammad and his brother, Ala-ud-din (who together governed the territory of Budaun) to dinner and had them murdered treacherously in consequence of which Firuz Shah Tughluq laid all the country waste, converting it into a hunting ground¹ which extended from Budaun to Bisalpur.² Kharag Singh escaped and fled to Kumaon and could not be captured by the sultan's troops. Malik Maqbool was posted to the *iqta* (assignment of land for maintaining a fixed number of troops) of Budaun and Sambhal was given to Malik Khitab Afgan in order to punish the rebels of Katehr.³ Kharag Singh was succeeded by his brother, Hari Singh (Rai Har Singh) who held sway in Katehr for many years. In the confusion that followed the death of Firuz Shah and the invasion of Timur in 1398, the Katehriyas regained most of their territories and stopped paying tribute to Delhi. Then Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud Shah became sultan of Delhi but he was nothing more than a tool in the hands of his minister, Mallu Ikbal Khan Lodi.

Hari Singh is known to have paid tribute to Mallu Ikbal Khan in 1399 who made several visits to this region in subsequent years. Mahmud Shah, who had returned to Delhi after Timur's departure from India, appointed Daulat Khan Lodi, an Afghan noble, as the military governor of the doab. Hari Singh joined forces with Muhabat Khan of Budaun in support of Daulat Khan in 1413. When Daulat Khan was defeated by Khizr Khan (whom Timur had left as his viceroy at Delhi) the latter obtained possession of Delhi on May 23rd, 1414 the territories in the south, including Katehr, also coming under his rule. In the meantime the

1. Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, p. 142

2. Nevill : H.R. *Pilibhit—A Gazetteer* Vol. XVIII (Allahabad, 1909), p. 152

3. Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, p. 142

Katehriyas continued to enjoy their freedom and stopped paying tribute and Hari Singh came out in open rebellion.

In 1414 to 1415, Taj-ul-mulk was despatched with an army to Katehr to bring Hari Singh to submission and exact the yearly tribute withheld by him for several years. He plundered and devastated the territory and Hari Singh fled to the mountains of Aonla but the rigorous blockade compelled him to submit. He professed submission by paying taxes, money and tribute.¹ In 1418 he again withheld his tribute but on this occasion he was completely defeated by Taj-ul-mulk and fled to the hills of Kumaon.² In 1419, Khizr Khan visited Katehr in person. These operations did not greatly effected Pilibhit, for only on one occasion, that of Taj-ul-mulk's second invasion, did the imperial forces cross the Ramganga and even then they soon gave up the pursuit as the tract was conferred with dense forests difficult to negotiate.

Hari Singh's independence was never destroyed and he consistently ignored the governor of Budaun; he sometimes paid tribute but only to the sultan himself or one of his principal officers, such as Taj-ul-mulk. He was still the ruler of Katehr in 1424 when he went to meet Mubarak Shah on his visit to that province to recover the revenues and taxes from the Katehriyas.³ Mubarak Shah entered Katehr with a large force, Hari Singh joined the royal forces but as he had not paid the yearly tribute he was kept under confinement for three days, being released only after he had promised regular payment of his dues.⁴ From this time onwards nothing is heard about the revolt of the Katehriyas or their attempt to regain independence. Three years earlier, Mahabat Khan had been deputed to punish the contumacious Jangharas of the district, with the result they were driven eastwards, taking up their abode in Khera Bajhera of Shahjahanpur and spreading from there all over Faridpur and Bisalpur.⁵ The migration had probably begun at an earlier date, as the Ahars have a tradition that they were expelled from Khera Bajhera as early as 1387, possibly as the result of Firuz Shah's punitive expeditions in Rohilkhand.⁶ Their setting down in Bisalpur may be considered to date from this

1. Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah, *op.cit.*, p.150; Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 206; Atkinson, E.T.(Ed.): *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account, of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Part I, Rohilkhand Division, Allahabad, 1879), p. 651

2. *Ibid.*, Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah; *op. cit.*, p. 194; Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 207

3. Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, p. 207

4. *Ibid.*, . 210

5. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 651

6. *Ibid.*

year, though it seems likely that a part of it, was already under the influence of the Katehriyas.

All Pilibhit and the forests as far as the Sarda (Chauka) were held, till Ali Muhammad's time by the Banjaras, who still own many villages there. Placenames like Pilibhit and Madho Tanda show that they are of Banjara origin. Raja Harnal who founded Berkhera, was Harnal Janghara whose name is well known in the whole pargana even to-day. The land between the Deoha and the Khanaut was occupied by the Ahirs and Bhuinhars till they were conquered by the Katehriyas at the beginning of the 15th century. Pilibhit seems to have been a Banjara settlement but nothing is known of its early history and the derivation of the name is very uncertain. The present town appears to be of comparatively recent origin but there is a village still known as Old Pilibhit standing on the left bank of the Khakra about five km. to the north-east near the road going to Neoria. This village had always been occupied by the Banjaras of the Peria clan and so it is supposed that the name is derived from Peria, the title of the Banjara clan and a *bhit* (a wall or mound). The early Muslim historians rendered the name as *Talpāt*, though it is not quite certain whether this is the place intended by that name. Pilibhit has no history till the middle of the 18th century, when it became the residence of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla leader.

After the visit of Mubarak Shah and the submission of Hari Singh, nothing is heard of Katehr till after seventy years and it may be assumed that at this time the district was gradually being developed, the population increasing and the cultivation spreading with the clearance of the jungles. For a brief period Husain Shah of Jaunpur seems to have held possession of Budaun and Sambhal. It was probably the establishment of the power of the Lodi sultans that accounted for a fresh rebellion on the part of the Katehriyas in 1492, necessitating the presence of Sikandar Lodi himself, who defeated the insurgents after a stubborn fight. After this the Katehriyas did not dare to raise their heads while the Lodis were in power. They were held in check by the Muslim garrison of Budaun. They made Aonla (in district Bareilly) their capital and Katehr virtually retained its independence till the time of Akbar. All their gallant efforts in maintaining their independence had failed and they seem to have resigned themselves to their fate, after carrying on a brave and almost unrelenting struggle against their Muslim conquerors for 230 years. With the death of Sikandar Lodi, the whole country was thrown into confusion and all territory to the east of the Ganga was divided between various Afghan nobles. But none of these had any influence on the Hindu chieftains, who appear to have remained independent and undisturbed even by the conquests of Babar and Humayun.

Nothing is heard of Katchir during the troublesome years of Humayun's reign but after the accession of Sher Shah a determined attempt was made to set the province in order. The task was entrusted to Isa Khan Kalkapuri, who held not only Sambhal but also Kani and Gola, so that his sphere of influence certainly embraced Pilibhit.¹ He held charge for some years and to a large extent succeeded, clearing wide areas of jungle which had constituted an impenetrable place of refuge for the local inhabitants. Sher Shah is said to have visited the district himself to check the rebels by building the fort of Shergarh at Kabar in Bareilly.² It is also supposed that he renamed Kabar Shergarh.³ Sher Shah's son and successor, Islam Shah, also visited the district and enlisted the aid of the Katchhriyas against the rebel, Khawas Khan, one of Sher Shah's trusted nobles who had fled to the foot of the Kumaon hills and for a long time devastated the country to the south.⁴ Khawas Khan had taken the refuge with the raja of Kumaon, but on his subsequent surrender to the sultan, he was killed in an ignoble manner.⁵ The Katchhriyas once again seized the opportunity of becoming independent when Humayun returned to India and in 1555 went into open rebellion which was only crushed when Bas Dev, who seems to have ruled over a considerable extent of the territory, was killed when Bareilly was captured by Akbar's general, Ali Quli Khan. From this time the district passed under the suzerainty of the Mughals.

The *Ain-i-Akbari* throws very little light on the history of the district during the reign of Akbar. Its history was almost unknown and it was in a very backward state. It was included in the Budaun Sirkar of the subah of Delhi and comprised the parganas of Balai and Punar as well as a portion of Bareilly which embraced all Bisalpur. Balai was co-extensive with modern Jahanabad and Pilibhit and still gives its name to the deserted *khara* lying close to the town of Jahanabad.

Though nominally included in Budaun, the district seems in practice to have been subject to the governor of Bareilly which soon became a separate charge. The eastern portion, which belonged to Cant and Gola, for sometime formed an independent command, being held for a considerable period by the famous Husain Khan Tukriya. He turned his attention to his northern borders and even attempted an invasion

1. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, First Indian Edition, (Allahabad, 1964), p. 383,

2. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 652, 772 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 154

3. Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, (Simla, 1871), p. 358

4. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 484

5. Majumdar, R. C. , Choudhari, J. N. and Choudhari, S. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VII, *Mughal Empire*, (Bombay, 1974), p. 92; Burn, Richard : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, *Mughal Period*, (Delhi, 1957), p. 59

of Kumaon, though the effort was attended by scant success. Apart from this isolated incident, there is nothing to distinguish the history of Pilibhit from that of Bareilly, which became the provincial capital during the reign of Shahjahan (1627–1657) and consequently little is known about Pilibhit under the Mughals. It appears that the imperial governors paid little attention to this remote part of the country and that the Rajputs, so long as they did not actually oppose the central authorities, held undisturbed sway in their own territories. That they were, to some extent, held in check seems clear from the fact that in the days of Shahjahan a Mughal garrison was established at Jahanabad (founded by Mirak Jan, the governor, in Shahjahan's reign)¹ and was named in honour of the emperor but this was probably the result of the action of the Katchhriyas who now devoted their energies to encroaching on the lands of their neighbours. Between 1625 and 1638, they extended their possessions to the terai which was formerly held by the raja of Kumaon but were expelled by him with the help of Rustam Khan, the governor of Moradabad.²

A more serious rebellion arose at the end of Shahjahan's reign when Makrand Rai, governor of Bareilly, expelled all the Katchhriyas from the city and massacred a large number of them with the result that the rest went away to the tract east of the Ramganga.

The rebellion of Jangharas probably occurred before 1679 in which year Aurangzeb made his expedition against Ajmer. Bareilly was then governed by Muhammad Rafi. Elated perhaps by the concession made to them in case of Makrand and seeing that the emperor's hands were full, the Jangharas refused to pay the revenue to Muhammad Rafi and burnt and sacked all the villages that did not belong to them. Muhammad Rafi led his forces into Bisalpur and after stubborn fight at Khardiha (near Deoria) in which the insurgents were defeated and killed,³ Deoria was captured and burned. Muhammad Rafi now attacked the Banjaras who, by this time, were predominant in Puraupur and Pilibhit. They had joined with the Jangharas in the rebellion and now shared their punishment, though it was impossible to pursue them into the forest.⁴

According to a tradition they had held undisputed sway in this part of the district for several centuries and their possessions were only reduced when the onward movements of the Jangharas and Katchhriyas forced them to retire from Bisalpur and Jahanabad.

1. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 763, 769 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 193

2. Moens, S. M., : *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District, North-Western Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1874), p. 28

3. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 636 ; Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 29 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 156

4. *Ibid.*; Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 29

MODERN PERIOD

At the time of Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the bulk of the area covered by the present district of Pilibhit was still included in the sirkar of Budaun (in the subah of Delhi)¹ and was under the charge of the Mughal officers of Bareilly. In the confusion that followed Aurangzeb's death, the territory became a hotbed of intrigue and rebellion, the main contestants for the supremacy over the region being the Rajpur chiefs and the Mughal officers.

During the reign of Bahadur Shah (1707–1712) Daud Khan, an Afghan slave (who originally hailed from Roh in Afghanistan) left his master, Shah Alam Khan, and fled to India and took up service in the territory of Katchr under a local chief named Mudar Shah of Madhkar (in the Moradabad district). On behalf of his new master Daud Khan fought against the ruler of Bankoli (in the Bareilly district) where he took captive a handsome Jat boy seven or eight years of age, whom he converted to Islam and named Ali Muhammad Khan, adopting him as his son.² In 1721, Daud Khan was murdered by Raja Debi Chand of Kumaon. Ali Muhammad Khan now succeeded in command of Daud Khan's army and in 1722 entered service under Azmat Ullah Khan (the imperial *faujdar* of Moradabad).³ He then established his authority in Budaun and Bareilly. In the confusion that followed the invasion of Nadir Shah (the Central Asian invader) in 1739, Ali Muhammad Khan declared himself independent and to expand his possessions he seized the lands of his weaker neighbours, including pargana Richha, which borders on the Pilibhit district.⁴ His belligerent activities were soon reported to Qamar-ud-din Khan, the imperial vizir, who in 1741 ordered his deputy, Raja Harnand Arora, to expel the ambitious and aggressive Rohilla from the imperial territories encroached upon. But in the battle of Asalatpur Jarrari (located on the Aril river) the Rohillas defeated and killed the raja and all the baggage and war equipment belonging to the Mughal army fell into Ali Muhamad Khan's hands.⁵ Instead of wreaking vengeance on him, the vizir sought to placate him in order to consolidate his own position at the imperial court.⁶ He despatched a force from Delhi under the com-

1. Irvine, W. : *Later Mughals*, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1922), p. 117

2. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Agra, 1954), pp. 103-104
Irvine, W. : *Later Mughals*, Vol. II, p. 118 ; Strachey, J. : *Hastings and the Rohilla War*, (Oxford, 1892), pp. 10-11

3. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 104; Sarkar, Jadunath : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1932), p. 48; Syed Ali Hussain Khan Bahaduri : *Brief History of the Chiefs of Rampur*, (Calcutta, 1892), p. 5

4. Nevill, H. R. : *Pilibhit, A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1909), p. 157

5. Seid Gholam Hossein Khan : *The Seir Mutagherin*, Vol. III, (Calcutta), pp. 234–236

6. Sarkar, Jadunath : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, p. 50

mand of his son, Mir Mannu, apparently to chastise the Rohillas but when Mir Mannu reached the banks of the Ganga, he met Ali Muhammad Khan and agreed to accept the offer of the hand of his daughter for himself and the payment of an annual tribute to the emperor.¹ An imperial firman followed appointing Ali Muhammad Khan as the lawful governor of Katehr, now named "the land of the Ruhelas".² According to a contemporary writer, it was from this time that he rose to figure among the princes of Hindustan.³

Ali Muhammad Khan now set upon the task of raising his military strength by enrolling Afghan immigrants who had settled in this territory and by 1742 he was able to mobilize an army of about thirty to forty thousand Rohillas.⁴ In order to establish his authority in this district, he sent Painsa Khan (some time between 1741 and 1748) to eject Despat, the Banjara chieftain, from Pilibhit and then entrusted pargana Pilibhit to Hafiz Rahmat Khan,⁵ father-in-law of Sadullah Khan, son of Ali Muhammad Khan, who had emerged as the most important leader of the Rohillas. The rising power of Ali Muhammad Khan posed a treat to Safdar Jang, the Nawab of Avadh, who ultimately persuaded the emperor, Ahmad Shah, to lead an expedition to crush the Rohillas.⁶ On May 14, 1745, an army jointly led by the emperor and Safdar Jang, defeated the Rohillas in Budaun and carried Ali Muhammad to Delhi as a state prisoner but who was released shortly afterwards on the intervention of Qamar-ud-din Khan and was appointed governor of Sirhind in Punjab.⁷ When Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India in 1748, Ali Muhammad Khan left Sirhind (in February) and returned to Rohilkhand with his full contingent of Afghans. Although he re-established his authority in Rohilkhand by March-April, 1748, he did not live long enough to enjoy his triumph as he died on September 15, 1748.⁸

Two of Ali Muhammad Khan's sons were then captives in Afghanistan and his possessions were given to his third son, Sadullah Khan, till the brothers should return, the administration of this region being entrusted to Hafiz Rahmat Khan as regent and a council of chieftains,

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1. Hamilton, C. : *A Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress and Final Dissolution of the Rohilla Afghans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan*, (1787), pp. 48—52; Sankhdher, B. M. : *Sambhal, A Historical Survey*, (Delhi, 1971), p. 81
 2. Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 50
 3. Seid Gholam Hossein Khan : *The Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. III, p. 236
 4. Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 51
 5. Moens, S. M. : *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District, North-Western Provinces* (Allahabad, 1874), p. 31; Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 51; Maulvi Muhammad Ikram Alam : *Haqeeqat Rampur*, (Urdu Text, Budaun, 1940), p. 20
 6. Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 57
 7. *Ibid.*, pp. 61-62; Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 65—67
 8. Majumdar, R. C. and Dighe, V. G. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People—The Maratha Supremacy*, (Bombay, 1977), p. 136

among whom were Dunde Khan (commander-in-chief), Fateh Khan (steward) and Sardar Khan¹ (payaster of the troops). The change in the government encouraged Safdar Jang to further intrigues which foiled by the utter defeat of Qaim Khan Bangash, the nawab of Farrukhabad, at the hands of the Rohilla confederacy on November 22, 1749.² The Rohilla leaders then partitioned the territory among themselves and practically all of Pilibhit fell to the share of Hafiz Rahmat Khan who first proceeded to extend his borders by annexing Puranpur and Sabna (in this district) beyond the Sarda river, an officer named Sheikh Kabir being deputed for the purpose.³ Hafiz Rahmat Khan did much to improve and beautify the town of Pilibhit, which owes to him almost all its mosques and important buildings, his deputy, Sher Khan, building a fort at the town of Bisalpur.⁴ in tahsil Bisalpur.

In 1751, Safdar Jang made another effort to check the Rohillas and on this occasion he enlisted the aid of the Marathas and drove the Afghans northwards to the foot of the Kumaon hills⁵ in Bijnor, where they were kept closely blockaded.

The campaign against the Rohillas was discontinued in 1752 when the news of a fresh invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdali reached the court. Safdar Jang made peace with them and they were allowed to retain their lands but were required to pay revenue regularly to the emperor and a heavy war indemnity to the Marathas.⁶ About this time, Abdullah Khan and Faiz Ullah Khan, the two sons of Ali Muhammad Khan, who had been living as hostages at the imperial court, were released. Hafiz Rahmat Khan accompanied Safdar Jang as far as Lucknow, where he obtained from the nawab vizir a charter confirming him and his descendants in possession of Puranpur and Sabna.⁷ On his return, Rohilkhand was divided between the three sons of Ali Muhammad Khan. The brothers, dissatisfied with the division, quarrelled and a reallocation of the territory was effected with the result that Hafiz Rahmat Khan retained for himself all of Pilibhit and most of the present district of Bareilly. His capital was at Bareilly but his family lived in the palace built by him at Pilibhit, the name of which was changed to Hafizabad.⁸ Hafiz Rahmat Khan had little time to devote to Pilibhit, being constantly engaged in fighting the Marathas and in keeping the peace with Shuja-

1. *Ibid.*

2. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Agra, 1954), pp. 139-140

3. Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 32

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 158

5. Burn, R. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1957), pp. 415, 431

6. Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 111-112

7. Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 33

8. *Ibid.*

ud-daula, who had succeeded Safdar Jang in 1751. His attention was also directed to his new acquisitions in the doab, given to him by Ahmad Shah Abdali after the battle of Panipat in 1761 and also to the inroads of the Sikhs, who were threatening Rohilkhand on the west.¹ About 1762, a great famine visited Rajputana (now Rajasthan) and many refugees from there emigrated to Rohilkhand. Hafiz Rahmat Khan employed them for two years (1762-63) in raising a mud wall around Pilibhit.² This was replaced in 1769 by a brick structure four km. in circumference and at the end of that year he built a splendid mosque at Pilibhit, in imitation of the Jami Masjid at Delhi.³ But about this time the fortunes of the Rohillas began to decline. The Marathas stripped them of their possessions in the doab in 1770 in which year their leader, Najib-ud-daula, died. In 1772, the Marathas marched into Rohilkhand and invaded Bijnor and on March 5 the Rohilla leaders, including Hafiz Rahmat Khan, fled to Pilibhit.⁴ Hafiz Rahmat Khan himself seems to have lost his courage on this occasion, as he left his son, Inayat Khan to defend Pilibhit and retired with his principal adherents to Gangapur near Nanakmata, on the extreme northern borders of the district. From here he sent messages to Shuja-ud-daula, soliciting his assistance. Eventually in June, 1772, a treaty was made between the Rohillas and Shuja-ud-daula (which the British commander-in-chief, Robert Barker, witnessed) by which the Rohillas agreed to pay Shuja-ud-daula Rs10 lakhs on his obliging the Marathas to retire from Rohilkhand either by peace or war.⁵ The Marathas having retired, the Rohillas came back.

Although Pilibhit was saved from the depredations of the Marathas for the time being the internecine strife rendered the Rohillas weaker than before. Soon after Inayat Khan rebelled and seized Bareilly, which he fortified and prepared to hold against his father. The latter marched from Pilibhit but failed to take the town of Bareilly, and only overcame his refractory son by treachery.

In the winter of 1772-73, the Marathas once again invaded Rohilkhand but on an intimidating movement of Shuja-ud-daula's army (which was accompanied by a detachment of the Company's troops) the Marathas hastily withdrew and soon afterwards were recalled to their

1. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 158

2. Conybeare, H. C. and Atkinson, E. T. (Ed.) : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Rohilkhand Division, Part I, Bareilly District, (Allahabad, 1879), p. 664

3. *Ibid.*, p. 665

4. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945), p. 195

5. Moonj, Pendera : *Warren Hastings and British India*, (London, 1947), p. 124 ;

Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, pp. 201-202; Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, pp. 217-218

bases in Central India due to internal dissensions at Poona (now Pune). Shuja-ud-daula demanded the stipulated indemnity from the Rohillas and repeatedly wrote to Hafiz Rahmat Khan to pay Rs40 lakhs but when his demand was not met, he invaded Rohilkhand with the help of the British on April 17, 1774.¹ Hafiz Rahmat Khan hastened from Pilibhit to Aonla (in the Bareilly district) collected his forces and marched against the invaders. A battle was fought on April 23, 1774, at Miranpur Katra (in the Shahjahanpur district) in which the Rohillas were badly routed, Hafiz Rahmat Khan himself being killed, his scattered forces flying in various directions. Five of his sons escaped to Pilibhit, where they were joined by two other brothers.² On April 24, one of them came to Miranpur Katra of his own accord and delivered himself up to Shuja-ud-daula.³ He was sent back to Pilibhit to quiet the minds of the people.⁴ The allies began their march towards Pilibhit at half past three on the morning of April 25.⁵ Next day Shuja-ud-daula's army took possession of Pilibhit, including Hafiz Rahmat Khan's palace with his women and seven sons, the town having been evacuated by all Rohilla troops a little before their arrival. It was proclaimed by beat of drum that the town was taken possession of on behalf of Emperor Shah Alam and that the inhabitants would be provided with every protection if they remained quiet.⁶ On the 28th (Colonel) Champion (the successor of Robert Barker) and Shuja-ud-daula arrived at Pilibhit and the former sent two companies of sepoy grenadiers under two English officers to take possession of the gates of the town as a preliminary step in having a share in Hafiz's treasure and, having entered Pilibhit, these men began committing violence and oppression on the inhabitants.⁷

Then Champion informed Shuja-ud-daula that he was despatching some English officers to examine, on behalf of the East India Company, the treasury of Hafiz in Pilibhit and he (the nawab) was free to depute his own men for the purpose. Greatly surprised and offended, Shuja-ud-daula immediately went to see Champion and told him how unreasonable it was to claim anything over and above the salary of the brigade. But Champion would not listen and on the plea that the King of England always gave to the troops whatever money and other things were found in conquered places, he sent his officers to examine and take charge of Hafiz's treasure. The English commander-in-chief

1. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 219

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 159

3. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, p. 261

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 159-160

5. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, p. 261

6. *Ibid.*, p. 262

7. *Ibid.*

also threatened that if his officers were prevented from going to Pilibhit, the English troops would plunder and lay the country waste, and also became guilty of addressing Shuja-ud-daula in a manner derogatory to his high rank. As Shuja-ud-daula was not in a position to prevent the audacity of the English commander, the episode came to an end, as the officers deputed came back without getting anything of value in the Rohilla chief's treasury.¹

After two days' halt at Pilibhit, Shuja-ud-daula, preceded by the English army, started for Bareilly on April 30, 1771, taking with him Hafiz's wives, sons and other dependants.²

The district thus came under the sway of the nawab of Avadh. Shuja-ud-daula now proceeded to arrange for the administration of the conquered territory but he died in 1775 and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula who appointed his own father-in-law, Surat Singh, to govern Pilibhit. It was during his rule that Hurmat Khan, a son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, made an attempt to recover Rohilkhand, bringing a force of about 20,000 Rohillas from the doab and besieging the town of Pilibhit. On the approach of enemy forces, he retired northwards to the forests but being pursued and severely defeated by Rai Gurdas Singh, they fled into the hills of Nepal. Of Surat Singh's successors in Pilibhit no record remains. They were mere farmers of the revenue, seldom continuing in office for more than a year or two at a time and the territory suffered from their extortion and maladministration. The result was inevitable. The Afghan zamindars, under whose rule the land had attained a fairly high state of development, and who were themselves interested in the spread of agriculture and the expansion of cultivation, flocked to Rampur. As there was no one to make their place in the areas abandoned by them, wide areas went out of cultivation and the jungle spread rapidly. The Rohillas were to some extent responsible for the desolation of Pilibhit. The unscientific dams they constructed on the streams caused, in many cases, irreparable injury and the absence of a strong central government led to never-ending conflicts between the owners of adjacent estates, with consequences that were often disastrous to the tenantry. Trouble was also caused in the northern parts of Pilibhit by the irruptions of the Gurkhas, who from 1794 to 1798 constantly raided the Tarai. Though they were checked for a time by Ata Beg and Shambhunath, the Avadh officers, they repeated their depredations in these parts.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 262-263

2. *Ibid.*, p. 263

By the treaty of November 10, 1801, Saadat Ali Khan, the nawab of Avadh, ceded Rohilkhand, including Pilibhit to the East India Company, in liquidation of the debts he had incurred on account of the maintenance of British forces¹ and Pilibhit was placed under the charge of the collector of Bareilly. The work of organisation was taken in hand when it was checked by the occurrence of a famine in 1803-04 and by internal troubles of a somewhat serious nature. In 1805, Amir Khan the Pindari leader in the service of the Holkar of Indore, made an incursion into Rohilkhand. He marched as far east as Pilibhit, sacking the town and Jahanabad (in tahsil Pilibhit) before he was forced to withdraw by the advent of the British force following in hot pursuit.² About the same time disorder spread among the Rajputs of Bisalpur led by the Jangharas under Man Singh and Bhajja Singh of Intgaon, who had fallen into arrears with their revenue. Retiring to the forest they collected some followers, who kept the neighbourhood in a state of alarm for months. During the rains they fell back on Puranpur and from there began plundering in every direction. The old pargana of Marauri suffered most and out of a revenue demand of **Rs 39,577, not more than Rs15,800** could be collected. Eventually they were pursued but managed to escape into the jungles of Muhamdi (in the Kheri district) where they were dispersed after the loss of a considerable number, including the two leaders.³ Nothing further happened to disturb the peace of Pilibhit till the Nepal war. In 1815, (Major) Hearsey raised a force of Rohillas at Bareilly and marched, by way of Pilibhit, into Kilpuri.⁴

In 1816 the Muslims of Pilibhit participated in a movement that took place at Bareilly against the British when a tax was imposed for maintaining the municipal police and was realised with undue severity. Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz, a venerated citizen, took up the cause of the oppressed people. After initial set-backs, the British forces crushed the rising.⁵ The restlessness of the people, again exhibited during the religious riot of 1837, afforded an indication of what was to be expected when the freedom struggle in 1857⁶ would break out. When it did break out, the British officer in charge of the Pilibhit sub division was in Naini Tal. On receipt of the news he hurriedly returned to his post and being given a free hand by the magistrate of Bareilly, proceeded

1. Aitchison, C. U. : *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries*, Vol. II, (Calcutta), p. 121

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 161

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, pp 161-162

5. Majumdar, R. C. : *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1962), pp. 132-133; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 162

6. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 162

to strengthen his police and to raise a few sowars. The Muslims of Pilibhit were in an obviously excited state, as was evident from the posting of placards against the British on the mosque and Idgah on the occasion of Id, which being against the British, were pulled down by the police, further precautions being taken by prohibiting the carrying of arms in the streets. On June 1, 1857, news came simultaneously from Bareilly and Baheri announcing the great revolt at the former place and the flight of the European officers with their families to Naini Tal.¹ The same day a large number of Muslims had gathered on the road in front of the Pilibhit tahsil, with the intention of plundering its treasure. Carmichael, who was proceeding there, was stopped by the police inspector who convicted him that his presence would be not only useless, but fatal. Realising that the treasure and the tahsildar were in great danger, he called the leading Muslims of the town, who had professed their loyalty.² At his request they consented to take over charge of the treasure, rendering an account of it later. This measure secured the escape of the tahsildar and was immediately followed by a general riot, the people seizing the treasure and fighting over the money amongst themselves. Nothing was to be gained by further delay and accordingly Carmichael, with the tahsildar and a few officials, rode away. He overtook his family at Barha Firozpur, where the zamindars entertained them hospitably and then after avoiding the large Pathan village of Amaria, reached Naini Tal on June 2. Pilibhit was now completely cleared of its British officers³ and every vestige of British rule was speedily effaced. In the towns and villages mostly inhabited by the Muslims, the authority of Khan Bahadur Khan (the grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) was generally acknowledged but he obtained scant recognition in Bisalpur where the Rajputs had settled matters in their own way. In order to collect the revenue, Khan Bahadur Khan appointed his own officers to the tahsils but with little success.⁴ The tahsildar of Bisalpur was Purnanand, who occupied the office for a while but he was replaced in July, 1857, by Ali Muhammad Khan. The British then sent Madar Ali Khan from Bareilly to Bisalpur with a strong force. This had some effect on the refractory Rajputs who agreed to a compromise and the tahsil was farmed for Rs 16,000 to Nandu Singh, Kahar Singh, Kunj Bihari Singh and Roshan Singh of villages Bamrauli and Deoria (in tahsil Bisalpur). They nominated as tahsildar a kinsman, named Hira Singh, who continued to hold office till the restoration of

1. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 682

2. Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.) : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, (Lucknow, 1960), p. 229

3. Atkinson, E. T., *op. cit.*, p. 683

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 163

order.¹ The erstwhile Jahanabad tahsil was handed over to Ahmad Yar Khan, who was soon replaced by Fakhr-ud-din, a former peshkar; but on July 1, 1857, the tahsil was entrusted to Zafar Yar Khan and two months later to Ayub Khan, who held it till the end of the freedom struggle.

The Indian police officers, both at Bisalpur and Jahanabad, joined the struggle for freedom and continued in command at these places. After the departure of the Europeans, Pilibhit was entrusted to Abul Hasan (a subordinate official) but in September, 1857, one Mansur Khan was sent there as the deputy² of Khan Bahadur Khan and the command of the Indian troops fighting for freedom was bestowed on Fazl Haq, a former tahsildar of the Budaun district.³ At that time Puranpur was included in the Pawayan tahsil of Shahjahanpur, where the raja collected the revenue and though coerced into a promise of payment by Khan Bahadur Khan, he remained independent. His conduct at all events excited the suspicion of the freedom fighters but an attempt to gain possession of Puranpur on the part of Lakhan Rao, Raja Khushal Singh's son, met with no success.⁴

Khan Bahadur Khan felt his position constantly threatened so long as Naini Tal was in British hands. His first attempt on that place met with no success, and a second expedition was organised in September, in which Fazl Haq and his Pilibhit contingent took part. This attempt also failed. By the first week of October, Khan Bahadur Khan was thoroughly alarmed and thought only of defence. He ordered Fazl Haq to guard Pilibhit against a possible British advance from Almora. Fazl Haq remained in various parts of the Tarai till the end of 1857. From the beginning of 1858 matters changed rapidly. The British at Naini Tal adopted an aggressive attitude, especially when (Colonel) Mc Causland brought down the 66th Gurkhas to Haldwani at the close of January. The Indian fighters were then divided, Fazl Haq being at Sanda, 21 km. east of Haldwani, with 4500 men and four guns, while Kala Khan (another Indian leader) was 21 km. to the south of that town. They united their forces and on February 10, 1858, they were attacked and defeated by Mc Causland. Fazl Haq remained at Pilibhit, his only expedition against the British being the futile attempt on Sitarganj⁵ (Naini Tal district). In April 1858, Nana Dhondu Pant

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 163-164

2. *Ibid.*, p. 164

3. Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 327

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 164

5. *Ibid.*, 164-165

(the Maratha patriot) who was then operating against the British in Rohilkhand, hearing of the approach of the British, retreated from his camp at Bareilly and passed through Bisalpur on his way into Avadh. In the following month Bareilly was taken by the British. Khan Bahadur Khan retreated to Pilibhit with a large number of his adherents, and on May 12 (General) Coke was despatched in pursuit with a wing of the 42nd Highlanders, the 4th Punjab Rifles, a squadron of the Carabineers, a detachment of the 17th Irregular Cavalry and a considerable force of artillery. He was accompanied by Amir Ali and Abdullah Khan, who had all along remained at Haldwani with Carmichael and when, a week later, Coke was ordered from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur, these men took sole charge of Pilibhit, re-establishing the police posts and collecting the revenue. For two months they maintained their position though constantly threatened by the fighters for freedom, who still swarmed in eastern Rohilkhand but in July, 1858, M. Low was appointed to the charge of Pilibhit which was garrisoned by a force comprising the Second Punjab Cavalry, the 17th and 24th Punjab Infantry and a contingent of Kumaon Levies, under the command of (Captain) R. Larkins¹. The Indian forces in the field were led by Khan Bahadur Khan, Nizam Ali Khan, Wilayat Shah and the nawab of Farrukhabad, with an aggregate strength of some 15,000 men. They threatened Pilibhit from several directions and towards the end of August a large body menaced Neoria Husainpur (a small town in tahsil Pilibhit). A company of the 24th and a squadron of cavalry were sent by the British to hold that place, and on August 29, a successful defence was conducted against a determined attack. Reinforcements were then despatched from Pilibhit under (Captain) Sam Browne, who attacked the Indian troops at Sirpura² (five kilometres from Neoria Husainpur). There, in a fierce engagement in which the Indians lost some 300 men, four guns and all their stores, Nizam Ali Khan was wounded and the freedom fighters retired from Pilibhit to Avadh. This event was the last of any importance that occurred in Pilibhit. The English garrison held Pilibhit till the arrival of (General) Troup from Bareilly and then proceeded towards Kheri and Sitapur to join in the combined movement against the surviving freedom fighters in northern Avadh.³

British authority was restored in Pilibhit though for some time lawlessness prevailed in the forest tracts. The police force was reorga-

1. *Ibid.*, p. 165

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 165-166

3. *Ibid.*, p. 166

nised and in a few months the British restored their administration in the district.

In 1871, Pilibhit, which had been a part of the Bareilly district, was formed into a separate subdivision, comprising Jahanabad, Pilibhit and Puranpur.

In November, 1879, the Pilibhit sub-division was converted into a separate district being placed in the charge of a magistrate and collector.

In 1916, the activities of the Indian National Congress came into prominence in the district when Mehtab Singh and Brij Nandan Prasad, two prominent national leaders of the district participated in the Lucknow session of the Congress.¹ Day by day political awakening began to grow among the people. In 1919 Brij Nandan Prasad, Durga Shanker Shukla, Shyam Sunder Sahai and Mukund Lal Agrawal, who belonged to the district, attended the Amritsar session of the Congress.²

In 1920 the people of the district participated in the Khilafat movement. In this connection large processions were taken out by the Hindus and Muslims in Pilibhit.³

Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous non-co-operation movement all over the country in 1921. He visited the district and addressed large audiences in Bisalpur and Pilibhit. His visit gave a new direction and meaning to the freedom struggle which was now carried to the masses. In the district, the response of the people to this movement was enthusiastic and widespread. British goods were boycotted and bonfires were made of foreign cloth and western style clothes. Congress committees were formed even in the remotest parts of the district. The centres which witnessed hectic activities in connection with the movement in the district were Pilibhit town, Amaria, Sardar Nagar, Khamaria, Bamroli and Bilsanda.⁴ In its endeavour to suppress the movement the government adopted repressive measures. The Congress was banned, its offices were sealed. In spite of this, the overwhelming majority of the people kept up their non-violent struggle. On December 31, 1921, a large public meeting was held at Pilibhit in which anti-British speeches were delivered and the people pledged whole-heartedly to support the non-co operation movement.⁵ Thirty persons were arrested and convicted

1. Jauhari, Shiv Sumran Lal : *Swatantrata Sangram men Pilibhit ka Yogdan*, (Hindi Text; Pilibhit, 1973), p. 31

2. *Ibid.*, p. 35

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 47-48

4. *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik, Zila Pilibhit*, (Hindi text published by the Information Department, U. P., 1970), pp. 7-8

5. *Ibid.*, p. 8

for participating in these peaceful demonstrations.¹ The Congress office at Pilibhit, which was the headquarters of the 'volunteers' organisation, was raided when the British declared such societies illegal. The national school, which had been opened by the non-co-operators in pursuance of their boycott of government schools, was closed down by the district authorities.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited India, complete hartal was observed and protest processions and demonstrations were also organised in the district (as elsewhere). Placards and banners with the words, "Simon, go back" were displayed and black flags were waved.²

The same year (1928) the district was again visited by Mahatma Gandhi.³ By 1929 a special force of volunteers was organised in the district to participate in the civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.

Mahatma Gandhi's famous Dandi march on the 12th of March, 1930, undertaken as a symbolic protest against the government monopoly of salt and to assert the right of manufacturing salt, was the signal for the beginning of the civil disobedience movement in Pilibhit, as in every other part of the country. The first phase of the movement was the violation of the Salt Act, contraband salt being publicly manufactured not only in Pilibhit proper (muhalla Inayatganj) but also in every corner of the district. As a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in that year for defying the Salt Act, agitation broke loose and protest meetings, processions and hartals were organised. Shops selling British goods and liquor were picketed and batches of volunteers were despatched to the towns in the district with the object of inducing cloth marchants to take the pledge of not selling foreign cloth. Many shop keepers willingly allowed Congress workers to seal their stocks of foreign cloth.⁴ Side by side with this movement, the "jungle" satyagraha also continued in the district which was directed against the auction purchase of forests by contractors. Congress volunteers persuaded the contractors not to purchase the forests in Puranpur and Pilibhit. In this connection about 55 persons were arrested in the district.⁵ During the civil disobedience movement, which continued till 1934, the peasant movement also continued in the district which took the form of a no-rent campaign.

In the 1937 elections to the provincial legislature, both the seats allotted to the district were won by the Indian National Congress.⁶

1. Jauhari, *op. cit.*, p. 49

2. *Ibid.*, p. 64

3. *Ibid.*, p. 53

4. Jauhari, *op. cit.*, pp. 78-79

5. *Ibid.*, p. 83

6. *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik, Zila Pilibhit*, p. 10

Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant visited the district for the canvassing of the Congress candidates. The first Congress ministry in Uttar Pradesh was sworn in on April 1, 1937, with Govind Ballabh Pant as the leader. The ministry resigned in 1939 on the issue of India's participation in the Second World War only if independence would be granted to her after the war.

When individual satyagraha was launched in 1940-41, many members of the Congress belonging to the district offered satyagraha and about 148 persons were arrested.¹

On August 9, 1942, when the Quit India movement was launched throughout the country, Pilibhit also gave great support and the people there put up a long and sustained struggle. Within a few days almost all the prominent local leaders were arrested.² On August 13 the students of the Ayurvedic college, Pilibhit took out a large procession. As the processionists reached the Station road, they were subjected to brutal lathi charge as a result of which many were injured and a youth died. The infuriated mob killed a police constable who was patrolling on the bridge on the river Deoha. About 86 persons were arrested in this connection of whom 39 were prosecuted.³ These arrests, could not curb the movement in the district. An overwhelming majority of the people of the district continued their non-violent struggle. During the movement 117 persons of tahsil Pilibhit, 37 of tahsil Purampur and 137 of tahsil Bisalpur were sent to jail.⁴

By 1945, when the Second World War ended, British public opinion had veered round to giving complete independence to India. The battle for India's freedom was taken to the council table with the British now sincere in their desire to leave India for good.

On September 11, 1945, Govind Ballabh Pant visited Pilibhit for the Congress canvassing in the elections for the provincial legislature. The two seats allotted to the district were captured by the Congress.⁵

At last, on August 15, 1947, the country and with it the district, shook off the foreign yoke and achieved its long-awaited Independence. The district celebrated Independence Day in a befitting manner and there were rejoicing in every home. The national flag was hoisted on all government and almost all private buildings, residential houses and commercial establishments. Independence Day is celebrated in the district with great enthusiasm every year.

1. Jauhari, *op. cit.*, p. 122

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 130-131

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 135-136

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 138-139

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 146-147

The district had its due share in the fight and rejoicings for freedom. The country was free but before the people could fully enjoy the sense of liberation and victory they woke to find that a great tragedy had accompanied freedom and that the country had been partitioned. The partition was of great mourning for the nation. About 2,308 displaced persons from Pakistan had migrated to the district till 1951 and were rehabilitated.

On hearing the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (on January 30, 1948), the whole district went into mourning, the markets, offices, educational institutions, etc., were closed and several processions were taken out and meetings held to mourn the tragic and irreparable loss of the father of the nation but he still lives in the memory of the people and is remembered on October 2, which is celebrated in the district as in other parts of the State as Gandhi Jayanti. On this occasion meetings, discussions and discourses are organised all over the district to eulogise Mahatma Gandhi's deeds. The people also take a pledge to serve the nation and follow his way of life.

With the enactment and adoption of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, India became a sovereign democratic republic. This day celebrated in the district by taking out processions, holding meetings and illuminating houses, shops and government and other buildings. This day is solemnly observed with enthusiasm every year all over the district as Republic Day.

The nation always venerated those who had participated in the struggle for freedom. In 1972, on the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee year of Independence, about 259 persons of the district, who had taken part in India's freedom struggle or their dependents, were awarded *tamra patra* (copper plates) eulogising their services and many were given political pensions as well.

CHAPTER III


PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the census of 1971, the number of persons enumerated in the district (which covered an area of 3,504 sq. km.) was 7,52,114. Males and females numbered 4,11,559 and 3,40,555 respectively giving a sex ratio of 827 females per 1,000 males. The density of population in the district was 215 persons (rural 186 and urban 10,937) per sq. km. as against the State average of 300 persons. Among other districts of the State, the district occupied the 49th and 47th positions in respect of area and population respectively.

The tahsil-wise density of population per sq. km. in the district was 313 in Pilibhit, 245 in Bisalpur and 95 in Purnapur. The urban density was the highest in tahsil Pilibhit, which was 19,675 persons.

The following statement gives an account of the area and population in 1971, according to the tahsils which are continuous on with the subdivisions :



District/tahsil	Area in sq. km.	No. of males	No. of females	Total
District total	3,504.0	4,11,559	3,40,555	7,52,114
Tahsil Pilibhit	949.5	1,76,316	1,49,024	3,25,340
Tahsil Bisalpur	1,080.0	1,46,154	1,18,671	2,64,825
Tahsil Purnapur	1,697.2	89,089	72,860	1,61,949

Some more details of area and population in 1961 and 1971 are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

Growth of Population

The earliest attempt to enumerate the inhabitants of the district was made between 1828 and 1830 but this extended only to selected villages in the old Bareilly district, which then included the present district, no separate figures for which are extant, the same position obtaining in the first

general census of 1847 which was conducted on rough and ready principles, showing no distinction of sex or caste. It was admittedly inaccurate and its defects soon called for a repetition of the experiment on more reliable lines.

The results of the census of 1853 in respect of the same region, which now included Pilibhit and also Marauri (afterwards absorbed for the most part in Bisalpur) and showed 4,19,806 inhabitants of whom 3,51,388 were Hindus and 68,418 Muslims the total number of females being 1,96,361. The density for the whole tract averaged 315 persons to the sq. mile, the total area being 1,338.7 sq. miles. The proportion was highest in Bisalpur, where it amounted to 473, in the Pilibhit tahsil it was 395 in Puranpur the average was not more than 144, showing that this jungle tract was in a far more backward condition than the rest of the district. There were only two places in Pilibhit with more than 5,000 inhabitants Pilibhit itself and Bisalpur.

The next census was taken in 1865 and was of a more detailed nature, as account was taken for the first time of occupation, age and caste. The total showed a distinct increase in all parts of the district, notably in Bisalpur and Pilibhit, the number of inhabitants having increased to 4,67,270 of whom 2,16,665 were females. Hindus aggregated 3,88,667 and Muslims and those of other religions 78,603, the last being very few in number. The average density had risen by this time to 348 persons to the sq. mile, the total area of the district being 1,343 sq. miles. As before, Bisalpur took the lead in density with 537, followed by the Pilibhit tahsil with 439 and by Puranpur with 151. Neoria Husainpur became the third town having a population of over 5,000.

The next enumeration took place in 1872 when the district was still a part of the district of Bareilly, which revealed that the rate of increase had been maintained steadily. The population numbered 4,92,098 persons, of whom 2,27,553 were females. The density of the population of the district averaged 364 to the sq. mile, it being 559 in tahsil Bisalpur, 470 in tahsil Pilibhit and only 167 in tahsil Puranpur. The number of towns and villages was 1,180. Of these 1,112 contained less than one thousand inhabitants each, 56 between one and two thousand and of the twelve larger places three, namely Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Neoria Husainpur, had populations exceeding five thousand inhabitants each as before.

After the formation of the district in 1879, the first census took place in 1881, according to which the population fell to 4,51,601 persons, 2,11,814 being females owing to shortage of grain due to indifferent harvests and widespread sickness. The decrease was most marked in tahsil Bisalpur, which had suffered heavily but it was also very noticeable in the Pilibhit tahsil. Puranpur showed a distinct increase, probably on account of immigration from the drier tracts. The average density of the population throughout the district was 329.2 to the sq. mile, Bisalpur coming first with 494, Pilibhit next with 387 and Puranpur with 173. The number of towns and villages declined to 1,053 of which 992 contained less than 1,000 each and 42 between one and two thousand while 19 having a larger population, the population of Pilibhit and Bisalpur exceeding five thousand each.

The ensuing decade witnessed a general recovery, the seasons being favourable and serious epidemics rare. The total population rose to 4,85,108 of which 2,26,846 were females. The average density had risen to 352.8 per sq. mile the tahsil figures being 526 for Bisalpur, 419 for Pilibhit and 185 for Puranpur. The number of inhabited towns and villages was 1,051 or two less than at the previous census and these comprised 990 with under 1,000 people 43 with 1,000 and 2,000 people, 15 with between 2,000 and 5,000 and 3 with larger populations. Neoria Husainpur having recovered its position in this enumeration.

In the ten years that elapsed before the next census was taken in March, 1901, the district experienced several vicissitudes. The period commenced with a series of abnormally wet years, in which the lowlying areas suffered much from floods and general sickness. Then came the famine of 1896-97, which affected the dry areas and though it was not severely felt in the submontane tract, it caused a somewhat extensive movement of population. The closing years witnessed general prosperity, except for the unfavourable rains in 1899. The result was a some marked decrease in the Puranpur and Pilibhit tahsils and a rise in Bisalpur, the population coming down to 4,70,273. This gave an average density of 342.6 persons to the sq. mile, the highest being 541 in Bisalpur and the lowest 174 in Puranpur, where the mortality from fever had been very great, while in the Pilibhit tahsil the average was 390. The number was very low as compared with those found in other parts of Rohilkhand, Bisalpur tahsil resembled the adjoining tracts to the south and west, the rest of the district being more like Kheri to the east or the Naini Tal terai to the west. The average density of the north and east of the district was actually greater than in either of the contiguous districts.

The decennial growth with variation in population during the period 1901–1971 is as follows :

Year	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	4,70,273	2,49,580	2,20,693	—	—
1911	4,87,548	2,61,965	2,25,583	+17,275	+3.67
1921	4,31,540	2,29,098	2,02,442	—56,008	—11.49
1931	4,48,775	2,40,756	2,08,019	+17,235	+3.99
1941	4,90,649	2,63,596	2,27,053	+41,874	+9.33
1951	5,04,357	2,71,465	2,32,892	+13,708	+2.79
1961	6,16,225	2,34,599	2,81,626	+1,11,868	+22.18
1971	7,52,114	4,11,559	3,40,555	+1,35,889	+22.05

Immigration and Emigration

Among the immigrants enumerated in 1961 in the district, 12.3 per cent was born in other districts of the State and 2.0 per cent in other parts of the country and 1.3 per cent in other countries. The largest number of immigrants was from Punjab. Amongst those from other countries 1,388, were from Pakistan, 301 from Nepal and 557 from other countries most of the immigrants from Pakistan being displaced persons. The duration of residence of nearly half of the immigrants (46.6 per cent) was over ten years. About 80.3 per cent was from the rural areas and the remaining 19.7 per cent from the urban. Among them, 40.2 per cent were males and 59.8 per cent females. Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 11,509 persons (males 7,675, females 3,834) were from Punjab, 237 (males 154, females 83) from Delhi, 141 (males 83, females 58) from Bihar, 90 (males 59, females 31) from Rajasthan and 58 (males 24, females 31) from Madhya Pradesh. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 75,466 (male 25,563, females 49,903). The sex proportion suggests that most of the female migration was due to marriage.

Displaced Persons

After 1947, about 2,308 (males 1,314 and females 994) displaced persons, particularly Hindus, Sikhs and Jains, mostly from Pakistan came to the district and 582 from unstated districts. The census records of 1951 show that 10 and 1,331 such persons came in 1946 and 1947 respectively, 388 and 32 in 1948 and 1949 respectively, 83 and 15 in 1950 and 1951 respectively and 70 later. In 1961 there were 7,388 immigrants from Pakistan who were displaced persons. Till the census of

1971, there had been substantial rise in their number (11,795) most of them coming from Bangla Desh. They are mostly engaged in agriculture and business. In 1976-77 about 240 families were given agricultural land, loans for agriculture worth Rs 40,63,095, Rs 88,080 for business, Rs 1,883 for construction of dwellings and Rs 22 per refugee child for primary and junior high school education.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

In 1971 the district comprised 3 towns and 1,339 villages of which 1,156 were inhabited and 183 uninhabited. The extent of population in the inhabited villages in 1971 was as follows:

Range of population in 1971		No. of inhabited villages	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Less than	200	296	26,419	14,915	11,504
	200—499	378	71,30,434	72,031	58,403
	500—999	329	2,32,648	1,27,451	1,05,297
	1,000—1,999	123	1,60,879	87,636	73,243
	2,000—4,999	27	74,535	40,687	33,848
	5,000—9,999	2	12,975	7,254	5,721
	Villages with a population of 10,000 and above	1	11,414	5,928	5,486

In 1971, there were 6,49,304 persons living in the rural areas. Of 1,156 inhabited villages, 674 were of small size, each having less than 500 inhabitants, the medium-size villages with a population varying between 500 and 2,000, numbering 452. The remaining 30 villages were large ones, with a population of above 2,000 persons.

The number of towns in 1971 was 3 comprising 13.67 per cent of the total population. The population of the towns and some other details were as follows :

Name of town with category	Tahsil	Area in (sq. km.)	Population		
			No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Pilibhit Municipal Board	Pilibhit	3.47	68,273	36,898	31,375
Bisalpur Municipal Board	Bisalpur	4.27	19,891	10,939	8,952
Puranpur Town Area	Puranpur	1.66	14,646	7,920	6,726

Distribution according to Age Groups

The distribution of population in 1971 in the urban and rural areas under different age groups was as follows :

Age group	District population				Rural population				Urban population			
	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females	No. of females
0—14	3,08,213	1,67,516	1,41,097	2,67,197	1,44,968	1,22,229	41,416	22,548	18,863			
15—19	58,111	33,776	48,502	20,470	20,609	30,032	9,609	5,296	4,313			
20—24	55,376	28,609	26,767	47,020	24,337	22,683	8,356	4,272	4,084			
25—29	56,396	29,829	26,577	49,019	26,110	22,909	7,377	3,709	3,698			
30—39	1,01,115	54,736	46,379	87,908	48,104	39,804	13,207	6,632	6,575			
40—49	76,349	43,745	32,602	66,147	37,787	28,360	10,202	5,958	4,244			
50—59	48,882	28,055	20,847	42,057	23,859	18,198	6,825	4,176	2,649			
60 and above	46,954	25,191	21,763	41,763	22,025	19,111	5,818	5,166	2,652			
Total	7,52,114	4,11,599	3,40,555	6,49,304	3,55,802	2,93,502	1,02,810	55,757	47,053			

LANGUAGE

Pilibhit is included in the tract in which the current dialect is some form of western Hindi. In Bareilly, to the west, Braj Bhasha is the common tongue of the people; in Shahjahanpur, to the south, the Kanaujia variety prevails; in Kheri to the east, the Awadhi dialect of eastern Hindi is used, and in the terai and the hill districts to the north, the influence of Kumauni is felt. The various forms of Western Hindi differ little and the change from one to the other is hardly perceptible, so that the geographical limits of any can not be determined. Urdu is usually spoken by the Muslims and a few people speak English, Kumauni or Punjabi.

According to the census of 1971 the number of persons speaking different languages is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Script

The Devnagri script is used for Hindi and its allied branches such as Garhwali, Kumauni, etc., and that for Urdu is the Persian. The other languages are written in their own scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The number of adherents of different religions in the district as in 1971, was as follows:

Religion	No. of persons	No. of male	No. of female
Hinduism	5,56,818	3,06,974	2,49,844
Islam	1,62,587	86,644	75,943
Christianity	887	511	376
Sikhism	31,786	17,409	14,377
Buddhism	8	4	4
Jainism	28	17	11
Total	7,52,114	4,1,5551	340,555

Principal Communities

In 1971, there were 74.03 per cent Hindus in the district against the State average of 83.76 per cent, the Muslim being 21.62 per cent and the remaining 4.35 per cent comprising Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Jains and others.

Hindus—The major community was originally divided into four branches. Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Sudra. The ancient division was originally mainly occupational but gradually developed into a hereditary order. At present due to the impact of economic forces, the old

caste structure is crumbling slowly and lost its rigidity. Generally it may be said that the conscious belief of the masses is an ill-defined pantheism with an extraordinary amount of superstition prevailing among the rural population.

The first place is taken by the Kisans, who surpass all other castes in the Purnapur tahsil but in Bisalpur they are outnumbered by the Kurmis and in Pilibhit by the Lodhs. The Kisans are said to be closely allied to the Kurmis, Kachhis and Koeris.

The Kurmis come next, two-thirds residing in the Bisalpur tahsil and almost all the rest in Pilibhit. The large number of Kurmis, is an asset in the internal economy of the district. As in other parts, they are progressive. Some of them claim a Kshatriya origin.

The third place is taken by the Lodhs a caste of first-rate cultivators. They belong principally to the Pilibhit tahsil but also occur in fair numbers throughout the other two subdivisions. In appearance and characteristics they closely resemble the Kisans, their cultivation being little, if at all, inferior in style to that of the latter. Traditionally the Lodhs were at one time hunters rather than tillers of the soil but their original occupation is not universal with them now and many of them are engaged in other occupations.

The Muraos somewhat closely resemble the Kisans and they generally hold the best land in the village, confining their attention to the more valuable crops, particularly sugar-cane, poppy and tobacco.

The Chamars are found in equal strength almost throughout the district. They are mostly engaged in general labour but in many cases they are agriculturists and also follow their traditional occupation of shoe making.

The Brahmans belong to the Bisalpur tahsil, being in other tahsils evenly distributed belonging mostly to the Kanaujia subdivision, the rest being Sanadhs, Gaurs, Sarwaris and some other sects of less importance.

The Rajputs are comparatively scarce in Pilibhit and reside mostly in Bisalpur, a few living in the southern portion of the Purnapur tahsil. They are drawn from a great variety of clans, the most important being the Katehriya and Jaughara. The former claim to be of Surajbansi descent but their origin is doubtful, especially as the name is obviously derived from the tract in which they settled, old Katehr, which was practically indentical with Rohilkhand. The other Rajput clans are the Tomar, Chauhan, Gautam, Chandel, Bais, Bachhils, Gaur, Bhaduria, Parwar, Sombansi and Gaharwar.

The remaining Hindu communities are chiefly the Kahar, Ahir, Past, Teli, Dhobi, Barhai, Kori, Lohar, Nai, Bania, Gadariya, Bharbhunja and Kumhar.

The Agarwals, the Umars and Khandelwals are found in small numbers. There are also the Kayasthas, Dhanuks, Sonars, Banjaras, Bhangis, Gujars, Darzis, Faqirs and Kalwars. The Kaysthas mainly belong to the Sakseha subdivision and the Kalwars are also called Jaiswars.

The Faqirs are of the type found everywhere and include the Gosains, Bairagis, Sanyasis, Jogis Gokulia Gosains. Among the minor groups are Nats and Kanjars.

In 1971, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was 1,11,095. They are found in every tahsil of the district and comprise the general labouring population. The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was 467.

The tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as in 1971, was as follows:

District/Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District						
Total	1,11,095	60,918	50,177	467	255	212
Rural	1,03,960	57,130	46,830	244	123	101
Urban	7,135	3,788	3,347	243	132	111
Pilibhit						
Total	43,276	23,522	19,754	243	132	111
Rural	38,416	20,947	17,469	—	—	—
Urban	4,860	2,575	2,285	243	132	111
Bisalpur						
Total	38,112	21,169	16,943	30	15	15
Rural	36,856	20,506	16,350	30	15	15
Urban	1,256	663	593	—	—	—
Puranpur						
Total	29,707	16,227	13,480	194	108	85
Rural	28,688	15,677	13,011	194	108	86
Urban	1,019	550	469	—	—	—

Muslims—The Muslims of the district belong to the **Sunni** sect. The foremost place is taken by the **Julahas** who predominate in the district, except in tahsil Puraupur. Closely akin to the **Julahas** are the **Behnas** who follow the profession of cotton carding. The **Pathans** constitute an important section of the Muslim population, being generally the descendants of the roving bands of adventurers who wandered about the country seeking service under various leaders till they settled in these parts under **Ali Muhammad Khan**, the **Rohilla** chief and his successors. The most common among them are the **Yusufzais**, **Ghoris**, **Lodis**, **Muhammadzais**, **Khatiks**, **Warakzais**, **Baqarzis**, **Ghizais** and **Afridis**.

The third place is taken by the **Sheikhs**, who are generally **Qureshis**, **Siddiquis**, **Usmanis** and **Bani Israels**.

The **Muslim Banjaras** are comparatively numerous. They are closely related to their **Hindu** namesakes.

The remaining Muslim sects are **Qassabs (butcher)** the **Mowatis**, **Rains**, **Saiyids**, **Husainis**, **Bukharis**, **Muslim Rajputs** and **Zaidis**. There are also some occupational groups such as the **Darzis**, **Nai** and **Manihars**.

Christians—There were 887 Christians in 1971, males and females being evenly divided. Generally they belong to the **Roman Catholic** and **Protestant** denominations.

Sikhs—The Sikhs numbered 31,786 (including females) in 1971 and were mostly immigrants from Pakistan. Most of them are found in the urban areas and are engaged in various trades.

Buddhists and Jains—The number of Jains and Buddhists in the district is nominal.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hinduism—The Hindu religion here (as elsewhere) comprises a variety of beliefs and practices, ranging from the transcendental mysticism of the monotheist to an elaborate polytheism and belief in ghosts, spirits, various minor godlings and diverse superstitions. The principal deities worshipped in the district, particularly by the orthodox, are **Brahma**, **Vishnu**, **Siva**, **Surya**, **Lakshmi**, **Parvati**, **Krishna**, **Rama**, **Sita**, **Hanuman**, **Ganesha** and nine forms of **Devi** (**Shailputri**, **Brahmacharni**, **Chitraghanta**, **Kusumanda**, **Skandmata**, **Katyayani**, **Mahagaauri**, **Kalratri** and **Sidhmata**). The practice in taking a holy bath in rivers is also common. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of religious congregation and worship. Some people have a separate place for *pūja* in the home. Many orthodox persons perform morning and evening prayers (*sandhya*) regularly. Some people also make oblations

to the fire at *yajnas* (held occasionally). Fasts are also observed on various week days or according to certain dates of the lunar months and on important festivals like Nav Durga, Ram Naumi, Janmasthmi, Sivaratri, etc. *Kathas* (discourses) and recitations from sacred books like the *Gita*, *Purana* and the *Ramayana* and *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional hymns) are at times privately or publicly arranged. Some people (specially the illiterate and more backward sections of the community indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of ghosts, spirits, etc.

Islam—Islam enjoins on its followers the profession of faith in one God and his prophet, Muhammad; the saying of prayers (*namaz*), preferably in a mosque, five times a day; keeping of fasts (*roza*) in the month of *Ramadan*; proceeding on *hajj* to Mecca; and *zakat* (contribution in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

Their holy book is the *Quran* and one who memories and recites it, is called a *hafiz*.

The Muslims of the district (as elsewhere) try to offer *namaz* regularly but are more particular about the *namaz* of Friday. On important festivals like Id-ul-Fitr and Id-uz-Zuha, they offer *namaz* collectively at *Idgahs*. The sacrifice of sheep or goats is also a common feature on the occasion of Id-uz-Zuha (Bakr-Id).

The majority of the Muslims of this district belong to the **Sunni** sect, a small percentage to the Shia sect and the remainder are followers of some other minor sects. Many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs*. The Milad celebrations to commemorate the birth of Mohammad in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal are arranged with greater rejoicings, when their houses are illuminated and religious discourses highlighting the teachings of Islam are organised.

Sikhism—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, which disavows idolatry and has no caste distinction. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of *kangi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kripan* (dagger), *kachha* drawers and prohibits the cutting of the *kesh* (hair). The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in the *gurdwaras* (place of Sikh worship) and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession. In summer they offer water and sweet drinks to people generally on certain occasions. They also celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus.

Christianity—The Christians believe in one God and that Jesus Christ is his son and is the saviour of mankind, that he was crucified.

died and rose again on the third day and will come again to judge the living and the dead. The *Bible* is their holy book. Congregational prayers are held in churches and chapels, particularly on Sundays.

Buddhism—As elsewhere, the Buddhists of the district believe in the eightfold middle path of righteousness, right views, right aspirations, right speech, right conduct, right living, right effort, right mindfulness and right meditation, which leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana. Avoiding the two extremes (one the life of pleasure and the other the denial of wordly enjoyments) this religion advocates the middle path.

Jainism—The Jains believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct, which leads to the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to their belief the world has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the nature of the cosmos. After completely annihilating the *karmic* forces and destroying all the shackles of worldly consequences, the soul exists in its supreme purity, endowed with qualities of infinite perfection, infinite bliss and infinite power. The pure soul is called the *Jina* and serves as the ideal to be aimed at by those desiring to escape from the cycle of births and deaths. The keynote of the ethical code of Jainism is the most uncompromising *Ahimsa*. They worship the images of their *tirthankaras* in their temples.

Manner and Customs—Though the general pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by various manners and customs. Among the Hindus some of the important ceremonies are *namkaran*, *mundan* (the first tonsure of the hair), *janeu* or *upnayana* (sacred thread ceremony), *vivah* (marriage ceremony) and *antyeshti* (death ceremony). Some of the important ceremonies of the Muslims are *akika*, (a sacrifice which is divided into two parts the shaving of the child's head and the killing of one or two goats; *bismillah*, which consists of taking the name of God; *khatna* (circumscision), *nikah* (marriage); and the death ceremony.

Inter-caste Relations—As in other parts of the country, inter-caste relations were very rigid nearly a generation ago. The members of different castes and subcastes lived in watertight compartments and inter-caste dining and marriages were avoided rigidly and looked down upon. But since Independence, inter-caste dining is no longer looked upon with disapproval in the district, particularly in towns, though the restriction still persists in the rural areas. Inter-caste marriages occur though they

are not very common and many of the traditional restrictions on marriage based on caste are generally disappearing as a result of the spread of education, influence of western culture, equality of sex and the removal of disabilities from which women suffered in the past.

New Religious Leaders and Movement

The Arya Samaj is a protestant and reform movement within Hinduism. It was founded by (Swami) Dayanand Saraswati in 1875. In 1901 the number of its followers in the district was 675. Since then the sect has made considerable progress in the district. The Arya Samaj philosophy is monotheistic and professes to be a reversion to the original tenets as given in the *Vedas*. The objective of the Arya Samaj is to reform and remove the perversions and distortions existing in the Hindu faith and to accommodate and assimilate the masses in a national religion free from obsolete and rituals and customs, incorporating in it simultaneously certain ideas to which the more educated Hindus can subscribe without misgivings. The Arya Samaj condemns idolatry, *shraddha* and early marriage and is opposed to the rigid caste system. It gives women a higher status in social life than do orthodox Hindus.

Radha Soami—There are also in the district some followers of the Radha Soami sect, which is an off shoot of the *bhakti* cult of Hinduism but is appreciably different from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The Satsangis (followers of the order) believe that the true name of the Supreme Being is Ra-dha-So-am-i, that the universe has three divisions—the spiritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual and that the four essentials of religion are *sat guru* (the true teacher), *sat shabad* (the true word), *satsang* (the true order or association) and *sat-anurag* (true love).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The succession and inheritance to property other than agricultural holdings, among the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists is governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which confers equal rights in paternal property on sons and daughters. But such property can also be distributed through wills or gifts. The sons, who generally live with their parents and look after the property often inherit the property as the sisters are supposed to have become members of other families. Here the transfer through gift is not so common, as it involves the payment of money (such as court fees) and legal complications. Devolution of agricultural property follows the provisions of the U. P. Zamindari

Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which is applicable to everyone. In respect of other civil property, the Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1926.

Joint Family

The joint family and co-partenary systems are still in existence in the district but they are disintegrating slowly under the impact of various economic and social forces. Both in towns and villages the family structure is now losing its solidarity and a common purse, common kitchen and common property in land are gradually losing their place as characteristics of joint-family life, the main causes of this being the impact of modern ideas and the exigencies of public employment and services. The younger generation is individualistic in outlook and on the father's death the sons tend to separate and to seek a division of the family inheritance. The life of the cities and the towns and the expectation of finding better employment there, encourages the flow of the rural population to the urban areas which tends to split up the village home. The pattern of the family in the district is patriarchal and women are still mostly dependent on their men for maintenance and protection, only a few being economically independent and able to earn their own living.

Marriage and Morals

The distribution of the district population according to marital status in 1971 was as follows:

सत्यमेव जयते

Age Group	Total Population	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified	
		No. of males	No. of females	No. of males	No. of females	No. of males	No. of females	No. of males	No. of females	No. of males	No. of females
Total	7,52,115	2,15,979	1,45,622	1,74,632	1,68,055	20,000	26,483	490	0	458	315
0-9	2,33,685	1,17,075	1,06,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	84,928	49,007	29,507	1,284	4,915	—	5	60	20	90	40
15-19	58,111	22,618	6,797	10,868	17,438	140	40	20	20	120	50
20-24	55,376	11,179	1,666	16,835	24,971	435	130	80	—	80	—
25-29	56,396	5,448	520	23,516	25,677	785	360	50	—	20	20
30-34	56,302	3,337	105	23,662	26,707	1,261	820	60	10	20	50
35-39	45,083	2,204	80	22,440	17,732	1,662	825	70	10	20	40
40-44	42,929	9,610	45	21,061	16,244	2,187	1,692	50	—	10	30
45-49	33,420	1,061	75	15,694	12,731	2,002	1,777	35	10	35	—
50-54	31,805	1,063	40	15,107	8,501	2,720	4,314	25	—	20	—
55-59	17,077	394	30	6,860	5,709	1,811	2,253	10	—	10	—
60-64	21,618	475	20	8,737	3,696	2,966	5,694	10	—	—	20
65-69	8,570	195	15	3,321	1,780	1,260	1,999	..	—	—	—
70	16,766	210	10	5,236	1,945	2,771	6,574	10	10	—	—
A. N. S.	318	98	120	11	9	—	—	—	—	33	65

Of Hindus—Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and is rigidly governed by the *Dharam-Shastras* and to some extent by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste may occur in the performance of various ceremonies. Ceremonies like *bhawar* or *saptpadi* (literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away the bride) are essential and common. Inter-caste marriages are rare but inter-subcaste marriages are becoming less common. The Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, has done away with certain past restrictions, such as the prohibition of marriage between persons of the same *gotra*, polygamy has become illegal and it has invalidated marriage between *sapindas* (or agnates or cognates within seven generation on the paternal side and five generations on the maternal side) and has also fixed the marital age at 18 years for the bridegroom and 15 years for the bride. If the bride is below 18 years of age the guardian's consent is necessary.

There are a number of ceremonies which precede the actual marriage performance which differ from caste to caste. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents and even in cases when the couple concerned takes the initiative, the approval of the elders is considered to be desirable. The bride's family approaches the bride and if the required particulars are found to be suitable on both sides, negotiations commence. The horoscopes of the couple are also compared in some cases by the family priests and if these do not conflict, the marriage is settled. After this the first ceremony is that of *barricha* (literally choosing the bridegroom) or engagement which is performed by the bride's people, the next is the *tilak* or *phaldan* (betrothal) which takes place at the bridegroom's house when the *lagan* (date of marriage) is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom as determined by the family priest. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) reaches the bride's house and the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (puja at the time the bridegroom comes to the door of the bride's house) is performed. Then follows the actual marriage ceremony in which the important rites are those of *Kanyadan* or the giving away of the bride (by her father) and *Saptpadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times), completes the marriage ceremony. On the next day the *bhaat*, *kalewa* or *barhar* takes place. Finally the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place when the *barat* returns with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among Hindus, divorce or separation, though permissible by law is not considered to be respectable so generally people prefer to continue together in the married state.

The custom of the taking and giving of dowry has been prohibited under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Among the members of the

Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, marriage is also considered to be a religious rite. In addition to the recognized Hindu form of marriage, the system of *dola* is also in vogue among the members of these castes in which the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house where the marriage rites are gone through. Certain castes permit the marriage of widows which are performed by certain maimed rites known as *dharewar*, *karas* and *sagai*. Some castes permit concubinage which is considered to be legal in so far as the children of such a union are entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges of the caste concerned and also at times have a restricted right of inheritance.

Of Muslim—Marriage among the Muslims of the district is a civil contract and any Muslim who has a sound mind and has attained puberty may enter into such a contract. The *mangni* (asking for the bride) and the marriage take place at the same time. Their religion permits polygamy to the extent of four wives at a time but a Muslim who is in government service is not permitted to have more than one wife at a time. The important item for a marital contract is the settlement of the *mehr* (dower) an amount payable by the husband to his wife which is given to the bride as part of the dowry and may be paid immediately or later. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. *Nikah* or *aqad* (marriage proper), which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi*, after obtaining the consent of both the contracting parties through two agents representing each after which he reads the *khutba* and the marriage ceremony is considered to have been completed. The *ruksat* (leave taking) then takes place. There are certain restrictions on marriage alliances taking place between certain relatives such as a brother and a sister, a half-brother and a half-sister uncle and niece.

Of Christians—The marriage of Christians governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern as elsewhere. The marriage may be contracted by the concerned parties or arranged by their relatives. After the engagement, the banns are published three times (once every week) by the minister of the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give an opportunity for raising objections to the marriage, if any. The marriage is performed by the priest or the pastor in the church. The essential items of the ceremony are the taking of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, placing of a ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes rings are exchanged) followed by the pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and

their witnesses. Wedding festivities then usually follow at the brides home.

Of Sikhs—The important ceremonies in a Sikh marriage are the recitation of extracts from the *Granth* and going round the holy book several times by the couple. Their marriage party (*barat*) goes to the bride's house in procession as with the Hindus. After offerings are made at the *gurdwara*, wedding festivities follow at the bride's place.

Dowry

For the removal of this evil, the government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, which prohibits the giving and taking of a dowry. But this custom still persists among almost all sections of the people in the district (as elsewhere).

Civil Marriage

The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of marriage by a marriage officer in the district who is appointed by government. Religion or caste differences are of no consideration in civil marriages and formal rites and ceremonies are also not required. Very few people take recourse to such a marriage as the general public prefers that marriages be performed in accordance with religious custom.

The number of such marriages performed during the five years ended 1975-76 is given in the following statement:

Year	No. of marriages
1971-72	2
1972-73	5
1973-74	4
1974-75	5
1975-76	6

Widow Marriage

Despite the enabling provisions of the Widow Marriage Act, 1956, marriages of Hindu widows, particularly among the (so-called) high castes, is not common. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes adhere to the old custom of allowing widows to marry,

generally the younger brother of the deceased husband. Widow marriage has always been permitted among the Muslims and Christians.

Divorce

The dissolution of marriage by law or by custom was not permissible among the Hindus but it was possible among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes on getting the sanction of the panchayat. With the enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, divorce and dissolution of marriage have become available under certain special circumstances, to all Hindus. The personal law of the Muslim allow husbands to divorce their wives on making payment of the dower but the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, has also empowered the wife to seek a divorce from her husband. Divorce among Christians is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

The number of divorce cases decided in the district during the five years ended in 1976 are given below :

Year	Number of cases instituted	By men	By women	Allowed	Dismissed
1972	5	2	3	4	1
1973	12	9	3	6	3
1974	5	3	2	1	—
1975	10	3	7	3	5
1976	14	9	5	6	5

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OF WOMEN AND THEIR PLACE IN SOCIETY

Women occupied a high position among the Hindus. In course of time they became completely subordinated to the male and had no legal rights. The wife had to worship her husband as a god and to remain faithful to him. The status of women, declined further after the advent of the Muslims in the country when seclusion or *pardah* came into vogue, perhaps as a measure of safety and protection. The practice continued particularly among the Rajput rulers and chiefs and the zamindars as a mark of social prestige. Their women mostly remained confined to the four walls of the house. The seclusion was stricter in the villages than in the towns and was greater among Muslims than Hindus. The some sort of position was maintained in the district.

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women in recent years, the number of economically independent women is very small

particularly in the district and in most cases they still continue to be dependent on men, the traditional notion that marriage and motherhood are the most important part of a women's life, still being operative. The number of women, who for reasons of economic necessity and individual conviction take up some employment, is rising. The professions in which the largest number of such women are found are teaching and nursing, though they are also entering into other professions in recent years. With the liberalised law of inheritance, the economic status of women has generally improved. The introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest, the State is taking in the advancement of women, are enabling to uplift women as useful members of society. Among the poorer classes, women work in large numbers as daily labourers, both in the agricultural and industrial fields and cases of the economic dependence of men on such women is not rare.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, was enforced in the district in May, 1958, and with its enforcement the evil trade has lessened to some extent.

Drinking

The use of liquor is a common feature among the people of the lower castes, particularly at the time of marriages when the bride's father serves liquor to the bridegroom and his party as a marriage present. Bhang is also used as a narcotic in the district. Foreign liquor, which is sold in shops in the district is consumed by some well-to-do people. Though the district is not a dry area, steps have been taken to discourage addicts.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as applicable to the State under the U. P. Public Gambling Acts of 1952 and 1961, prohibits gambling in the district.

The number of prosecutions launched during the five years ended in 1976 is given below :

Year	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions
1972	169	114
1973	132	72
1974	177	101
1975	131	44
1976	195	171

HOME LIFE

Houseless—In 1971 there were 76 houseless households having 185 males and 95 females.

The tahsilwise break up of this group of the population is given in the following statement:

District/tahsil	Houseless population			
	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Pilibhit (district)	76	280	185	95
Pilibhit (tahsil)	24	58	47	11
Bisalpur „	14	153	83	70
Puranpur „	38	69	55	14

Institutional—The institutional population numbered 1,097 persons (999 males and 98 females), the number of households being 62 of which 17 were in the rural and 45 in the urban areas.

The tahsilwise distribution of the institutional population is given in the following statement :

District/tahsil	Institutional population			
	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Pilibhit (district)	62	1,097	999	98
Pilibhit (tahsil)	52	806	721	85
Bisalpur „	7	167	165	2
Puranpur „	3	124	113	11

Households with Houses—In 1971 the district contained 18,440 households (group of persons ordinarily living together and having a common kitchen) of which 1,19,360 were in the rural areas and 1,19,360 the urban areas. The average size of a household in the district was about 6 to 7 persons. The households in one room tenements predominated accounting for 34.8 per cent, 33.5 in two-rooms, 16.4 in three-rooms, 8.4 in four-rooms and 6.9 per cent in five-rooms tenements. In the district, the majority of persons, 94.3 per cent, was found to be residing in their own houses and 5.7 in rented ones.

The following statement gives the number and classification of households according to size and tenure status:

Total District	Tenure status	Total no. of census house-holds	Households having number of persons					No. of persons un-specified	
			One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons		Six persons
Rural	Urban								
District	total	1,37,800	8,340	13,005	16,695	20,470	20,925	58,275	90
	Owned	1,29,950	7,205	11,940	15,675	19,940	19,940	55,640	85
	Rented	7,850	1,135	1,065	1,020	985	985	2,635	5
Rural	total	1,91,360	7,220	11,345	14,820	18,395	18,395	49,445	65
	Owned	1,16,865	6,670	10,965	14,485	18,125	18,125	48,795	65
	Rented	2,495	550	380	335	270	270	650	—
Urban	total	18,440	1,120	1,660	1,660	2,530	2,530	8,830	25
	Owned	13,085	535	975	975	1,815	1,815	6,845	20
	Rented	8,355	585	685	685	715	715	1,985	5

Houses in Cities

Many of the buildings in the crowded parts of the town do not follow any set architectural pattern and are generally single storeyed. Although there are a number of double-storeyed buildings in the urban area, kutchha houses are generally occupied by the poorer section of the population. Houses generally do not contain much decoration except some *jali* work, projecting oriel windows and over hanging eaves and openings in front. Big houses are generally occupied by rich persons which have a drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen, storeroom, bath-room and lavatory, etc. In many houses built on the Indian pattern, there is an open space in the middle of the house. Known as the *aangan*. Practically every house has its own lavatory. Some public latrines have also been constructed for these houses which do not contain lavatories.

Houses in Villages

The houses in the rural areas are generally built of mud of unbaked brick, wood, bamboo, grass, leaves or reeds. They are usually one storeyed although there are also double storeyed brick houses in the villages. Kutchha houses are about 3 m. in height and are roofed by wooden beams, covered with planks, thatching grass, grass, unburnt bricks, tiles, slates, shingles or asbestos and other metal sheets. Usually they have an open courtyard and *dalans* (verandas) which are a characteristic feature of the rural areas. Separate kitchens are rare. There are no lavatories in such houses and the fields are used for the purpose. Some improvements have been introduced and ventilators, better drainage, improved cattle sheds, etc., are now to be found in many villages where people have taken interest in community development schemes. In *khadir* areas, where floods are common, the houses built are mainly made of thatching grass shaped into a hut and surrounded by spacious *gheras* (enclosures) made of the same material.

Furniture and Decoration

In the urban areas the tastes and monetary and social status of the people determine the items and quality of the furniture, furnishings and other accessories in the house. The well-to-do have the usual furniture-drawing-room suits, a dining-table, chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, beds, etc., and persons not so affluent usually have *takhats* (wooden divans), *morhas* (reed) cane chairs, small tables, etc.

In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *morhas*, wooden chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations but crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in

homes of Hindus are often seen in rural dwellings. Another very common form of decoration is a print of an open palm generally made on walls, doorways, wells, trunks of trees and cattle. This is considered to be a good omen and a means of warding off evil from the house.

People generally eat in the kitchen out of metal utensils while sitting on the floor or on wooden boards or small carpets (*asans*). The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is becoming common, particularly among people in the towns.

Dress

There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the people of the district as a certain standardisation in dress is taking place in northern India. The common dress for men in the towns of the district is the dhoti or *pyjama* and a *kurta* (kneelength loose shirt) or shirt. Those who can afford it (generally students, lawyers, doctors and those in service) are increasingly taking to trousers or slacks, buttoned-up coats or bush coats, shirts, bush shirts, etc. On formal occasions men wear coats *sherwanis* or *achkan*, *churidar* (tight *pyjama*), *pyjamas*, trousers or loose *pyjamas*. In villages men still wear the turban or caps. The normal dress of women is the sari and blouse or choli (short blouse). Women (Muslims and Punjabis) often wear the *salwaar*, (full *pyjamas*, narrow at the ankle) and *kameez* (knee-length shirt) and *dupatta* (long scarf) ensemble has become common among girl students in towns. Some Muslim women still wear *churidars*, *gararas* (long divided skirt) with *kurta* (long shirt) and *dupatta*, bell-bottom trousers with tunics, blouses or shirts. The use of lahanga (full long skirt) with a choli or blouse and *dupatta* lingers among the women of the villages or on ceremonial occasions in Hindu families.

Jewellery

Men usually do not wear jewellery except finger rings or sometimes a gold or silver chain (round the neck). Ear-rings are worn among people of the lower castes.

As a rule women are fond of jewellery, which is usually made of gold, silver, copper, nickel, etc. That generally worn by them is the *keel* or *nath* (nosestud or nose-ring), rings, necklace, *bunda* or *jhumki* (ear-rings), *hansuli* (heavy necklace), *hardhani* (waist band) and *bichwas* (toe-rings) which are worn only by married women whose husbands are alive. *Churis* (bangle) of gold and often of coloured glass are usually worn by women of all ages. In the rural areas women generally

wear *pachhaila* (wristlets) and anklets, as do those in the urban areas who have not taken to modern ways.

Food

The staple food-grains and cereals eaten by the people of the district are rice, wheat, jowar, *bajra*, maize and gram. The pulses consumed are *moong* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), gram- (*Cicer arictinum*), *masur* (*Lens culinare*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) and pea. Most Hindus of the district are vegetarian by habit and preference although the Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian. In the villages, where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and where it is not easily available (except on market days) they generally resort to a vegetarian diet. Two major meals a day are eaten. Breakfast usually consists of milk and whey. Rice is eaten in plenty and the poorer people usually substitute their mid-day meal with *sattua* made of either barley, gram or pea. Parched gram, pea or wheat is another favourite of the people which is usually eaten with *rab* (molasses) or *gur* (jaggery). Tea has become a popular beverage. Among edible fats, *ghee*, *vanaspathi* (vegetable oil), ground nut oil, and mustard oil and linseed oil are commonly used. The consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits is also on the increase. A spicy diet is preferred and green and red chillies are added to the food in large quantities.

Festivals and Amusements

Hindu—As elsewhere in the State, fasting and feasting are the special features of the Hindu festivals, which are spread through the entire year, a short account of the principal ones being given below.

The period of the first nine days of the Hindu calendar or the Vikram Samvat, beginning with the first day of the bright half of Chaitra, is called Navratri. On the eighth day falls Sheetla Astami when Devi, particularly in the form of Sheetla, is worshipped. The next day, Ram Navami, marks the birthday of Rama when the Hindus generally fast and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated and the *Ramayana* is read in temples and homes.

The 10th day of the latter half of Jyaishta is called Ganga or Jeth Dasahra, when certain Hindus bathe in the river and give alms to the Ganga-putras (those Brahmanas who live on the offerings made to the river). These acts are believed to wash away their sins.

Naga Panchami is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere) on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana, to appease the Nagas or serpent gods. As looking at a snake on this particular day is considered to

be auspicious replicas of snakes are made of flour on wooden planks or with cow dung on walls and are worshipped by some families. Live snakes are also brought to the homes by snake charmers for this purpose who are given alms and milk for feeding the snakes.

Raksha Bandhan is the festival which falls on the 15th day of the bright half of the same month, *rakhis* (threads symbolising protection) are tied by a sister around the right wrist of a brother and by Brahmana priests on the right wrists of their patrons to invoke protection for them for evil during the coming year.

Janmastami, the festival celebrating the birth of Krishna, falls on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra Pada. In the district, as in other parts of the country, devotees fast the whole day, breaking their fast only with the eating of prasad at mid-night, the time of the god's birth, when worshippers throng his temples and the small shrines and cradles specially installed in homes and other places and decorated and illuminated to commemorate the deities' birth to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the representing of the infant god. A special feature of the festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in shrines and homes. The *chhati* (sixth day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by some persons.

The 30th day of Asvina is the Pitra Visarjan Amavasya, when manes of dead ancestors are propitiated. During this period festivities of any sort are avoided.

The period of the first nine days of the bright half of Asvina (also known as Navratri) is devoted to the worship of Durga. The temples of this deity are decorated on this occasion and are visited by crowds of people who perform rituals in the temples, visiting one on each day as they do during the Navratri of Chaitra. A big fair is held at the Jasantri Devi temple in Pilibhit, on the 9th day of Chaitra Krishna Paksh.

Dasahara is celebrated by the Hindus of the district on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ramlila celebrations and fairs are held at several places in the district.

Dipavali or (Divali) the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere) on the last day of the dark half of Kartika when the houses of Hindus are illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity) followed by Narak Chaturdashi when a few earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary

to the main day of the festival. For traders and businessmen Dipavali marks the end of a fiscal year and they pray for prosperity in the new year to come. There is no fasting on this occasion as Dipavali is regarded as a festival of feasting. The next day is celebrated as Annakut (or Govardhan puja) in memory of Krishna's protection of the cows. The following day is known as Yama Duitiya or Bhaiya Duj when sisters put a *roli* mark (*tika*) on the foreheads of their brothers.

Ganga Asnan (Kartiki) is a big bathing festival which is held on the full moon day of Kartika. Hindus believe that taking a bath in a river on this particular day, washes their sins. Fairs are held at different places in the district on this occasion.

Sakat Chauth falls on the 4th day of the dark half of Magha when, in certain Hindu families, the boys cut out the figure of a goat made of *til* and their mothers keep a fast.

Makar Shankranti coincides with the transit of the sun from *Dhanu* to *Mahr* and falls on the 11th day of the dark fortnight of Magha and is celebrated as a bathing festival.

Vasanta Panchami, which falls on the 5th day of the latter fortnight of Magha, is devoted to the worship of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.

Sivaratri falls on the 14th day of the dark half of Phalguna in honour of the wedding of Siva. Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and vigil is kept at night when the Siva *linga* is worshipped. The temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large number of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of *Aegle marmelos*) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise. Big fairs are held on this occasion.

Holi, the festival of spring, is the last major festival of the Hindu calendar and falls on the full-moon day of Phalguna. People in the rural areas start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) at night long before the actual day of the festival. Bonfires are lighted on crossroads at a fixed time to symbolise the destruction of the forces of evil. Cowdung cakes are burnt in the Holi fire and ears of wheat and barley are roasted as offerings to the gods. Widespread rejoicings mark the following day of the festival till about noon when people throw coloured water and coloured powder on each other and visit friends and relatives in the evening.

Muslim--Ashra, the tenth day of (Maharram), commemorates the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Although this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis also take

part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth days and *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out in procession, separately by Shias and Sunnis, on the 10th day (*Ashra*).

Chelhum, on the 20th of the *Safar*, falls on the 40th day from *'Ashra* and marks the end of the period of mourning.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the 12th day of *Rabi-ul-Awwal* when alms are distributed and Muslims gather to listen to discourses on the prophet's life.

Sab-e-Barat, falling on the 14th of *Shaban*, is a festival of rejoicing. It is marked by a display of fireworks, distribution of sweets and the reciting of the *fatiha* (prayers) for the peace of the souls of the dead.

Ramadan (of *Ramazan*) is the month of fasting and the most important month in the Muslim year. Many Muslims fast during the hours of daybreak and the setting of the sun for the whole of this month. Islam enjoins on its followers that this month be spent in meditation and prayer. The month closes with the visibility of the new moon which marks the end of fasting. The festival of *Id-ul-Fitr* is celebrated on the next day, the 1st of month of *Shawwal* by offering *namaz* in *Idgahs* and mosques where thanks giving prayers are said collectively.

Id-uz-Zuha (*bakr-id*) is celebrated on the 10th of the month of *Zilhijja*, to commemorate the occasion when the prophet **Ibrahim** did the bidding of God and was prepared to give his son, *Ismail*, as an offering to God, the highest form of sacrifice possible. He was blessed by God who did not let *Ismail* be injured but let a lamb be sacrificed instead.

The important Muslim fairs held in the district are the *urs* celebration of some important *pirs* (Muslim saints) who flourished here at one time or another.

Christian—The festivals of the Christians are Christmas, which falls on December 25, and which marks the birthday of Jesus Christ, Good Friday which commemorates his crucifixion and Easter which is celebrated in memory of his resurrection.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs are the birthdays of *Guru Nanak* and *Guru Govind*, when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held in *gurdwaras* and extracts from the holy *Granth* are recited. Their other festivals are **Baisakhi** and **Lohri**, Local fairs are held at *gurdwaras* on each occasion.

Buddhist—The principal festival of the Buddhists is **Buddha Purnima** which is celebrated on the last day of *Vaisakha*, which marks the birthday of Buddha as well as his *nirvana*.

Jain.—The Jain's celebrate the birth and the nirvana anniversaries of the last *tirthankara*, Mahavira, the former on the 13th day of the bright half of Chaitra and the latter on the Dipavali day. The Paryushan or the Dashalakshana Parva during the last days of Kartika, Phalgun and Asadha, are the periodical holy days when the devotees observe fasts and perform worship in their temples.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Festivities

A number of fairs are held here and are religious in origin and in many instances the celebration of some festival, whether Hindu or Muslim, is the main object of assemblage.

The main pilgrim centres of the district attracting Hindus and Muslims are very few but at these places fairs are also held although they have little commercial significance. These are the Jasantri Devi, at Dasnagar, the Sidh Baba, the Khandniyan Baba, the Langar Baba, the Dewal Devi temple, fair the Shiv temple fair at Lilhar, the Chakra Tirth temple fair at Kalyanpur and the Mastana Shah urs at Ghera Sharif a village at Ghangri.

A list of fairs with certain details is given in Statement III at the end of the chapter.

Dances and Recreation

The village folk in the district generally do not have many avenues of entertainment and their festivals and fairs are usually the occasions for enjoyment. Holi is one of the festivals which is celebrated with great enthusiasm and is celebrated in the same manner as in Brijbhumi (the Mathura region) and devotional songs are sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments like the *dholak*, *kartal*, *majira*, harmonium and flutes, etc. People with a religious bent attend *kathas*, *kirtans* and musical recitations of the *Ramcharitmanasa* and other sacred writings.

The cinema and radio are the cheapest and the most popular means of entertainment in the district which has 5 cinema halls with a total capacity of 2,996 seats.

Radios have become the most popular mass media for news, educational information as well as entertainment. All India Radio broadcasts special programmes for rural listeners, especially the agriculturists. There were 12,071 radio sets in the district in 1976-77. Record playing of film songs and music and religious songs has become a craze among the people of the district in recent years especially on ceremonial or festive occasions. Documentaries and mobile cinema shows are also

arranged in the rural areas by the field publicity units of the State and the Central Governments.

Dramatic societies and circus also visit the district now and then. *Dangals* (wrestling), *nautankies* (indigenous open air dramatic performances), *Alah Udal Ras Lilas*, *bhajans* (hymns) and *qawaali* programmes, *kavi-sammelans* and *mushairas* are also arranged at different places from time to time particularly on the occasion of big religious fairs. At the local fairs, swings, giant wheels, children's carnival, magic shows, etc., are also arranged. *Ramlila* and *Krishnalila* also provide entertainment in their own way. Dances are also organized by the village people. *Jogis*, who are itinerant minstrels, sing hymns and also sing about the lives of important or famous men.

The common games among the rural folk are *kabbadi*, *kushti*, *gulli danda* kite flying, flute playing *kho*, swinging, sword fight and bow and arrow competition.

Games like volley-ball and foot-ball have found their way the rural areas of the district. Common rural entertainments like the shows of itinerant magicians and *bandar-ka-naach* (monkey dance) and *bhalu-kanach* (bear dance) etc., performed by *madaris*.

The district has some recreational clubs the more important being the Lions club, Rotary club, Junior Chambers club, Pilibhit Yuvak Sangh, Walton club, and Meston club. Sports meets are held in the Gandhi stadium which has one library.

Common games and sports in the urban areas are hockey, cricket, basket-ball, foot-ball, volley-ball, badminton, table-tennis, tennis, etc. The annual sports and games meets are organised in schools and colleges and also at the district level.

IMPACT OF ZAMINDARI ABOLITION ON SOCIAL LIFE

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) which came into operation in the district in 1952, brought about many significant changes in the social and economic life of the peasants. The rural elite, which consisted mainly of the zamindars, who had been exploiting actual tillers of the land for centuries, have replaced by a community of progressive farmers owing their own land, cultivating and adopting modern methods of agriculture. Not only has the per capita availability of farm produce increased but the general prosperity of the people has improved, manifesting itself in better food, dress, dwellings etc. New educational institutions are coming up rapidly through voluntary effort to combat the forces of ignorance which

had impeded the mental growth of the rural people who is undergoing a gradual transformation to meet the fresh challenges of life.

New Trends

The pattern in dress, ornaments, social customs, food, the mode of living, religious beliefs and practices and other habits of the people are now undergoing a noticeable transformation. The impact of the cinema is far reaching but not always healthy. With the diversification of occupations and the spread of education, social barriers are gradually breaking down and the rigidity and rigours of the caste system slowly disappearing. As a result, cases of inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages have occurred. Untouchability still persists, particularly in the rural areas, where the social legislation for abolition of untouchability has not made any visible impact. The extension of general and technical education has opened up new vistas of employment. There is an attempt on the part of women to shed their shyness and to take their place along with men. By and large the people have become politically conscious and take interest in the elections whether of panchayats, the State legislature or parliament. With the increase in agricultural production and prices, the purchasing power of the agriculturists of the district has increased to some extent with a result that they spend more on their religious and social obligations with the introduction of the panchayati raj, the farmers have acquired political power through the right of franchise both at the State and the district levels.

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STATEMENT I
Area and Population

Reference page no. 2

District/Tahsil	Area in sq. km.		Population					
	1971	1961	1971		1961		1961	
			No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
District Total	3,504.0	4,009.1	7,52,114	4,11,559	3,40,555	6,16,225	2,34,599	2,81,626
Rural	3,494.5	3,999.7	6,49,304	3,55,802	2,93,502	5,31,888	2,89,056	2,42,832
Urban	9.5	9.4	1,02,810	55,757	47,053	84,337	45,543	38,794
Tahsil Pilibhit Total	949.5	961.4	3,25,340	1,76,316	1,49,024	2,64,750	1,42,295	1,22,455
Rural	946.0	957.9	2,57,067	1,39,418	1,17,649	2,07,223	1,11,294	95,929
Urban	3.5	3.5	68,273	36,895	31,375	57,527	4,31,001	26,526
Tahsil Bisalpur Total	1,080.0	1,374.6	2,64,825	1,46,154	1,18,671	2,33,422	1,27,116	1,06,306
Rural	1,075.7	1,370.5	2,44,934	1,35,214	1,09,719	2,17,892	1,18,676	99,216
Urban	4.3	4.3	19,891	10,939	8,952	15,530	8,440	7,090
Tahsil Purnapur Total	1,697.2	1,672.9	1,61,949	89,089	72,860	1,18,053	65,888	52,865
Rural	1,695.2	1,30	1,47,303	81,169	66,134	1,06,773	59,086	47,687
Urban	1.7	1.7	1.7	7,726	6,726	11,280	6,492	5,178

Statement II

Languages

Reference page no.

Language	No. of speaking relevant language	No. of males	No. of females
Hindi	5,74,471	3,16,022	2,58,449
Urdu	1,30,896	69,945	60,951
Punjabi	30,838	17,020	13,818
Bengali	11,834	6,259	5,575
Gurmukh	1,794	981	810
Bhojpuri	1,542	882	660
Sindhi	543	284	259
Gorkhali/Nepali	116	108	8
Oriya	31	31	—
Magahi/Magadhi	21	10	11
English	8	2	6
Pahari (unspecified)	8	5	3
Garhwali	7	5	2
Telugu	3	3	—
Rajasthani	2	1	1
Malayalam	1	—	1
Bhopali	1	—	1
Arabic/Arbi	1	—	1
Total	7,52,114	4,11,558	3,40,556

STATEMENT III
Fairs

Reference page no.

Place	Name of fair or its association	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL PILIBHIT			
Desnagar	Jasantri Devi	Chaitra, 9	5,000
Pilibhit (Rajghat)	Jeth Dussehra	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10	6,000
Pilibhit M. B.	Urs Bale Mian	Second Sunday in Jyaistha	2,000
Dhakia Natha	Janmasthmi	Bhadra Pada <i>krishna</i> 8	5,000
Marauri	"	"	15,000
Pakaria Naugawan	Ram Lila	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—10	5,000
Purana	" "	" "	1,000
Bhanora	" "	" "	2,000
Kalyanpur	Ganga Snan	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	12,000
Neoria Hussainpur	" "	" "	500
Pilibhit M. B.	" "	" "	5,000
BISALPUR TAHSIL			
Bisalpur M. B.	Nag Panchami	Srayana <i>sukla</i> 5	1,000
Barkhera	Kans Lila	Bhadra pada <i>krishna</i> 9	3,000
Jeera	" "	" "	1,000
Khajuria	" "	" "	1,000
Bisalpur M. B.	" "	" "	3,000
Golaria	Ram Lila	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—10	40,000
Bilsanda	" "	" "	10,000
Bamrauli	" "	" "	10,000
Intgaon	" "	" "	4,000
Deoria	" "	" "	4,000
Jogethor	Ganga Ashnan	Kartiki <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Bubita	" "	" "	2,000
Khirkia	" "	" "	2,000

1	2	3	4
Lilhar	Ganga Ashnan	Kartiki <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Jagatpur	" "	" "	2,000
Ilhabans	" "	" "	2,000
Naghwawan	" "	" "	2,000
Kitnapur	" "	" "	2,000
Kishanpur	" "	" "	2,000
Bisalpur M. B.	Moharram	Moharram 1—10	5,000

PURANPUR TAHSIL

Phulhar	Jeth Dussehra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	15,000
Madho Tanda	Janamastami	Bhadra pada <i>krishna</i> 8	400
Puranpur	"	" "	2,000
Puranpur	Ram Lila	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—10	3,000
Kalinagar	" "	" "	1,200
Shibnagar	" "	" "	1,000
Phulhar	Ganga Ashnan	Kartiki <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Ghungchai	Dhanush Yagya	Kartiki <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Puranpur	Id-ul-Fitr	1st <i>Shawal</i>	1,000
Sherpur	"	"	500
Kalinagar	"	"	500
Puranpur	Id-ul-Zuha	10th <i>Zilhi</i>	1,000
Sherpur	"	"	500
Kalinagar		"	500

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation and Utilisation

The district had a total geographical area of 3,63,761 ha. in 1971, of which 1,93,147 ha. was utilised for agricultural purposes. The statement below compares the land utilisation in the district during the last three decades.

Utilisation purpose	1951		1961		1971	
	Area in thousand		Area in thousand		Area in thousand	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
Total geographical area	856	350	1,012	410	899	364
Area under forest	96	39	270	109	195	79
Uncultivated area	75	30	141	57	127	51
Other uncultivated area	245	99	68	28	25	10
Current fallows	47	19	54	22	49	20
Total cultivated area	493	200	600	243	941	281
Net cultivated area	404	163	479	194	477	193
Area cropped more than once	89	36	120	49	217	88

Cultivated Area

At the first regular Settlement in 1837 the area under cultivation was 3,30,835 acres representing 38.26 per cent of the whole district. The proportion was considered low for the reason that the forest area was included in it. If the forest land be omitted, the Bisalpur pargana had at that time 53.2 per cent of its area under cultivation, Jahanabad 53.4, Pilibhit 41.7 and Puranpur 29.6 per cent. At the following Settlement, thirty years later, a great advance was observed in all parts of the district. The land under cultivation had risen to 4,16,865 acres or 48.2 per cent of the whole, representing over 54.2 per cent without the forest area. The increase was greatest in pargana Pilibhit, which had 69.9 per cent of its land under tillage, Jahanabad had 71.4, Bisalpur 65.8 and Puranpur 32.9 per cent.

The annual returns of cultivation are available from 1884-85 onwards, except for the interruption caused by Settlement operations

between 1898 and 1902, both inclusive. Almost immediately after the completion of the 1870 Settlement, considerable deterioration set in the north and east of the district, necessitating revisional operations over a large area. This involved a marked decline in the total cultivated area, which for the three years ended 1886-87 averaged 4,06,917 acres. From that time there was an improvement and the area under tillage increased steadily till the commencement of a series of bad seasons from 1894 to 1897 a period of exceptional rainfall and widespread floods terminating in a drought and partial famine. The result was that for the ten years ended 1896-97, the average area under the plough was 4,12,253 acres, the maximum being 4,32,987 in 1892-93, the minimum occurring in 1896-97 when no more than 3,75,640 acres were cultivated. The ensuing season showed an improvement which was maintained in the five years ending with 1906-1907. The average area under tillage was 4,28,288 acres or 55.71 per cent of the whole district.

The following statement gives the decennial cultivated area from 1901 to 1971:

Year	Cultivated area (in thousands)	
	(In acres)	(In hectares)
1901	500	202
1911	513	208
1921	459	186
1931	454	184
1941	454	184
1951	493	200
1961	600	243
1971	477	193

Double-cropped Area

Though the cultivated area expanded so rapidly, there was no proportionate development of the area bearing a double crop. For the three years ending with 1886-87, the average area bearing two crops in the year was 72,590 acres or nearly 18.07 per cent of the cultivated area. For the next ten years it averaged 93,859 acres or over 22 per cent, the proportion rising to 28 per cent in 1893, the annual average being 84,934 acres or 19.8 per cent of the actual area under tillage for the five years ending in 1907. The area under cultivation varied considerably from year to year depending mainly on the nature of the season. The data

given in the following statement show the double-cropped area in the district in the decades from 1931 to 1971:

Year	Double cropped area (in thousand)	
	Acres	Hectares
1931	67	27
1941	66	27
1951	89	36
1961	120	49
1971	217	88

Culturable Area

In 1901, the culturable area, excluding the current fallows, amounted to 3,17,587 acres (1,28,523 ha.). In 1911 the area decreased to 2,23,168 acres (90,313 ha.) and in 1921 it became 2,40,157 acres (97,189 ha.). The following statement gives the extent of the culturable area from 1931 to 1971:

Year	Culturable area excluding current fallows (in thousand)	
	Acres	Hectares
1931	255	103
1941	253	102
1951	245	99
1961	68	28
1971	25	10

Current Fallow—In 1901 the total current fallow land in the district was 48,849 acres (19,767 ha.). In the year 1911 it increased to 50,451 acres (20,416 ha.) and in 1921 it increased to 65,063 acres (26,329 ha.) but in 1931 it decreased to 53,254 acres (21,550 ha.) and again increased to 54,322 acres (21,983 ha.) in 1941. It dwindled to 46,671 acres (18,886 ha.) in 1951 but in 1961 it increased to 54,461 acres (22,039 ha.). The total current fallow land in the district in 1971 was 48,279 acres (19,538 ha.).

Land not Available for Cultivation

The land not available for cultivation consists chiefly of sterile *usar* plains and the sandy tracts broken by ravines along the banks of

the rivers. Other areas include those occupied by sites, roads, buildings, water and those under other non-agricultural uses.

The extent of the areas not available for cultivation, according to the census years since 1931 is given in the statement that follows:

Classification of uncultivated land	Year (area in thousand acre/hectare)				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Under water	36/15	35/14	35/14	41/17	—
Under buildings and roads	26/11	26/11	26/11	26/11	—
Under non-agricultural uses	13/5	15/6	14/6	74/30	—
Total	75/31	76/31	75/31	141/58	128/52

Land Reclamation

The soil erosion problem exists mainly in the catchment area of the various rivers, soil conservation works being done only on agricultural lands. Roughly an area of 30,000 ha. was under soil erosion in the district of which an area of about 9,242 ha. has been treated till the year 1976-77. The most affected areas are in the Puranpur and Bisalpur tahsils.

Till the year 1972-73, construction of contour bunds, earthen check dams and grassed water outlets were the main mechanical measures of soil conservation. From the year 1973-74, the soil conservation programme was converted into an integrated area development programme. Under this programme, land levelling of sloping lands, contour bunding, construction of proper outlets for safe disposal of excess run off, provision of irrigation facilities in unirrigated areas, water management practices, application of fertilizers' doses on the basis of soil tests, etc., is being done, under which an area of 3,633 ha. has been treated till 1976-77.

IRRIGATION

The copious rainfall and the high spring level of the district greatly reduce the need of irrigation which is required only to ensure a crop in unfavourable years and not, as in the doab, to ensure any crop. In normal seasons one watering for spring crops and two or three for sugarcane are all that is customary. In the northern tracts of the district, wheat of good quality and even sugar-cane are grown entirely without irrigation. For the three years ending in 1887 the average irrigated area was 59,550 acres (24,099 ha.) or 14.6 per cent of the net cultivated area and in the ensuing ten years (1887-1897), despite the increase in

the land under tillage, the average was only 60,330 acres (24,414 ha.), though this was in large measure due to the abnormal rainfall of several years, notably 1894, when less than 5 per cent of the cultivation was watered. In 1897, as a result of the drought, irrigation increased everywhere, the total being 94,100 acres (38,080 ha.) or more than 23 per cent of the area under the plough. The average for the five years ending in 1907 was 77,584 acres (31,396 ha.) or 18.12 per cent and of this 46,560 acres (18,842 ha.) lay in the Bisalpur tahsil where nearly 20 per cent of the cultivation was irrigated. Next was Jahanabad, with a proportion of 17 per cent and then Puranpur with 10.5 per cent while in pargana Pilibhit not more than 6.9 per cent of the cultivated land obtained irrigation.

The following statement gives the data in respect of the irrigated area in the district in some of the years between 1961 and 1971:

Year	Irrigated area (in thousand)	
	Acres	Hectares
1901	78	32
1911	73	30
1921	84	34
1931	62	25
1941	79	32
1951	75	30
1961	56	23
1971	215	87

Means of Irrigation

Canals—The Sarda canal is the main canal of the district, the others being its branches. The names and lengths of various branches of the canal are given below.

Name of channel (with year of functioning)	Length in km.
Sarda canal (1928)	12.64 km.
Hardoi branch (1928)	36.8 km.
Kheri branch (1928)	31.2 km.
Sarda Sagar feeder (1957)	3.9 km.
Outlet channel (1957)	3.23 km.
Subsidiary Hardoi branch (1957)	21.55 km.

The water of the Sarda canal is utilised by its off takes. The total area irrigated by the canal in the district was 46,655 ha. in 1970-71 and 43,876 ha. in 1976-77. There is a proposal for the construction of a 208 km. long channel, the Madho Tanda, for providing irrigation facilities in the Puranpur tahsil, which is expected to cover an area of 32,000 ha.

Tube-Wells—Irrigation is also done by tube-wells, the total area irrigated by them being 17,490 in 1970-71 which increased to 45,143 ha. in 1976-77.

Wells—Masonry wells are rare and the few that exist were built for drinking purposes. The earthen wells, from which the water for the fields is obtained, are distinguished as *sotihai*, denoting those which are fed from *sot* (subterranean spring) and *barhai*, which derive their water from percolation. Where the underlying stratum consists of stiff clay or loam, known as *moti dharti*, the well lasts for several years without protection but where the subsoil is composed of firm strata alternating with sand, the sides are strengthened with twisted coils of *arhar* and *bajra* stalks but even these fail to preserve the well more than three years. Ordinarily the *sotihai* wells are worked in the usual way by means of a rope and a leather bucket. Sometimes in the tahsils of Pilibhit and Bisalpur and in the south-west of the Puranpur tahsil, the place of bullocks is taken by gangs of men but this system, locally known as *guna*, is more commonly adopted in the case of irrigation from rivers, tanks, creeks and lagoons. The *charkhi* or pot and pulley system, is commonly seen in Bisalpur and the *dhenkli* or lever in Puranpur, both varieties being in use in Pilibhit. Excluding the *khadir*, where water is found at 1.8 m. or less, the average depth of spring level is 3.4 m. in Bisalpur and 3.2 m. in Pilibhit, while in Puranpur it is much less. The total land irrigated by wells in 1970-71 was 28,979 ha. In 1976-77 the number of kutchra and pukka wells was 1,780, which irrigated an area of 3,089 ha.

Tanks and Lakes—Irrigation from tanks and lakes is effected by lift, the water being raised by means of the *beri* or basket swung by two men, one of whom stands on either side of the cutting along which the water is carried to the fields. The total area irrigated by tanks and lakes was 831 ha. in 1970-71 which lessened to 743 ha. in 1976-77.

Minor Irrigation Works—Minor irrigation works have been introduced for small farmers in the district. A brief description of such works and the area irrigated by them is as follows:

Plans	No. of masonry wells	No. of borings done	No. of <i>rahats</i>	No. of pumping sets	No. of private tube-wells	Area irrigated (in hectares)
I	106	..	6	1	71	711
II	83	301	45	38	71	835
III	577	1,479	1,317	144	645	7,449
IV	2,757	9,273	537	3,188	3,550	58,985
V	60	3,287	54	647	3,913	33,924
5 o 1976-77)						

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The soils of the district are identical with those found throughout the Gangetic plain and particularly those occurring in the Sub-Himalayan belt. They consist in the main sand or *bhur*, clay or *matiar* and a mixture of sand and clay in varying proportions, known as *dumat* or *doras* and usually styled loam. The presence of sand may invariably be attributed of fluvial action at some time. The deposit depends on the rapidity of the current, a violent flow carrying away all the lighter particles borne in suspension and permitting only the heavier grains to settle. A change in the course of a river leaves the sand banks exposed while the deeper pools contain a collection of lighter silt, principally decayed vegetable and other organic matter which forms the basis of clay. Sand is always found on the highest levels of an alluvial tract, loam in the intermediate zone and clay in the depressions.

Clay differs from place to place in weight, colour, cohesiveness and liability to split into fissure under the influence of the hot weather, though on the whole it is very retentive of moisture. The best is *matiar* proper, a bluish or blackish soil which produces all the local crops except *bajra*. The greasy and sticky clay is called *chiknot*; that found in low situations in a drainage line, where the crops are exposed to damage from floods, is known as *jhada* or *jhavar* and can be improved by an admixture of sand, frequent tillage and deep ploughing; and the whitish heavy clay, which becomes pasty with rain and as hard as iron with heat, is known as *khapat*, which is of little value, producing only the inferior kinds of rice. Another variety of a calcareous nature and a yellowish colour is known as *siwai*, and is readily distinguished by its greasy and smooth feel and its cohesiveness and lack of grittiness.

Harvests

The three harvests of the district are known by their usual names—*rabi*, *kharif* and *zaid*. The *kharif* or rainfed crops are sown in June and July and harvested in September-October, while *rabi* or irrigated crops, are sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. The main *kharif* crops of the district are rice, maize, *bajra* and sugar-cane, and those of *rabi* wheat, barley, gram, *arhar*, pea and *masoor* and those of *zaid* are *sawan*, *kodon*, *moong*, sunnhemp and vegetables.

Principal Kharif Crops

Rice—Rice occupies the largest area covered in the *kharif* harvest. The rice grown in the district is of many varieties, main distinction between them being the division into early rice, sown broadcast and transplanted rice. The latter includes the finer kinds and the former the coarser and cheaper. Late rice is suited only to the heavy clays in the north, of the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils. The area of late rice is very small in Bisalpur. Various methods of cultivation, each with its own name, are in vogue. The earliest sowings take place in February for *kumdhari* rice, grown in beds on the edges of *jhils* and constantly irrigated till the time of harvest in June. Very similar to this is the *gaja* system, the sowing and reaping being about a month later in either case. The *bhijua* method, by which the seed is sown in land which is irrigated once during May or June, the crop becoming ready about August, is also popular in the district. In this method the commonest variety of rice employed is called *sathi*, as it matures in sixty days. The regular sowings, done after the advent of the rains, are called *ratiha*, and then the rice is either sown in beds for transplantation or is scattered broadcast in the ordinary manner, these being distinguished as *khandhar* and *kukhana* respectively. In 1971 the total area under paddy was 98,345 ha. which increased to 1,10,631 ha. in 1975-76.

Maize—Maize is a very important staple in some parts of the district. It flourishes on the higher lands. The crop is generally sown in good soil, in which there is a plentiful supply of manure. It has the great advantage of reaching maturity at an early date and so is less affected than other staples by an early cessation of the rains. It is known in the district by the name of *makai*. In 1971 it covered an area of 3,770 ha. The area covered by it in 1975-76 was 2,681 ha.

Jowar and Bajra—Next in importance among the *kharif* staples are jowar and *bajra*, both of which rank high among the principal food-grains and also afford excellent fodder for cattle. They are always grown in combination with *arhar*. They flourish in all parts of the district. In 1975-76 jowar covered 2,207 ha. and *bajra* 2,182 ha. Their

cultivation gained a sudden spurt as a result of the popularity of various high-yielding varieties of seeds produced in the Pantnagar farm attached to the Govind Ballabh Pant University and other agricultural institutions.

Other Crops—The other main cereals are *sawan*, *kodon* and **pulses** like *urd* and *moong*. In 1975-76 the areas covered by the first two were 407 ha. and 41 ha. respectively and that of the last two 2,897 ha. and 76 ha. respectively.

Principal Rabi Crops

Barley—Of the *rabi* crops barley is important. In 1975-76 is covered 3,437 ha. and is grown in all parts of the district in light and in ordinary soil. It frequently flourishes without irrigation and is commonly sown after early rice. It is grown separately as well as with other crops.

Wheat—Wheat is more valuable but at the same time a more expensive crop. It requires a rich and well-manured soil and is mainly confined to the *goind* land (land near the village) where it can obtain the abundant irrigation that is necessary. It is sown usually in Kartika (October-November) on land that has been thoroughly tilled, often even twenty times. It is watered in December, January and February, unless this is rendered unnecessary by abundant winter rains and is harvested at the end of March and the beginning of April. In parts where the soil is very rich, it is grown as a second crop after early rice or after jowar and *bajra* when these are grown alone. The area covered by wheat was 87,986 ha. in the year 1975-76.

Gram—This is also an important *rabi* crop. The area of its cultivation has increased and this is due to the increase in the practice of double cropping and is generally sown with peas. Gram is generally sown on the fields from which rice crops have been taken. It is also sown in lowlying land which is flooded in the rainy season, where it is sown after the flood recedes. In 1975-76, the area under gram alone and gram mixed was 14,665 ha.

Pea—Pea is a favourite food crop and is the earliest to be reaped of all the *rabi* staples, as the harvest is over by the end of February. It is usually watered once and does not require much manure. It is grown both in the best land, the fields having been prepared to receive it by lying fallow during the rains and the inferior land, after rice, maize and jowar. In 1975-76 the area under pea extended to 1,202 ha.

Other Crops—Of the other *rabi* crops *arhar* is the most important which covered an area of 2,204 ha. in 1975-76. It is sown with the main *Pharif* crops but is harvested after most of the *rabi* crops have been

reaped. This is perhaps why it is hardly ever sown singly, being usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it standing alone in the fields.

Non-food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, jute, sunn-hemp (fibre) and oil-seeds of different types. Sugar-cane is an important crop. In 1975-76 it was grown in 34,713 ha., both in loam and clay soils. Seeds are never sown but the stalks are chopped up and the pieces buried in rows. The total area covered by jute was 23 ha. in 1975-76. Sunn-hemp is grown both for its fibre and as green manure in the fields. It was sown in an area of 925 ha. in 1975-76 when oil-seeds covered an area of 13,293 ha. which included 9,150 ha. of mustered, 1,679 ha. of linseed and 1,228 ha. of ground-nut.

Improvement of Agriculture

As rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not be successfully met by the employment of the traditional methods of cultivation, the improvements and changes in the patterns and techniques of the cultivation were adopted after Independence and the development of agriculture occupied an important place in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularized among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing seeds of improved varieties and high yielding crops, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' in the country, under which programmes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high yielding varieties of crops have been implemented. This is done through agricultural campaigns—*kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*—which are taken up every year in the district. During the campaign period the workers and progressive cultivators are given training in different agricultural practices. Much stress is laid on taking recourse to the various methods of development such as plant protection measures, use of improved agricultural implements and storage of grains, etc. The agriculture department gives *taqavi* and other loans to the cultivators for purposes like the purchase of chemical manure, agricultural implements improved variety of seeds, pesticides and bullocks, etc.

Seed Distribution—There are 18 co-operative seed stores in the district which supply improved seeds to cultivators. The quantities of

seed of different cereals distributed during 1976-77 are mentioned below:

Name of cereal	Quantity of seed distributed (in quintals)
Wheat	9,454
Wheat (improved variety)	800
Gram	242
Paddy	6,168
Paddy (improved variety)	14
Pea	1

In 1975-76 the co-operative department distributed loans amounting to Rs. 1,40,89,000 for agricultural purposes.

Horticulture

Artificial groves are found in every part of the district. The total area of groves and orchards was 5,516 ha. in 1976-77. The groves consist of mangoes, guavas, papaya, *ber*, banana, *jamun*, *mahua* and tamarind trees. Fruit plants and seedlings numbering 57,762 and 45.80 quintals of vegetable seeds were distributed by the government in 1976-77.

ROTATION OF CROPS AND MIXED CULTIVATION

The farmers of the district have been growing different crops by rotation in the same field for centuries. But in the past their knowledge about the advantages of the practice of growing crops in rotation was empirical rather than scientific. The department of agriculture now makes the results of the latest researches regarding the rotation of crops available to the cultivators. They are more enlightened now and try to adopt newer rotations of crops. Different rotations of crops in the district depend upon soil types and availability of irrigation. Generally two crops are grown in the district which are mostly wheat and paddy. The common rotation in the irrigated fields is wheat or *masoor* and gram after paddy and in the unirrigated fields gram or *masoor* after paddy; wheat, gram and pea after *sawan*; barley, gram and linseed after jowar are the main rotations. Leguminous crops like *moong* and *urd* provide the soil with nitrogenous ingredients and are therefore mixed with *arhar*, jowar, *til* or ground-nut.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one crop in a field simultaneously gives an additional harvest and increases the fertility of the soil. Usually pests, diseases and adverse weather condi-

tions do not affect all the crops equally. Accordingly, *arhar* is sown mixed with *bajra* or with jowar and *urd* both; maize with *arhar* and *urd* both; barley with gram or pea; and potato with wheat.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The main enemies of crops in the district are animals, birds, insects and diseases. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and some other birds damage the crops badly. A number of plant diseases which differ from crop to crop also ruin the standing crops. The usual methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, keeping watch and the destruction of animal and birds, whereas pests being killed by insecticides. The following statement mentions the common diseases and insects with which the main crops are generally affected;

Crop	Common insect	Common disease
Paddy	Gundhy bug Paddy stem borer Rice hispa Army worm Root weevil	Khaira Bacterial blight Bacterial streak Blast Tungrovirosis
Jowar and <i>bajra</i>	Red hairy caterpillar Leaf roller Stem borer	Green ear Disease of <i>bajra</i>
Wheat	Gujia	Rust Smut Blight of wheat
Pea and <i>arhar</i>	Pod borer	Powdery mildew Downey mildew
Potato	—	Blight of potato
Sugar-cane	Prilla Stem borer Gujia and termite Sugar-cane white fly	Red rat of sugar-cane
Mango	Mango hopper Mango mealy bug	Powdery mildew of mango Necrosis, Black tip of mango

There are various insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT which are sprayed and dusted on the crops to control pests and diseases. To save the crops from seed borne diseases, the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. There are also various leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops which are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, inter-culturing and the deep ploughing of the fields. The plant protection

staff posted in the district gives free advice to the cultivators for raising healthy crops, including these of fruits and vegetables. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and the services of a trained staff at moderate charges.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Animal Husbandry

As agriculture and animal husbandry are two inseparable units of agriculture development, the animal husbandry department looks after the veterinary and animal husbandry work in the district and is concerned with the development of cattle, poultry breeding, sheep breeding and allied schemes and the prevention and treatment of various animal diseases.

Development of Live-stock—Agricultural improvement is impossible without cattle development. Cattle provide the required motive power for various agricultural operations including ploughing, harrowing, sowing, irrigation, providing farm yard manure and milk. Bullocks provide indispensable draught power for pulling carts which are still the chief means of rural transport. The development of cattle both for milk yield and draught capacity is, therefore, very necessary. Due to the increase of cultivated land, waste land and pastures are gradually decreasing. Grazing facilities are provided by the government and *gaon panchayats*. Grazing is also allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields and within the precincts of the railway tracts. The main fodder crops sown in the district are *M. P. Chari*, oat and *barseem* and the total area under them was about 210 ha. in the year 1976-77.

Cattle development has been receiving government attention since the start of the Five-year Plans. To improve the breed of cattle, government started the artificial insemination scheme in the district. There are six artificial insemination centres in the district where cattle are artificially inseminated. The total number of stockman centres in the district is 10. There are also 10 veterinary hospitals and two dispensaries. The following statement gives the number of animals treated and vaccinated against various diseases, castrated and artificially inseminated during the IV and V Plan periods:

Plan period	No. of animals treated	No. of animals castrated	No. of animals vaccinated	No. of animals inseminated
IVth Five-year Plan	4,03,483	49,290	8,28,201	50,453
Vth Five-year Plan till 1977	2,11,901	17,955	5,81,994	33,439

The cattle of the district are small and inferior in strength compared to those of the western districts and the better animals are few. The statement given below shows the figures of the live-stock population in the district as in 1973-74.

Live-stock	Number
Bulls and bullocks	1,24,098
Cows	60,795
Buffaloes	1,20,106
Sheep	3,630
Goats	41,999
Pigs	7,478

Sheep and goats are generally reared with the object of obtaining their hide and flesh. Occasionally, they are folded on the fields for manure. Goats are of a small and inferior type, yielding little milk but requiring scant attention. Sheep provide coarse wool which is utilised by the villagers.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The common cattle diseases in the district are rinderpest, haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Ranikhet disease and fowl pox and black quarter and anthrax also attack the animals, though their incidence is comparatively lower. The treatment of animals and their vaccination against various diseases is now done in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. The farmers have become conscious of the efficacy of modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases and old superstitious practices and taboos are not as frequently taken recourse to by the rural folk as before.

Poultry

The main breed generally found here is *desi* (indigenous) but improved breeds are also becoming popular. There are about 300 poultry farms in the district, some of them having 100 to 200 birds. In the year 1976-77, about 5,466 birds of improved varieties were distributed in the district.

Fisheries

Fish of different varieties are found in the district. Fish are caught with nets of various kinds and with line and rod. The main activities

of the fisheries department are development and exploitation of reservoirs for pisciculture and supply of fingerlings to breeders and *gaon samajs*. The statement below gives some particulars about the income from fish and the collection and distribution of fingerlings during the five years ended 1976-77 :

Year	Income (in Rs)	No. of fingerlings collected	No. of fingerlings distributed
1972-73	1,75,063	1,47,120	2,000
1973-74	4,90,979	80,039	8,000
1974-75	4,06,812	74,985	2,500
1975-76	4,85,498	2,29,908	24,500
1976-77	5,75,318	1,19,324	30,000

FORESTRY

Forests play an important role in the economy of the district and are intimately connected with the agricultural prosperity of the people. A forest with normal ground vegetative cover is the best protection the land can have both for retention of moisture and for binding the soil. Forests not only reduce the force with which the rain strikes the earth but also reduce run off and act as a reservoir of moisture which can be utilised at will later on. In areas with severe winds and torrential rains, shelter belts of trees and forest cover keep an effective check on the loss of soil by erosion.

The forest vegetation found in the district ranges from tropical semi-evergreen to tropical dry deciduous forests. The forest area in the district is about 67,745 ha. About 66,493 ha. is reserve forest and 1,252 ha. is protected forest. The varieties of trees found in the forests of the district are mentioned in chapter I of this volume.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Owing to its situation at the foot of the hills, the large area of low-lying marsh land and the usually heavy rainfall, the district suffers rarely from famine. Droughts, which have caused the most acute distress elsewhere, have either left Pilibhit untouched or have affected it in only in a slight degree. This is specially the case with regard to the two northern tahsils. Little is known of the degree to which the district was

affected by early famines, particularly those which occurred before the advent of British rule. The visitations of 1471, 1631 and 1661 may have extended into Bisalpur, though no record of the fact exists; but it seems certain that the widespread famine of 1783 did not leave the district untouched as it was severe in Avadh to the east and the mortality was heavy even in northern Kheri. When scarcity did strike, there were no means of alleviation, since the lack of communications rendered impracticable all attempts of relief from outside.

The first calamity that befell the district after its cession in 1801 was that of 1803-4, which caused terrible distress throughout the Rohilkhand Division. The situation was aggravated by the heavy revenue demand and the exhaustion of the people after a long period of misrule; but the trouble arose primarily from the failure of the rains, which stopped abruptly in August, resulting in the complete loss of the *kharif* harvest. There was no money available for relief, not even for the construction of irrigation dams and consequently little *rabi* could be sown. In the unirrigated soils the spring harvest was not worth reaping and served merely as fodder for the starving cattle. The loss of life was considerable, as the famine raged unchecked till the bursting of the monsoon in 1804.

Pilibhit escaped the local scarcities of the succeeding years, and remained untouched in 1813. It experienced the pressure of high prices in 1819, though the farmers were benefited greatly by the increased value of their produce. The drought of 1825 caused much apprehension, especially as large areas were thrown out of cultivation in order to obtain a reduction of the assessment and the tenants were rack-rented to the utmost. The *kharif* for the most part failed and the *rabi* area was greatly contracted. In January a good fall of rain contributed to relieve the situation. Eventually the *rabi* turned out to be about two-thirds of the normal and no great distress was experienced. The effects of the drought soon passed away and no further scarcity was experienced till the general famine of 1837 when the absence of rain brought agricultural operations to a standstill. Prices were abnormally high and crime was rife. In September some rain fell in Pilibhit but there was a complete failure of the rice crop. As before, the *rabi* crop was far below the normal but a moderate harvest was obtained due to timely rainfall. Nevertheless the distress among the poorer classes was great. But no remissions were made nor were any relief measures undertaken by the government.

Drought visited the district again in 1868, when the rains ceased prematurely. Prices rose and distress was rife among the poorer classes. Relief works were started at the end of December and employment was

provided by the construction of roads from Bisalpur to Puranpur and Bareilly. At the same time poor-houses were opened at the tahsil headquarters and the relief was given to the needy throughout 1869. The pressure gradually declined with the reaping of the *kharif*. The Puranpur tahsil fared much better than the rest of the district and was practically untouched. In Bisalpur the famine was acute for a short period. No remissions in revenue were granted.

The widespread famine of 1877-78 attacked Bareilly with considerable severity and affected the Pilibhit subdivision only on a slighter degree. There was some distress in Bisalpur, but the poor-house at Pilibhit did not attract the sufferers, the daily total for this form of relief not exceeding 600. The works first opened in this district included those on the roads from Pilibhit to Baheri and from Bisalpur to Khudaganj and these were undertaken by the public works department. Others were subsequently started on the roads from Pilibhit to Puranpur, Sitar-ganj and Shahjahanpur and on that from Bisalpur to Babraula. In most cases relief was given in this manner from October, 1877, to the following September with brief intermissions. The poor-house at Pilibhit was restricted to the use of the infirm or women and children unfit for work. Assistance was also given to the weavers purchasing all the cloth they could produce, as they were found unfit for heavy manual labour and they suffered more than the others. The only assistance given to the landowners was the suspension of a large amount of revenue which was ultimately collected. The tenants were given liberal advances for seed and plough cattle and for the construction of wells and those who were thus enabled to cultivate their fields, profited largely, even in cases where the outturn was but moderate.

In 1896 the early cessation of the rains greatly damaged the rice and pulses. The *rabi* crop was good except in the case of gram. Aid was given first to the beggars by means of private charity, supplemented by government poor-houses. From December, 1896, to September, 1897, a sum of Rs 14,739 was spent in giving money doles to the despicable poor in Pilibhit. The poor-houses were not closed till September, their maintenance costing about Rs 8,000. For the able bodied, relief works were started in various places. Owing to these measures there was no mortality from actual starvation but the suffering was great, particularly in Bisalpur. There was a slight scarcity in 1899 and also in the following year owing to a poor *kharif* crop with gram becoming dear for a short period.

Owing to the inadequate rains the *kharif* crops were very poor in 1918-19. A sum of Rs 2,25,850 was distributed for seed and making

kutchra wells. Revenue amounting to Rs 11,775 was suspended and Rs 10,293 was remitted. In 1928-29 the *kharif* crop failed again owing to a very poor monsoon. The remission in revenue amounted to Rs 10,846 in tahsil Puranpur alone.

The district was affected by the floods in 1958. It was hit by drought and flood again in 1968-69 which affected an area of about 1,648 ha. in all the three tahsils. The government distributed a sum of Rs 9,67,600 as housing subsidy and *taqavi* and Rs 1,12,500 as gratuitous relief, a sum of Rs 5,304 being spent on other relief measures. Land revenue amounting Rs 1,015 was remitted. In 1969-70 hailstorms damaged the crop of the Bisalpur tahsil, total area affected by them being 3,334 ha. Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs 10,500 and distress *taqavi* of Rs 50,000 were granted by the government, land revenue amounting to Rs 32,417 was remitted and Rs 1,700 was spent on other relief measures. In 1971-72 all the three tahsils of the district were affected by floods which covered an area of 1,053 ha. and damaged the crops to a great extent. A sum of Rs 9,67,600 was granted by the government as *taqavi* and house-building advances, Rs 4,25,448 as gratuitous relief and Rs 3,000 for other relief measures. Government also remitted revenue amounting to Rs 7,216.



CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

The district has a sound agricultural base but the industrial potential is low. For lack of chronicles it is not possible to trace the development of industries, vocations and the level achieved in the past but it is certain that in ancient times and also during Mughal rule, many villages of this region constituted self-sufficient economic units, producing their own cloth, crude agricultural implements and other articles necessary for life. During the reign of the first five Mughal emperors, some handicrafts prospered and received considerable encouragement from them.

The old-time artisans of the district are few and insignificant. The unrefined sugar, which is still made in large quantities, is one of the old-time industries of the district. The system of manufacture is similar to that in vogue throughout Rohilkhand and unrefined sugar was sent out in the form of *gur* or *rab*. Another important industry was the manufacture of cloth, locally known as *garha* in which a large number of weavers was engaged but this business declined greatly, owing to the competition of factory-made cloth. The fabrics produced had no sort of distinction and there was no manufacture of superior kind of cloth. At Pilibhit itself a certain amount of a coarse hempen material was produced and there was a fair trade in sack cloth. A little cotton printing work was done in the villages, especially in pargana Jahanabad. Other industries were connected with work in wood, cane and other forest products. In the past, Pilibhit was a great centre of wood carving but this craft has disappeared now. Boat building was once carried on to a large extent but it disappeared with the transfer of the Avadh forest beyond the Sarda to Nepal. The main articles manufactured were country carts and, notably, the light two-wheeled vehicles known as *rahlus* for which Pilibhit had a well-deserved reputation. They were marketed in the fair at Gola Gokarannath (in the Kheri district). Some quantity of household furniture, beds-steads and the like were also manufactured and, in some cases, these were painted and lacquered. *Tarkashi* work (inlaying with wire) was also done, similar in character to that produced in Mainpuri. The main articles of wood were wooden sandals which were sometimes designed and decorated elaborately, (the

peg held between the big and the second toes being carved in the form of a flower bud generally that of pomegranate). In walking it closed with the pressure of the foot and opened when the foot was raised for the next step. Work in metal was also done at Pilibhit and brass vessels were exported to Nepal in large number. The pottery of the district was ordinary and the manufacture was confined to common household ware and utensils. The district had suitable clay in abundance and it was mixed with river sand to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln a vitreous glaze being added sometimes, which was usually obtained from broken glass bangles and coloured in red or yellow.

The main causes of the decay of all these old-time industries were the lack of government assistance and marketing problems. The availability of mill-made goods at cheaper rates was another factor for the disappearance of these industries.

Power

Electric power is available from the U. P. grid, electricity having been brought to the district in 1937. In 1976 the number of consumers was 7,200 who consumed 65,96,865 units. The establishment of small-scale and large-scale industrial undertakings in the district was made possible because of the supply of electrical power.

Large-scale Industries

Sugar is produced in two large-scale industrial units, the Lalta Prasad Har Prasad Sugar Factories and Oil Mills, Pilibhit, and the Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd, Majhola. Both are primarily sugar-mills and their crushing capacity is 2,200 tonnes and 1,250 tonnes per day respectively. During the season the former provides employment to more than 2,000 persons and the latter to over 600 workers, 770 and 330 persons working in these units on a permanent basis. In 1976-77 the value of the products of both these units was Rs 11.88 crores, 80,860 quintals of sugar being exported. The total investment of these units was Rs 4.089 crores. Five other medium-scale industrial units, the Shri Mahalakshmi Rice Mills, the Wasti Ram and Sons, the Ganesh Rice Mills, the Gandhi Smarak Gur Khandsari Udyog and the Co-operative Sugar-cane Marketing and Processing Society are also operating in the district. The first three are rice-mills and the remaining two deal in the sugar khandsari business. The first four units are located at the town of Pilibhit and the last at Bisalpur. The following table states the total investment, the value of the products and the number of persons

Employed in these units in 1976-77.

Name of the industrial unit	Total investment (in Rs)	Total production (in Rs)	No. of persons employed
Lalta Prasad Har Prasad Sugar Factories and Oil Mills, Pilibhit	12.41 lakhs	718 lakhs	770 permanent 2,000 in crushing season)
Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd. Majhola	395.95 ..	470 ..	330 permanent (600 in crushing season)
Sari Maba Lakshmi Rice Mills, Pilibhit	7.61 ..	18.78 ..	14
Wasti Ram and Sons Private, Ltd., Pilibhit	3.26 ..	50.12 ..	30
Ganesh Rice Mill, Pilibhit	17.00 ..	17.00 ..	..
Gandhi Smarak Gur Khandsari Udyog, Pilibhit	2.91 ..	8.28 ..	100
Co-operative sugar-cane Marketing and Processing Society, Bisalpur	37.34 ..	12.03 ..	154

Small Scale Industries

The manufacturing units of agricultural implements, engineering goods, rice, wooden furniture, sulphur sugar, gur, khandsari, flutes, brick-kilns, wax candles, biscuits, washing soap, oil, pulses cement jali, ice and ice candy, vegetable and fruit preservation, leather articles and medicine are the main small-scale industries of the district. About 170 units were registered with the directorate of industries, U. P., in the year 1977.

Agricultural Implements—Ploughs, crushers, buckets, pans (for making jaggery) and engineering goods are manufactured in 47 units, located at Pilibhit, Puranpur, Ganeshganj, Karimganj, and Bisalpur. These units are electrically operated and iron is used mainly as raw material. In view of the increase in the activities of the agriculture and transport departments, there is a great demand for such units and there is room for expansion in this sphere.

Pulse and Rice Hulling—There are 34 registered industrial units in the district engaged in dal and rice hulling which are located mainly at Majhola, Neoria, Amaria, Pilibhit, Bilsanda, Bisalpur, and Puranpur.

Saw-mills and Woodwork—The manufacture of wooden furniture, frames for doors, windows and beds and wheels for carts is concentrated in 19 units, located at Pilibhit, Pakaria, Jahanabad, Amaria, Bisalpur, Richhola, Bara Pathhar and Puranpur. Sal, shisam and other kinds of wood are to be had locally, which are used as raw material. The work

is mostly done during the winter season. Some of the saw-mills also work as flour-mills. Forest contractors supply timber for this purpose and also to the railways.

Sulphur Sugar, Gur and Khandsari—This is a common industry of the district and its manufacture is carried on every year during the sugar-cane season for a period of about five months. This industry is mainly located at Pakaria, Lohabazar, Jahanabad, Itauria, Jamina, Bakhshpur, Amaria, Barkhera, Bilsanda, Bisalpur, Saidpur, Shahpur and Ghungohia. There are 15 units engaged in this industry. The process of sugar making is done on indigenous lines. It can be developed if improved types of machines are used which will not only give better a percentage of recovery but also better quality of sugar.

Brick Kilns—Bricks are manufactured in 8 units, which are located at Pilibhit, Ghayaspur, Bamanpur and Puranpur. The entire produce is consumed locally.

Flute Making—This is an old-time and well established industry of the district, which is mainly concentrated in the town of Pilibhit and engages more than five hundred families. Six registered industrial units are engaged in manufacturing fine and artistic flutes which are exported to other parts of the country. The units of Nabi and Sona has exported these items to foreign countries. This unit has adopted new technical devices in making their flutes more attractive. The raw material is imported from Assam.

Wax Candles—The manufacture of wax candles is done by 5 industrial units, located at Pilibhit and Bisalpur. The goods are consumed locally.

Oil Extraction—The extraction of oil is done in five industrial units, located mainly at Pilibhit and Puranpur. The extraction is done through oil-engines and expellers. The local oil-seed used in these units give a lower percentage of oil.

Fruit and Vegetables Preservation—Cold storage facilities for the preservation of food, particularly vegetables, fruits and onions, etc., are provided at 3 units, located at Pilibhit and Bisalpur.

Soap Manufacturing—Washing soap is produced in 3 units in the district which are located at Pilibhit. The soap produced is of inferior quality and has a local market only.

Confectionry—Biscuits and confections are produced in 3 units, located at Pilibhit. In this industry sugar, maida, suji and ghee are used as raw materials which are available locally.

Live-stock Based Industries—Shoes, *chappals* and suitcases are manufactured in 3 units, located at Pilibhit. Leather, wax and other allied goods are used as raw materials in these industries. This industry has a local market and its raw material is available in the district.

Spice Grinding—Two industrial units are engaged in the grinding of spice which are located at Pilibhit. This industry has a local market only and the units do job work.

Cement Jali and Pipes—Two units, located at Pilibhit, are engaged in manufacturing cement *jali* and pipes. The raw material is available in the district.

Tyre Retreading and Repairs—Two units are engaged in the re-treading and repairs of tyres of automobiles. These units are located at Pilibhit and do job work only.

Ice and Ice-candy—Ice and ice candy are manufactured in two units, located at Pilibhit and Purnapur.

Other Industries—Tooth powder, printing, radio parts assembling, optical lenses, medicine, strawboards and ready-made garments are manufactured in 8 units, scattered throughout the district.

The following statement gives some particulars of the total investment, total cost of raw material consumed, value of goods produced and number of persons employed in the above mentioned small-scale industries of the district in 1976 :

Type of industry	Total investment (in lakhs of Rs)	Total cost of raw material consumed (in lakhs of Rs)	Value of total production (in lakhs of Rs.)	(Number of persons employed)
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural implement	6.81	11.70	20.00	172
Dal and rice hulling	39.60	59.30	88.5	244
Saw-mill and woodwork	1.84	7.30	5.56	57
Sulphur sugar, <i>gur</i> and <i>khandsari</i>	11.67	18.40	27.80	109
Brick-kiln	0.92	2.25	5.60	710
Flute-making	0.04	1.5	3.60	40
Wax candle	0.07	0.45	1.07	14
Oil extraction	2.70	2.55	3.17	24

[Contd

1	2	3	4	5
Fruit and vegetable preservation	6.56	2.09	4.35	25
Soap Manufacturing	0.09	0.69	0.95	9
Confectionery	0.045	0.15	0.21	6
Live-stock based industries	0.05	0.07	0.15	7
Spice grinding	0.08	0.17	0.25	6
Cement <i>jali</i> and pipe	0.13	0.42	1.5	10
Tyre retreading and repairs	0.23	0.50	0.75	6
Ice and ice candy	0.13	0.08	0.25	9

Village and Cottage Industries

The village and cottage industries include the handicrafts and artistic skills handed down from generation to generation. These industries have flourished for long and some have now switched over to modern techniques of production. These industries are assisted financially by various organizations, the main being the khadi and village industries board and are organised on individual as well as co-operative basis. The main items of production are footwear, carpentry products and smithery items, lime, pottery articles, hand pounded rice, *gur*, *khandsari*, *ban* and ropes.

A survey of the village and cottage industries of the district in 1956 revealed the following :

Total number of units	519
Total number of persons employed	3,433
Total investment in (Rs)	49,66,250
Total value of raw materials used (in Rs)	66,31,245
Total value of goods produced (in Rs)	96,30,580

In absence of any survey done after this, it has not been possible to make a comparison with the present-day position.

Footwear—The manufacture of shoes and allied articles is an age-old industry depending mostly on traditional skill and workmanship. The shoes made conform mostly to indigenous designs and utilise locally tanned leather. There were 9 co-operative industrial units engaged in this trade, located at Pilibhit, Puranpur and Sherpur.

Smithery and Carpentry—Minor agricultural tools and implements such as sickles, spades, axes, cutters, wooden frames for doors and windows, beds, wheels for carts, ploughs and some pieces of furniture are manufactured throughout the district but 17 registered co-operative industrial units are also engaged in this work and they are located at Pilibhit and Kalinagar.

Pottery—Pottery, an old industry of the district, still sustains the economic life of some people. Besides earthen ware and tiles, the potters usually concentrate on the manufacture of idols of gods and goddesses particularly of Ganesh, Laxmi, Siva, Durga and Saraswati. These products are easily sold out on the occasions of fairs and festivals. Smooth black clay, commonly used as raw material for pot-making, is available locally. The industry is not in a prosperous state, though traditional potters are scattered throughout the district. There are 18 registered co-operative industrial units engaged in this trade, which are located at Pilibhit, Neoria Khurd, Puranpur, Aimi and Sondhoa.

Gur and Khandsari Making—The indigenous production of *gur* and *khandsari* provides seasonal employment for many persons who work on daily wages. There are three registered industrial co-operative units engaged in this trade which are located at Sabepur, Gularbhojh and Dharmgadpur.

Ban and Rope Making—This industry is concentrated mainly in Pilibhit, Kalinagar and Sherpur, some villages of the Puranpur tahsil and some interior parts of Bisalpur which include Kareli, Bamroli and Morori. Generally all the members of a family engage in this trade. This industry is carried on by indigenous methods and requires improvement in technique. There are 84 registered industrial co-operative units engaged in this industry.

Lime Industry—This is a paying industry, being carried on cottage industry lines but requires improvement. Stone, which is the main raw material for it, is to a certain extent available in the district and the remaining quantity required is imported. After crushing the stone into small pieces, it is burnt in small kilns. The local sugar factory has a few kilns, in which on an average more than 80 quintals of lime is produced daily. There are many unregistered units in the district, and also a registered co-operative industrial unit, which is located at Pilibhit.

Pulses and Paddy Hulling—Pulse and paddy hulling is done throughout the district, some of the units being operated by power and oil-engines. Since this district is the main paddy-growing area, some more units could well start as the district has great scope for this industry. There is only

one registered co-operative industrial unit, located at Nasrullahpur which is engaged in this work.

Other Industries—Handwoven cloth, *lac* bangles, basket and *chiks*, *tat*, *pattis*, wooden and horn combs and wooden sandals are manufactured by many un-registered industrial units which are scattered throughout the village of the district.

The following statement gives at a glance an account of the total Investment, total cost of raw material consumed, value of goods produced and number of persons employed in the above-mentioned cottage and village industries of the district as in 1976 :

Type of industry	Total investment (in Rs)	Total cost of raw material consumed (in Rs)	Value of total of production (in Rs)	Number of persons employed
Footwear	57,000	1,47,550	1,24,000	30
Smithery and carpentry	44,600	78,000	97,000	70
Pottery	31,500	31,500	35,900	29
<i>Gur and Khandsari</i>	4,950	22,500	33,500	11
<i>Ban</i> and rope making	49,900	80,000	1,00,000	88
Lime making	8,000	5,000	6,000	3
Pulses and paddy hulling				18

Aid to Industries

As Pilibhit is one of the industrially underdeveloped districts of Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance is given to various industries in the district under the State aid to industries Act, 1956, and the credit guarantees schemes of the State Bank of India. But as there is a dearth of enterprise in the district, the credit facilities are not being fully utilized.

Central Financial Institution

The Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Financial Corporation of India advance loans for projects up to rupees one crore to entrepreneurs at an interest rate lower by one per cent than the normal rate.

The U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur, extends assistance to industrial concerns on its own behalf and on behalf of the State Government. It advances loans at a lower rate of interest (between 7 and 7.5 per cent for prompt repayments. It gives a longer grace period up to 4 years and a longer repayment period up to 15 years. Its own plan of disbursement is known as the corporation loan scheme, loans being advanced on behalf of the State Government under the liberalised loan scheme and the ordi-

nary loan scheme. Under the former, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for longer periods — extending up to 15 years. The corporation has been authorised to carry on and transact various types of business but at present it has confined its activities to the granting of loans to industrial concerns and issuing of deferred payment guarantees to industrial units for the purchase of indigenous machinery from manufacturers and suppliers and to acting as an agent of the State Government for various schemes. The corporation can grant loans under the corporation loan scheme to the extent of Rs 30,00,000 in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15,00,000 in the case of proprietorship concerns. The rate of interest is 11.5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans under the ordinary loan scheme are considered for amounts ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50,000. The applications of loans under the schemes are channelised through the district industries officer, Pilibhit. The rate of interest charged is 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans are recoverable in eight equal instalments. The number of instalments is increased in the case of the liberalised loan scheme. The corporation advanced loans under the liberalised loan scheme to two units in 1973-74, the amount being Rs 1.63 lakhs.

The other institutions which have rendered assistance to the industries of the district are the U. P. small-scale industries, Kanpur and the national small industries corporation. The State Government is also helping through the handloom industry scheme, the khadi development scheme, the intensive development scheme, the credit and grant scheme and the industrial co-operative society scheme.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the introduction of modern methods of cultivation and a minimum-price guarantee for agricultural produce, the economic condition of the people has improved, providing the district a better base for industrial development. The prospects for establishing new industries in the district are analysed on the basis of available resources and anticipated demand for various manufactured items in the district. As there are only two large-scale units in the district, there is scope for the establishment of a few more and also for the setting up of ancillary industries. The industrial potential for small-scale industries is based on infra-structure facilities and the resources available.

The means of communication in the district enable fairly quick movement of finished goods to the markets in transporting raw materials to the production units. There is a network of roads connecting the district with important places inside and outside the district which is

adjacent to the district of Naini Tal and Bareilly. The railway station of Pilibhit is on the main line of the North-eastern Railway and there are two branch lines, one going to Tanakpur and the other to Shahjahanpur.

The district is very poor in natural resources and only agriculture can provide certain crops and by-products which can be processed and utilized by a few small-scale units.

Certain industrial units can be established under resource-based industries to utilize the locally available resources of the district. In view of the growing production of oil-seeds, some more oil-crushing units can be set up. A solvent extraction plan may be set up to extract the oil that is left in oil-cakes, the dry oil-cakes becoming an exportable item. A potato chip plant can also be established in the district as a considerable quantity of potato is available. An industrial unit for the manufacture of strawboard can also be established, as the raw material for this industry is available in the district. There is scope for the establishment of a rice-bran oil-mill in the district. The existence of forests and the production of wood provide scope for some more saw-mills for making wooden boxes and packing cases. Considering the good quantity of bone collected and the hides and skins available the establishment of a small tannery and a bone-meal unit would be justified. At present, the collected bones, hides and skins are exported to distant places like Kanpur and Calcutta. As the district produces green peas in considerable quantity and the people store them for eating in the off season, there seems to be a necessity for the starting of a factory for dehydrating peas. Flour is milled by *atta chakkis* and there is no roller mill in the district. With the increasing demand for *maida* and *suji*, a roller flour-mill may well be established. There is also scope for the opening a few rice and *dal*-mills. The size of markets, levels of income, educational attainments, degree of urbanization, habits and outlook of consumers are major factors in determining the scope and future of demand-based industries. With the advancement of medical aid and the expansion of hospitals and primary health centres, the demand for distilled, saline and glucose water has increased so there is obvious need for setting up some manufacturing units for meeting this demand. Units for the manufacture of steel furniture, rolling shutters, conduit pipes, utensils, electric goods, hosiery, ready-made garments, cycle parts, *polythene* sheets and bags, plastic toys and other items, paint and varnish, packing-cases, cement *jali*, glass bangles, toys, toilet articles, fertilizer mixers, tube-well and pump-set parts, sweetmeats and confections, bread, biscuits, etc., stationery goods, sports goods and leather goods can be set up in the district. There is scope for a few more cold storages

also. The old cottage industries need serious attention and efforts deserve to be made order to revive them as early as possible.

Labour Welfare—In 1976, there was a labour inspector in the district, to ensure the enforcement of labour laws and the advancement of labour welfare schemes and to maintain a liaison between employers and employees. Details of labour welfare and labour organisations in the district are given in Chapter XVII of this volume.



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

HISTORY OF BANKING

It is difficult to trace the history of indigenous banking in the area now comprising the district but from very ancient times people seem to have been accustomed to the use of a credit instrument called *hundi* (a type of bill of exchange). Muslim historians speak of the existence of Multanis, who financed internal trade and commerce and also worked as bankers for the rulers. The business done by the bankers was prosperous and can be compared with contemporary private banking houses of other countries. These bankers concerned themselves with the granting of credit to traders, agriculturists and artisans. Although there was lack of proper means of communication, horses were employed in transportation, for purposes of trade, etc. Treasuries were established by Mughals for collection and disbursement of money.

The British established their treasury at the district headquarters after taking over the administration of the district in 1801. Subsequently sub-treasuries were established at the tahsil headquarters. At the beginning of the present century, money-lenders (mostly high caste zamindar) and speculators, who were economically viable people in the district, charged high rates of interest. Valuable articles such as jewellery and land were pawned with them. The money-lenders of the rural areas were more grasping than the urban ones and were always exploiting the misfortune of borrowers. The rate of interest in district varied widely with the amount and nature of the loan. Generally advances were made to agriculturists in cash or in grain for seeds. Loans on the security of real property bore interest ranging from 12 to 18 per cent annually, while in the case of petty transactions the rate varied with the status and the credit of the borrower, the term for which the money was lent and the nature of the security when articles were pledged. The bulk of the money-lending business consisted of loans for agricultural purposes, made either by the Zamindar or the village *bania* called *taqavi* in the case of money advanced for cattle or marriage expenses and *bijkhad* when the object was the purchase of seed. In the case of the former the usual rate was 12 per cent per annum if the loan was obtained from the zamindar but the professional usurer often demanded as much as

half an anna in the rupee monthly, giving an annual rate of 37.5 per cent. Seed loans were made on several systems. In Bisalpur the ordinary rate was called *deorha*, which represented an addition of Rs 50 per cent to the capital, the grain being borrowed in the month of Kartika and repaid in Jyaishta after the harvest. The *deorha* rate was extortionate. Some landlords asked for *sawai* or one-fourth of the principal. A large number of loans was given by both zamindars and khandsalis to cultivators as advances for sugarcane cultivation. A written and usually registered engagement compelled the borrower to sell the produce of his crop to the lender at a price fixed in the bond and to pay on the advance a specified rate of interest. Zamindars commonly charged 12 and others 24 per cent. A similar practice was adopted in the case of indigo cultivation.

In the beginning of the present century, the village banks at Jarausia and Chandoli in the Pilibhit tahsil started working with small capital while a bank at Bisalpur worked on larger capital.

The history of regular modern banking starts with the opening of a branch of the Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd. at Pilibhit in 1934. Other banks came in at a later date, a branch of the Central Bank of India in 1944 another of the State Bank of India in 1953, and one of the Punjab National Bank in 1954, followed by the U. P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd. in 1954. There has been a continued spurt in this direction since then.

General Credit Facilities

A new policy was adopted by the commercial banks in the seventies in matters of advancing loans. Formerly credit was given to big industrialists and traders only but the emphasis has now shifted to agriculturists, small traders, artisans, transport workers, students and self-employed persons.

Rural Indebtedness

The main occupation of the people of the region covered by the present district was agriculture and the land tenure system had a direct bearing on its economic condition. The position of the agriculturists was far from satisfactory and the holdings were very small. Frequent visitations of natural calamities badly affected the economic condition of the agriculturists, who struggled with poverty, to which constant multiplication of owners and subdivision of land contributed in no less a measure.

Indebtedness is almost a general feature in the economy of an average family. People take loans at the times of sowing the seed and

for social functions such as marriages *mundan*, *janeo* death rites, etc. The Reserve Bank of India held a survey in the region in 1971. It was estimated that the family of an average cultivator was indebted to the extent of Rs 501.98, of which only Rs 9.31 were accepted in kind and the rest (valued at Rs 492.58) in cash. The total assets of an agriculturists' family amounted to Rs 2,082.01. There are also large numbers of agricultural labourers in the district, the assets of an average agricultural labourer's household having estimated at Rs 1,867.24 and is being indebted to Rs 246.6.

Urban Indebtedness

Persons serving different establishments and industrial workers residing in the urban centres, are also generally indebted. Rising prices are the main cause of urban indebtedness.

The survey of the Reserve Bank of India revealed that the average value of the total assets of the household of an artisan was Rs 2,797.98 and his family was indebted to the extent of Rs 300.71.

Debt-relief Legislation

To regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending, certain legislative measures have been adopted since the first quarter of this century.

The courts under the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, were authorised to examine transactions in which they had reason to believe that the interest charged was excessive and the transaction between the parties subsequently unfair. This aimed at relieving the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. Through an amendment made in 1926, this Act was made applicable to all the parties seeking relief from mortgage but it did not provide exact definitions of the terms "excessive" and 'unfair' which created a difficulty for the courts in determining which transaction was unfair and in which case the interest charged was excessive. An amendment was again made in 1934, by which the Act was made applicable to all debtor and debts and provided the definite limits of 12 per cent and 24 per cent on secured and unsecured loans beyond which the rate of interest was declared to be excessive.

Several legislative measures were enforced for the scaling down and adjustment of debts from time to time. The United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, gave some relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided for unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution of decrees against tenants and those proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed

Rs 1,000 a year. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protected the person and property of debtors from being proceeded against. In actual practice only the rich and educated borrowers were benefited by these measures. To provide for a moratorium on recovery of debts payable by landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and rural artisans, the Uttar Pradesh Rural Weaker Sections (Moratorium of Recovery of Debts) Act, 1975 was passed. It was a temporary legislation. Subsequently it was decided that the debts payable by landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and rural artisans should be totally liquidated and debts payable by small farmers should be scaled down in accordance with their paying capacity. It was also considered necessary to provide relief to rickshaw pullers, scavengers and other urban workers. With this end in view the Uttar Pradesh Debt Relief Ordinance, 1977 was promulgated. Subsequently a comprehensive Act called the Uttar Pradesh Debt Relief Act, 1977 was passed, taking the place of the ordinance, the Uttar Pradesh Landless Agricultural Labourers Debt Relief Act, 1975 and the Uttar Pradesh Rural weaker Section Moratorium of Recovery of Debt Act, 1975.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Both in the urban and rural areas of the district, local money lenders and other agencies provide credit to the needy. Some of these money-lenders are traders, commission agent and old landlords. Sometimes the money is advanced under the *ugahi* system and the lenders recover an amount of Rs 12 for every sum of Rs 10 advanced, the debtor paying a rupee each month and clearing the debt in 12 months. The government, the co-operative societies and the nationalised banks have made some efforts to eliminate money-lenders but they still continue to play an important part in the economy of the district. The scaling down of their profit has thinned their ranks to some extent but unregistered money-lenders are still approached by people in large numbers. The rate of interest charged by such money-lenders and financiers varies from 25 to 75 per cent per annum. To regulate indebtedness the State Government introduced further reforms and the Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Money-Lending Act, 1976, was enforced in the State. The Act requires the money-lenders to get themselves registered as money-lenders. Among other things the Act provides for the fixation of rate of interest on loans. It also prohibits money-lenders from molesting debtors on the pay day near their place of work. This Act has gone a long way in checking their exploitation of debtors at the hands of money-lenders in the district.

Government Loans

It has been the practice of all governments in this country to extend monetary help to the agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities.

The British continued to follow the practice and the recommendations of the Famine Commission, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883), and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XIX of 1884) were passed, which empowered the State Government to frame rules governing the grant and disbursement of loans to agriculturists. The policy of keeping up the morale of the agriculturists in distress by suitable provision of funds and materials has been followed by the government with greater vigour since Independence.

Loans under these Acts are advanced by the State Government generally against the security of immovable property. The amounts of loans distributed in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1976-77 are as follows:

Year	Amount (in Rs)	Period
1973-74	1,48,050	2 years
1974-75	3,000	2 years
1975-76	Nil	—
1976-77	1,37,700	2 years

Co-operative Movement

With a view to alleviate the condition of the masses suffering at the hands of indigenous bankers, the co-operative movement was initiated in the district, with the establishment of several co-operative societies in a number of villages in 1901. Till 1943 the co-operative societies were under the control of rural development and they were actually village reform societies. The first credit co-operative society was established in 1944. There was a central bank for the co-operative societies in the district till 1954 and a branch of the U. P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was opened in 1955. In 1966 the District Co-operative Bank was established at Pilibhit and co-operative movement came to assist itself as more money was advanced to the agricultural co-operative societies for being loaned to the agriculturists. At the end of 1950 there were 64 co-operative societies in the district, the number rising to 226 in 1960 and 438 in 1971. The rate of interest on loans advanced by the agricultural co-operative societies also increased in the last 50 years. It was 4 per cent per annum in the twenties and thirties, 6.7 per annum in the forties and

fifties, 8.5 in the sixties respectively and 13 per cent per annum in the seventies.

The following statement gives some details about the co-operative movement in the district since 1972 :

Year	Number of Societies	Membership of societies	Amount of loans advanced by societies (Rs in lakhs)
1972	439	56,370	74.69
1973	430	61,450	107.68
1974	427	63,415	100.36
1975	425	75,643	123.12
1976	391	97,341	168.57

Other Co-operative Institutions

District Co-operative Federation, Pilibhit—This federation was set up in 1947 to link the various local co-operatives marketing institutions with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow, its main functions being the making of arrangements for the supply of goods of daily use, seeds and fertilizers. The total investment in it was Rs 35 lakhs the goods were sold for Rs4,27,896 and the profit earned during 1975-76 was Rs417.

Co-operative Marketing Societies—There are three marketing societies in the district, located at Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Puranpur. Food-grains, fertilizers and other consumer goods like cloth, etc., are sold in the shops of these societies. Agriculturists also market their food-grains and other products through these societies. In 1975-76 they did a business of Rs 22,87,242 and earned a profit of Rs 81,666.

Central Co-operative Consumers Store—The store was established in 1948 at Pilibhit and by 1976 it had 21 primary co-operative consumers stores with it. Its aim is to provide goods of daily use at cheaper rates than those obtaining in the market. Its capital investment was Rs 1.56 lakhs and it had 1600 members. It did a business of Rs 8.25 lakhs in 1976.

U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank—This bank has three branches in the district which are located at Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Puranpur. Its main functions are to provide long-term and short-term credit for improvement of land, purchase of implements for land improvement, redemption of old debts, planting of orchards and setting up of

minor irrigation works. Loans are given against the security of land and can be repaid in instalments. These branches advanced loans amounting to Rs 14.69 lakhs to their members in 1976. There were 86 service co-operative societies, two processing co-operative societies, three housing co-operative societies, seven irrigation co-operative societies, five labour-contract societies, two co-operative societies for cold storages and one rickshaw-puller co-operative society in the district in 1976.

District Co-operative Bank Ltd, Pilibhit—The bank was established in 1966 at Pilibhit. It finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. Unlike the commercial banks, these banks do not depend on deposits only for raising their assets but mostly resort to borrowing and raising capital through shares sold to shareholders.

The bank had five more branches, located at Bisalpur, Puranpur, Bilsanda, Ameria and Boargada which disbursed Rs 260.57 lakhs during 1976-77.

The rate of interest charged on advances made by these branches of the bank is between 1.5 and 15 per cent per annum. A disquieting feature is the accumulation of outstanding loans given to individuals and co-operatives.

Commercial Bank

The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd, was the first bank to open a branch at Pilibhit in 1934, followed by a branch of Central Bank of India in 1944. In 1969 there were 8 branches of different banks in the district and in 1974 the number had increased to 17. The following statement gives the location of these branches of the commercial banks in the district.

Commercial bank	Location of branch
State Bank of India	Pilibhit, Puranpur, Bisalpur, Majhola, Madhotanda, Bilsanda, Neoria, Jehanabad
Central Bank of India	Pilibhit
Punjab National Bank	Pilibhit, Puranpur, Sherpur Kalan
Bank of Baroda	Pilibhit, Majhola, Barkhera, Ameria, Bisalpur, Puranpur
Allahabad Bank	Pilibhit
Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd	Pilibhit, Bisalpur
Punjab and Sind Bank, Ltd	Majhola, Puranpur
Laxmi Commercial Bank, Ltd	Pilibhit

The lending policy of commercial banks changed after the nationalization of banks in 1969 leading to an increase in and advance made. By the end of June, 1971, the branches of the commercial banks of the district had advanced Rs 484 lakhs, the total deposits amounted to Rs 809 lakhs.

Funds are now available to agriculturists, transport workers, small industrialists, traders and self-employed persons. Formerly funds were advanced only to the important traders and rich persons of the district who are in the priority sector. The following amounts were advanced to them by the end of June, 1974, by the commercial banks of the district :

Category	Amount advanced (Rs in thousand)
Agriculture	1,10,518
Industries	28,090
Trade	3,481
Personal loans	712
Other	2,247
Total	145,048

National Savings Organisation

The post-office saving bank scheme has been operating in the district for a long time to tap savings and inculcate the habit of thrift in the people and to make funds available to the government for investment in national reconstruction through the Five-year Plans. The wars in 1962, 1965 and 1971 necessitated the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The following statement mentions the amounts invested in different saving schemes in the district in 1976 and the opening accounts :

Security	Value in Rs.
Post-office saving bank accounts	3,11,25,397
Cumulative time deposits	4,44,008
Recurring deposits	8,47,740
Post-office time deposits	41,52,684
National savings certificates	11,48,920

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance is given to industries in the district through the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Small Industries Corporation, Kanpur and the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, besides loans given by the nationalised commercial banks. The subject has been discussed in chapter V (Industries).

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, and brought within the fold of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A sub-branch was opened at Pilibhit in 1958, with a branch manager in charge of the office. The progress of life insurance business in the district in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is indicated below :

Year	Total business procured (in Rs.)	Number of lives assured
1974-75	1,47,97,750	1,489
1975-76	1,75,46,000	1,542
1976-77	1,99,12,500	1,479

Currency and Coinage

As far back as the sixth century B.C. gold dust or ingots of gold and silver served as currency. Coins pieces of metal of regular shape, their weight and fineness being guaranteed by a recognised authority became legal tender. They were issued by merchants, guilds, and corporations and the government of the day and were known as punch-marked coins because one or more figures were marked on them as symbols of the issuing authority. They bore no names and no legends. The imperial Guptas issued a series of fine gold coins, which are considered to be of high artistic standard.

The weight of the earliest coins was based in the system laid down in the *Manu Samhita*. Generally coins of a single metal, copper or silver, were in circulation. The silver *purana* or *dhurana* or 32 *rattis* and coins of other denominations have been discovered all over India.

In the mediaeval, period there were mainly three types of coins the dam, the rupee and the *mohar*. A rupee comprised 40 dams and 10 rupees were computed as equal to a gold *mohar*. The silver rupee was introduced by Sher Shah and Akbar added some new features to it.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the coin in common circulation was the Barcilly rupee of 171.0 grains. The British standard rupee of 180 grains was also put into circulation which became legal

tender. It was divided into 16 annas and an anna was subdivided into 12 pies or 4 *paise*.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced into the district (as in the rest of the country) on October 1, 1958. Under which the rupee is divided into 100 *paise*. There are coins of 1 *paisa*, 2 *paise*, 3 *paise*, 5 *paise*, 10 *paise*, 20 *paise*, 25 *paise* and 50 *paise* in circulation. The old coins of 8 annas and 4 annas are still in vogue in the district, being equivalent to 50 *paise* and 25 *paise* respectively.

The currency of India consists of one rupee notes and coins, issued by the Government of India and bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, which as the agent of the Central Government also undertakes the distribution of one rupee notes and coins. In October, 1969, a restricted number of ten rupee Mahatma Gandhi centenary silver coins were also issued. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of the denominations of two, five, ten, twenty, one hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand rupees. Currency notes and coins are made available to the district through branches of the State Bank of India in the district. These branches are fed by the branch of the Reserve Bank of India at Kanpur.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

In the district in the past, trade was limited and the trade routes were mostly the rivers. After the establishment of British rule, some metalled and unmetalled roads were constructed. The chief items of export were almost confined to agricultural produce, mainly in the form of sugar and rice and for some time timber was also an important article of export. Among the articles imported were mainly piece goods, metals, salt and certain other requirements of a purely agricultural population. In connection with trade, the most important feature was the large through traffic with Nepal, a very considerable proportion of which passed through this district. For the most part of imports from Nepal comprised ghee, rice, oil-seeds, hides, drugs, various food-grains, dyes, turmeric and oilcake. The main items of export to that country were European and Indian cotton goods, petroleum, food-grains and fruits, notably pineapples. Some of the old highways passed through the district and even by the beginning of the present century the roads were in very bad condition. The railways gave an impetus to trade, rail wagons beginning to carry much freight that was formerly moved by bullock carts, the chief means of transport in the past. The construction of the railways increased the pace of trade but the benefits accrued mainly only to some places of the district. The railways enabled the export of grains from the *mandis* of the district.

In the past few decades roads have been improved considerably and new roads and bridges have been constructed during the Five-year Plans. The district is linked with metalled roads with the adjoining districts of Bareilly, Kheri, Shahjahanpur and Naini Tal and large number of trucks is available for the transport of goods.

The pattern of trade has not changed much and even now, agricultural products are the main items of export while general merchandise and other consumer goods make up the imports. With an increase in the population of the district in the last fifty years, the size of exports has decreased. It appears that, the district is just self sufficient in food-grains. The bulk of imports comes from neighbouring districts.

Railways import and export agricultural commodities, general merchandise, cloth, coal and kerosene oil. The important stations for trade are Pilibhit, Puranpur, Neoria, Bisalpur and Sherganj. The agricultural produce of the region is collected at different trade centres of the district and from them it is again exported to other regions by road and rail.

Exports—The main commodities exported in 1976 from the district were as follows :

Commodity	Quantity (in lakhs of quintals)	Value (in lakhs of Rs)
Rice	10	1,220
Wheat	5	50
Gur	3	39

Trade Centres

The district has many trade centres for distributing goods (whether imported or locally produced) spread over each tahsil where markets are held once or twice a week. Broadly speaking, there are three types of *mandis* (markets) primary, secondary and terminal. Primary markets function mostly as produce assembling markets and a large part of the produce comes from neighbouring villages. Secondary markets are regular whole-sale markets, which mostly assemble produce from primary markets or distribute it among them or perform both these functions. Terminal markets function mostly as produce-distributing markets, a large part of the produce coming from secondary markets. The work relating to regulation of markets in the State was started by the State Government in 1965-66 with the enforcement of the U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964. The main object of the Act is to regulate sale and purchase

of agricultural produce, create condition for fair competitions, and thus, ensure square deal to the agriculturists. The Act was enforced in the district as well. Pilibhit is a secondary regulated and consuming market. This market is also of the combination type, being an occasional as well as a regular *mandi* and is well connected with big *mandis* of some other states as well. This market is connected by metalled roads with Puranpur, Bisalpur, Neoria, Kalinagar Shahgarh, Barkhera and some other places. It is catered to by the Pilibhit railway station, which is a junction of the Lucknow—Kathgodam, Pilibhit—Tanakpur and Pilibhit—Shahjahanpur lines. This *mandi* deals mainly in the trade of rice, wheat, flutes and *gur*. Puranpur is another regulated market which is of the combination type also being an occasional as well as a regular *mandi*. There is daily sale and purchase of many commodities and two special market days Sundays and Thursdays. It is also connected by metalled road with other markets of the district and is catered to by the Puranpur railway station, lying on the main line of the North-eastern Railway. This *mandi* deals mainly in food-grains, *gur* and *rab*. Bisalpur is another important regulated market which lies on the branch railway line going from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur. It is also a combination type of market. The purchase and sale of many commodities is done daily and special market days are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The *mandi* mainly deals in *gur*, rice and other food-grains and is connected by metalled roads with other markets of the district.

Besides these regulated markets, there are *mandis* at Neoria, Majhola, Bilsanda, Ameria, Barkhera, Tikri, Deoria, Kalinagar and Shahgarh which deal in the food-grains and items of daily use.

The following are the charges realised in these markets :

Type of charge	Rate
<i>Palledari</i>	70 paise per quintal
Dhalta	20 paise per quintal
Karda Commission	500 gm. per quintal Rs 1.50 per one hundred rupees of produce bought

Retail Trade

The common requirements of the villagers and those residing in the urban centres of the district are generally met by traders and pedlars operating in the local bazars, which in the rural areas, are known as *hats*, their number being 52 in the district. These *hats* are held on fixed days

of the week to supply goods of every-day use to the villagers. Food-grains cloth, vegetables, salt and various other articles of daily use are sold in these *hats*.

State Trading

During the Second World War, prices of all commodities rose causing hardship to the general public. The prices of a large number of commodities were controlled by the government and supply of some food-grains was rationed in order to check a further rise in prices. The important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, sugar, kerosene oil and cement. Licences were given by government to dealers of such commodities. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, mainly wheat and wheat-products, gram, rice and sugar, were introduced during the war. The need for the continuance of rationing wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil persisted even after the War and at present there are 187 fair price shops in the district where rationed commodities can be purchased.

The inflationary trends of recent years have resulted in the introduction of several schemes like compulsory levy, food-grain procurement, state trading in food-grains (mainly wheat and rice) and the opening of the purchase and procurement branches of the State Trading Corporation and Food Corporation of India as also those of the State Warehousing Corporation for the storage of grain on behalf of the State and to prevent hoarding and profiteering by well-to-do growers and middlemen.

Fairs

Several fairs are held in the district, the Krishna Janmasthmi, the Shivratri and Devi fairs being the important religious fairs. Smaller local fairs and gatherings are also held nearly in all the towns and villages, particularly on the occasion of the religious festivals of the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists, such as Holi, Deepawali, Dashahra, Id, Guru Nanak's birth day and Budh Purnima. On these occasions brisk trade and commercial activities are noticeable.

Weights and Measures

In the first decade of the present century, a variety of weights and measures were in use. The common standard of weight throughout the district was the Bareilly *ser*, which was equivalent to 104 *tolas* of 180 grains each, known as the pakka *ser*, the kutchi *ser* was exactly half of that amount. The government *ser* of 80 *tolas* was seldom used, except in official transactions. In the measurement of land distinction existed between the *pukhta* or pakka and kutchi bigha. The former was the government standard of 3.025 square yards. Originally it was measured by a rope containing 20 *gathas* or *knots*, the space between each two knots being three *ilahi* yards of 33 inches each. In practice, however, a length of 18

knots was invariably adopted for land under *nakshi* or *zabti* crops (which paid customary money rates) and 19 knots for *nijkari* lands, for which the rent was ordinarily in kind. In this manner there were two pakka bighas, one of 2,450.25 and one of 2,730 square yards and this dual standard was maintained till 1828, when a general bigha of 19 knots for all lands was introduced. Such a bigha was actually employed in district at the first survey of land Settlement. The kutcha and not the pakka bigha was used in agricultural matter and it varied indefinitely but as a rule, in the parganas of Pilibhit, Jahanabad and Puranpur. The pakka bigha contained 3 bighas, 17.5 *biswas kham* or kutcha and Bisalpur the *kham* measured exactly one-fourth of the *pukhta*. In both the former and the latter the kutcha *biswa* was a little longer than a square of six yards; in either case it was supposed to be equivalent to a square of two and a quarter *gathas*, so that the *ilahi gaz* of 33 inches was maintained in Bisalpur, being elsewhere shorter by an inch.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced to the district with effect from October 1, 1960, and now only metric weights like the miligram, gram, kilogram, quintal and the metric tonne and measures like the centimetre, metre and kilometre, etc., are in use.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Time Route and Roads

The physical aspects of the district combined with its remote situation, far from all centres of political importance, have been the reason for the poor means of communication. None of the old highways ran through the tract and when this part of the country was first included in the dominions of the East India Company, roads were almost non-existent. The Rohillas had some sort of a road connecting Bareilly and Pilibhit (the latter being frequently the residence of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla chief) and there was also a recognized route to Bisalpur and Shahjahanpur. Elsewhere progress was rendered very difficult due to the forests and swamps on either side of unbridged rivers. Under British rule those paying government revenue were made responsible for the upkeep of the roads in their estates but such roads were extremely bad and few in number, the nominal duty imposed on the *malguzars* seldom being realised.

Little progress was effected till the imposition of a road cess at the time of the Settlement under Regulation IX of 1883 and the formation of a road committee, which remained in existence till the constitution of the district committee in 1871, this being in turn replaced in 1884 by the district board. By 1871 a fair length of roads had been developed, the aggregate length in the district being 337 km. but in almost every case they were in very indifferent condition and bridges were few and far between. A good deal was accomplished during the famine of 1878 and many more roads came into existence after this. Forests were cleared and were traversed by a number of tolerable cart tracks. The absence of *hankar* for use as road metal was a constant difficulty the entire quantity required having to be imported at great cost. The municipality of Pilibhit had to spend much in this direction by metalling several roads in the town but outside its limits metalled roads were non-existent.

Communications were greatly improved by the introduction of the railways, which traversed the district east to west and opened up some inaccessible tracts of the Puranpur tahsil but, on the whole, the facilities for carriage were extremely poor in the northern and eastern parts and only the Bisalpur tahsil was like the other districts of the plains being able to proceed from village to village by the ordinary connecting paths.

All the roads in the district, except those maintained by the municipal boards and the forest department, were under the control of the district board (now the Zila Parishad). There were no provincial roads and the public works department had nothing to do with the roads beyond the maintenance of the metalled lines and the construction and repair of bridges and culverts, the cost of which was met from local funds. Of the 994 km. of roads existing in 1907, the length of metalled roads was remarkably small, the total length being only 20 km. of which nearly 17 km. comprised the road from Bareilly to Pilibhit. The remainder were branches leading to the Shahi railway station, the collector's residence, the police *hawalat* (lock up) and the Pilibhit railway station. The chief roads were those leading from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur; from Pilibhit to Jahanabad and Baheri; from Puranpur to Chuka; and from Puranpur to Dhanaraghat on the Sarda. Others are those from Pilibhit to Mundia-ghat and Nepal; from Pilibhit to Madho Tanda; from Bisalpur to Bareilly; and from Bisalpur to Khudaganj and Fatehgarh. Those from Pilibhit to Tanakpur and Neoria Husainpur were provided with some culverts which were, nevertheless insufficient. There were also roads connecting Puranpur with Pilibhit and Bisalpur and those from Mahof and Shahi to Sitarganj, in the Naini Tal terai. Though often mere paths along the fire lines, the forest roads, served an useful purpose. Beyond Sarda there were no roads worth the name and the communication between the villages was more difficult throughout the year.

Road Transport

In 1947, the district had 278 km. of metalled roads, of which 76 km. were under the public works department and 47 km. under the erstwhile district board, now Zila Parishad.

During the period from 1947 to 1963 the construction of 122 km. of new metalled roads, 9 km. of cement-concrete roads and reconstruction of 47 km. of local metalled roads had been completed by the public works department. The construction of 216 km. of new metalled roads was done by voluntary labour and taken over by the public works department for maintenance.

The roads of the district are classified as State highways, major district roads, local roads, roads connecting tahsils and roads lying within the jurisdiction of the forest department.

The following statement mentions the various kinds of roads in the district with their approximate length :

Class of road	Approximate length (in km.)
State highways	139
Roads connecting tahsils	76
Roads maintained by municipal boards	58
Roads maintained by Zila Parishad	212
Roads maintained by forest department	292

MADE OF CONVEYANCE

No authentic account is available of conveyances used in the district in the early times but it seems that palanquins (of one kind or another) horses, ponies, camels, elephants, carts and carriages (drawn, generally by bullocks and horses) were used for transport. The rich kept horses and elephants, whereas *ekhas* and *tongas* served the needs of the common people. Two and four-wheeled carriages drawn by one or two horses were also to be seen in the city. *Dolis* (litters) or *palkis* (palanquins) seem to have been more commonly used. People in the villages depended largely on bullock-carts. With the improvement of roads, particularly of metalled roads which could be used throughout the year, mechanised transport also began to be used. A modification in recent years of the bullock-cart has been the replacement of the traditional wooden rim of the wheel by rubber tyres but very few people in the rural areas, where bullock-carts used, have made this change. Cycle rickshaws have made their appearance in the rural areas also and the number of *ekhas* is decreasing with the introduction of fast means of transport. The bicycles are now a common sight in the villages. Of late, tractors are being used for agricultural purpose and are also used as a means of transport in the rural areas, though illegally. Boats are used to cross rivers and to carry passengers, cattle and goods.

In the urban areas vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies which fix standard rates of fares though in practice the fare is settled mutually between the two parties. In 1976-77, the municipal boards registered 2,460 vehicles of different kinds.

Mechanical Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947, motor vehicles (mainly lorries and trucks) were few in number as most of the roads were not worthy of allowing heavy traffic movement but with the development of roads in the last two decades their number has increased and now they crowd all the main routes of the district and the adjoining districts. Consumer goods, agricultural produce, building material and other articles of freight, the cost of transport of which is usually settled by the parties concerned, are transported from one place to another. An average-size truck is permitted by law to carry 7½ quintals of weight, taxis and buses are also available for transport of passengers.

In 1976-77 there were 585 vehicles plying on different routes of the district, the types of vehicles and their numbers being stated below :

Type of vehicles	Vehicles on road during 1976-77
Public carrier	122
Stage carriage	7
Motor cycle	323
Others	18

U. P. State Road Transport Corporation

The State transport organization, which has been renamed the U. P. State road transport corporation with effect from June 1, 1972, had been running their own passenger buses in the district since 1950, the number being 5. With the increase of developmental activities and improvement in the condition of roads coupled with the factor of increasing passenger traffic, bus services began to be expand and by 1977 there were 15 buses within the district, operating from the Pilibhit subdepot. These buses covered seven routes and carried 8,68,898 passengers. The following statement gives the names of the 7 routes covered by these buses in 1976-77 :

Name of route	Approximate length (in km.)
Pilibhit—Bareilly	53
Pilibhit—Tanakpur	64
Pilibhit—Dunioban	36
Pilibhit—Bifurcation	56
Pilibhit—Ghumchai	57
Pilibhit—Jamunia	54
Pilibhit—Puranpur	46

Railways—The main factor in the improvement of the means of transport was the introduction of the railways. The oldest railway line was from Lucknow and Sitapur to Bareilly, a metre-gauge track, which was opened on November 15, 1884, and that from Pilibhit to Gola Gokaranath (in Kheri) on the 1st of April, 1891. The Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur section built and worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railways, was opened in January, 1912, and the Pilibhit-Tanakpur metre-gauge track was built by the State and worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway was opened on May 1, 1912.

In 1951, the railways were reorganised and the lines passing through the district were placed under the North Eastern Railway.

The following statement gives the names of the railway stations of the district and their distances from the district headquarters :

Name of railway station	Distance from district headquarters (in km.)
Doodhiya Khurd	44
Bisalpur	38
Puranpur	35
Sherganj	28
Shahgarh	24
Bhopatpura	20
Neoria	16
Pauta	12
Mala	12
Shabi	7
Lalauri Khera	6
Pilibhit—Kacheri	6

Travel and Tourist Facilities

Before the introduction of locomotives and mechanised transport, journeys in the district were beset with dangers and difficulties, people generally travelled in groups. Robbers infested the roads and halting places were few and far between. Serais and inns provided food and shelter for travellers as well as a resting place for their animals.

Dharamsala—As the district has few places of religious importance, the number of dharamsalas is small and they are generally used by marriage parties. Quicker means of transport, making stay not always necessary, have also lessened the importance of these dharamsalas.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses—There are a number of inspection houses and dak bungalows in the district which are maintained by certain departments of the government for the use of their own officers, though officers of other departments and other people including tourists may also be given accommodation on payment if accommodation is available.

A list of dharamsalas, rest houses and inspection houses in the district is given in Statement I and II at the end of the chapter.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

When the district came into existence in 1879, the postal administration was well developed in the country. The important changes that occurred were only due to the introduction of the railways, which greatly modified the internal arrangements for the collection and delivery of mails and the complete abolition of the district post a step completing a policy that had been inaugurated long before. At first there were imperial offices at Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Jahanabad and Puranpur and those maintained by the district dak were at Barkhera, Bilsanda, Amaria, Neoria Husainpur and Jamania. These had all come under imperial aegis the last of the district offices having been transferred in 1906 but Jamania had been abolished and its place taken by Madho Tanda. Several new offices were opened. Besides the head office at Pilibhit, there were suboffices at the Pilibhit collectorate, Puranpur and Bisalpur, as well as 15 branch offices. As far as possible the mails were carried by rail but otherwise the old system of runners was maintained, the chief lines being those from Bisalpur to Pilibhit and Bareilly and from Pilibhit to Neoria and Baheri. There was only one telegraph office that at Pilibhit, where it was combined with the post-office. Elsewhere telegraphic communication could only be effected by means of the railway offices at the various railway stations. In 1907 there was a head office, 3 sub-offices and 15 branch offices.

By 1931-32, the number of suboffices had increased to 11, the branch offices numbering eight.

Prior to 1960 the district was under the administrative jurisdiction of the senior superintendent of post-offices, Rohilkhand Division, Bareilly. Since 1960 the district had been functioning under the Naini Tal postal division. There are 14 subpost-offices and 94 branch post offices in the district.

STATEMENT I

Dharamsales, Hostels, etc.

Reference Page no. 134

Location	Name	Facilities available
TAHSIL PILIBHIT		
Station road Pilibhit	Moolchand Dharamsala	Lodging
Sahukara, Pilibhit	Babu Ram Dharamshala	„
Civil Lines (South) Station road, Pilibhit	Musafirkhana	„
Masjid Pathani, Pilibhit	Serai	„
Madhopur (Farida), (under construction)	Dharamsala	„
Pilibhit (Ashoka Sungarhi)	Gurdwara	Food and Lodging
Pilibhit (Mohalla—Pakaria)	Gurdwara	„
Pakaria Nau-Gawana (Near railway station)	Gurdwara	„
TAHSIL BISALPUR		
Station road Habibullah Khan Jamunia	Bisalpur Dharamsala	Lodging
Bilsanda	Dharamsala Mullokunwar	„
TAHSIL PURANPUR		
Puranpur Bamanpuri	Dharamsala	Lodging
Koer-Ban	„	Board and lodging
Koer-Ban	Boarding house	Lodging
Shoer Kara	„	Board and lodging only for children

STATEMENT II

Dak Bungalows? Rest Houses and Inspection Houses

Reference Page no. 134

Village/Town	Name	Managing authority
1	2	3

TAHSIL PILIBHIT

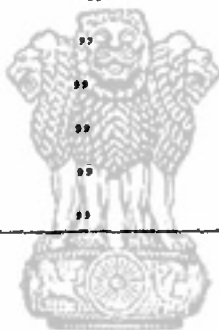
Pilibhit	Public works department inspection house	Public works departments
Pilibhit	Canal inspection house	Irrigation department
Pilibhit	Zila Parishad rest house	Zila Parishad
Pilibhit	Forest inspection house	Forest department
Mala	Forest inspection house	„ „
Amaria	Irrigation inspection house	Irrigation department
Amkheria	„	„
Gauhar (Neoria)	„	„
Duni Dam	„	„
Bithora Kalan	„	„
Harchoia	„	„
Majhola	Rest house	The Kisan co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd
Pilibhit	„ „	Lalta Prasad Har Prasad Sugar Factory (Pvt.), Ltd

TAHSIL BISALPUR

Bisalpur	Dak bungalow	Public Works Department
Daria	Canal inspection house	Irrigation department
Lomoa	Inspection house	„
Govalpatipura	„	„
Chari Sakatpur	„	„
Chargola	„	„
Bilsanda	Forest inspection house	Forest department
„	Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Khajuria Pachpera	Inspection house	Irrigation department

(Contd.)

1	2	3
TAHSIL PURANPUR		
Puranpur	Dak bungalow	Zila Parishad
Narainpur	Inspection house	Public Works Department
Navadia, (Mohalla Tanda Chatrapat)	„ „	Irrigation department
„	„ „	Forest department
Shahgarh (Bifurcation)	„ „	Irrigation department
Mustafabad	„ „	Forest department
Jara	„ „	Irrigation department
Garha	„ „	Forest department
Dadaul	„ „	Irrigation department
Haripur	„ „	Forest department
Harahi	„ „	Forest department
Varahi	„ „	„
Bhaina Lati	„ „	„



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATION

According to the census of 1971, persons numbering 2,38,104, who were economically active but were neither cultivators (1,62,432) nor agricultural labourers (32,411) were considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Their number was 43,261 in 1971. An idea of how these workers have been distributed among major categories of miscellaneous employment in the rural and urban area in 1971, may be had from the following statement:

Category of occupation	1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mining and quarrying Live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchard development and allied activities	21	16	5
Household industry	2,177	1,989	188
Non-household industry	4,329	2,798	1,531
Construction	7,531	3,314	4,217
Trade and commerce	1,887	650	1,237
Transport, storage and communications	9,294	3,616	5,678
Other services	4,132	697	3,435
Total	13,890	6,855	7,035
	43,261	19,935	23,362

PUBLIC SERVICES

In 1961, persons who filled the ranks of public services numbered 2,576. They were distributed in the following manner:

Offices under	No. of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
Central Government	77	76	1
State Government	1,445	1,426	19
Quasi-government and local bodies	405	398	7
Police	649	—	—

The statement below gives the types of establishments and number of employees in 1971 and 1976:

Type of establishment	No. of establishments		No. of employees quarter ended			Quarter ended 31-12-76		
			31-12-71					
	Quarter ended 31-12-71	Quarter ended 31-12-76	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
State Government	56	67	4,130	244	4,374	6,318	1,035	7,353
Quasi-government (Central)	8	12	185	1	186	223	1	224
Quasi-government (State)	1	6	275	—	275	693	—	693
Local bodies	11	11	2,795	656	3,451	852	—	852

With the socio-economic development schemes coming into being, the number of employees in the public services has increased considerably.

These employees belong to the fixed-income group and so they are more prone to the debilitating effect of rising costs. The comparative position of Central Government employees serving in the district is a little better than those under the State Government or local bodies, if fringe benefits are taken into account. Dearness allowance is admissible to all classes of such employees at rates varying in accordance with their salaries. Facilities like provident fund, free medical treatment, free or subsidized residential accommodation, conveyance allowance and loans on liberalised terms are available to these employees. Encashment of a month's earned leave in a financial year is permitted by the State Government under certain conditions. Permanent pension rules have been liberalised so as to cater to the needs of the family in the event of the premature death of the government employee. The age for seeking voluntary retirement has been reduced. Leave rules have been revised to reduce disparity between the temporary and permanent staff. Non-practising allowance is paid to certain doctors whose posts have been excluded from the category which carries the benefits of private practice. Gallantry awards are given to members of the police force and honoraria are distributed among devoted and meritorious staff.

Employees are allowed to form associations or unions under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, for the protection and promotion of their service interests.

Employees of the State Government, working in the district, the members of the State employees joint council or the ministerial employees

association, Pilibhit, which is affiliated to the State level organisation. Those serving under local bodies are members of the local authorities employees association and the employees of the State road transport corporation are members of the employees road transport corporation joint council.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teachers, principals, administrative officers, etc. of the educational institutions fall in this field. With the opening of a large number of educational institutions after Independence, the number of such employees has increased considerably. The statement below gives the number of teachers in various categories of institution in 1961 and 1977:

Standard of institution	No. of teachers	
	1961	1977
Degree colleges	4	178
Higher secondary	140	458
Junior and Senior Basic	1,139	2,429
Others	151	70*
Total	1,434	3,135

* for informal education and teachers training institutions.

Since 1964, the triple benefit scheme has been extended to the State-aided institutions run by the local bodies or private management, bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and retirement pension to members of the teaching staff. Payment of salaries to the teachers working in the institutions which receive grant from the government, is made through cheques drawn jointly by the manager and a nominee of the district inspector of schools.

Teachers' children are entitled to free education up to intermediate standard. Needy and disabled teachers receive financial help from the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare fund and those suffering from tuberculosis may avail themselves of free facilities of treatment at the Bhowali Sanatorium where a few beds have been reserved for them.

The teachers in the district have joined one or other association in the interest of their welfare. The Madhyamik Sikshak Sangh is meant for teachers of higher secondary schools and the Prathmik Shikshak Sangh for those working in the junior and senior Basic schools of the district. These associations are affiliated to the State-level apex bodies. The

teachers can contest elections of the Vidhan Parishad from the separate teacher constituencies of the district.

Medicine

There are State medical and health services in the district as well as private practitioners. The largest number of doctors belongs to the allopathic system followed by those practising the Ayurvedic, homoeopathic and other systems.

The following statement gives the number of physicians, surgeons, dentists, etc. in the district as in 1961:

Category	Number
Allopathic	77
Ayurvedic	69
Homoeopathic	27
Dental	9
Not elsewhere classified	81
Total	193

In addition there were 149 nurses, midwives and health visitors, 25 nursing attendants and related workers, 98 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 10 vaccinators, 38 sanitation technicians and 58 medical and health technicians. In 1971 the total strength of doctors in the district was 285 which included 10 women doctors. There were 85 nursing attendants and other medical and health technicians, including 20 women.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association with objectives like the promotion and advancement of medical and allied services has been functioning in the district since 1960 when it had 10 members. The membership had increased to 24 by 1971.

Law

The district had 128 persons in legal services which included lawyers, *mukhtars* and *munshis* (lawyer's clerks) in 1961. In 1971 the number of legal practitioners was 154. The government appoints from among the lawyers of the district councils for conducting civil, criminal and revenue cases on behalf of the State, a panel also being constituted to share the work load of these functionaries.

With the large influx of new entrants, the legal profession has become more competitive in recent years. The lawyers of the district generally play an important role in the public life of the district, particularly in the educational and political spheres.

Engineering

Engineers and allied workers play an important role in the district. They plan various projects regarding buildings, bridges and roads. The following statement gives the category and number of engineers in the district in 1961 :

Category	Number
Civil engineer	48
Electrical engineer	3
Chemical engineer	1

They are mostly employees of government and local bodies. In 1971 the number of engineers went up with the introduction of various new projects, schemes and construction undertaken.

Domestic and Personal Services

These services are rendered by domestic servants and cooks. Most of these workers live with their masters and act like multipurpose workers and usually receive their meals from the family kitchens. Their employment is at the pleasure of their masters. There is no security of their jobs for them and often they have to look for fresh employment. The socio-economic changes which have taken place in the life of the people have considerably curtailed avenues of employment in this sphere. These workers have started seeking jobs in government and non-government establishments. In 1961 there were 768 domestic and personal servants including 198 women in the district. In the census of 1971 in the category of maids and other housekeeping service workers, the number was 200 (including 45 women).

Barbers

In 1961, the number of barbers, hairdressers, and related workers was 1,063 of whom 13 were women. Barbers working in villages also perform certain customary duties on the occasion of ceremonies such as *mundan*, marriage and death rites. As due to the change in many peoples' social and religious outlook and a certain simplification their participation in extra-professional activities is gradually diminishing. In 1971 there were 205 barbers and related workers in the district.

Washermen

In 1961 there were 679 dhobis (including 148 women) launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. In 1971 their number was 481 of whom 151 were women.

The growing use of synthetic fabrics which can be easily worked at home, has adversely affected the economic activity of the traditional washerman who consequently have been forced to take to other jobs resulting in the decrease of their number, but has improved the condition of dry cleaners and pressers.

Tailors

In urban areas tailoring is considered to be an art and needs specialised training. Big tailors use the scissors themselves and employ a number of workers for stitching and laundry jobs. In the rural areas the entire work of cutting and stitching is done by a single individual. In the rural areas *kurtas* and pyjamas, continue to be the chief items of tailored dress for men and blouses for women. In 1961, there were 1,858 tailors, tailors' assistants, embroiderers, darners and others in the district. The census of 1971 enumerated 724 such workers.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among persons pursuing other occupations in the district in 1971, there were 4,429 merchants, shopkeepers, wholesale and retail traders ; 1,163 building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers ; 525 blacksmiths ; 428 salesmen, shop assistants and related workers ; 180 shoemakers and leather goods makers ; 119 cooks, waiters and related workers ; 65 hotel and restaurant keepers ; 25 tobacco pressers ; 10 sculptors, painters, photographers, etc. ; and some others pursuing other occupations.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-Workers

The percentage of workers and non-workers was 34.4 and 65.6 in the district in 1961, the corresponding figures for the State being 39.1 and 60.9 respectively. Of the total workers, agricultural labourers comprised 72.5 per cent. Next came 'other services' claiming 11.7 per cent, followed by household and other manufacturers with 8.2 per cent and trade and commerce with 4.3 per cent. In other categories the number of workers was small. The extent of female participation in work was only 3.1 per cent, which was much lower than the State figure being 22.1 per cent. In all the categories of work, female participation was lower than male.

The total rural population of the district in 1961 was 5,31,888 comprising 72.5 per cent workers and the 27.5 per cent non-workers. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 30.36 and 69.64 per cent respectively. Thus the proportion of workers was smaller in towns than in villages. Of the total of 1,86,177 workers in the rural areas in 1961, cultivators and agricultural labourers were 81.2 per cent and workers in non-agricultural activities 18.8 per cent.

As usual there was a preponderance of non-agricultural workers in urban areas, the percentage being 72.48.

The corresponding data of 1961 and 1971 are tabulated below :

Year	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers of total population			
			Total workers			
			Agricultural workers	Non-agricultural workers	Total workers	
					District	U. P.
1961	6,16,225	2,11,689	24.9	9.5	34.4	39.1
1971	7,52,114	2,34,104	25.9	5.7	31.6	30.9

The statement indicates a decrease in the percentage of working population reflecting unemployment even among the already employed persons of 1961. This anomaly is because of the change in the definition of 'worker' in 1971. The use of the term 'worker' was so comprehensive

at the 1961 census that a person doing as little as one hour's work in a day was treated as a worker. Accordingly a woman who mostly attended to household duties, was classified as 'worker' if she took food to the fields, tended the cattle or did some such other work. In the census of 1971, a man or woman engaged primarily in household duties (such as cooking for one's own household) even if helping in augmenting the family's economic activities as part-time worker, was not treated as 'worker' and was categorised as a non-worker. This may explain the decline in the percentage of workers in 1971, in spite of a rise in population.

At the 1971 census, workers were classified in nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of processing, raw materials and products. Some details of the nine categories of workers according to the census of 1971 are as follows :

Category	Number of Workers			Percentage of total workers	Percentage of total population
	Total	Male	Female		
Cultivator	1,62,432	1,61,119	1,313	68.2	21.6
Agricultural labourer	32,411	31,566	845	13.6	4.3
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation development, orchard development and allied activities	2,177	2,136	41	0.9	0.3
Mining and quarrying	21	20	1	—	—
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—					
(a) Household industry	4,329	4,095	234	1.8	0.6
(b) Non-household industry	7,531	7,565	168	3.2	1.0
Construction	1,887	1,873	14	0.8	0.3
Trade and Commerce	9,294	9,701	93	3.9	1.2
Transport, storage and communications	4,132	4,064	68	1.8	0.5
Other services	13,890	12,830	1,060	5.8	1.8
Total workers	2,38,104	2,34,267	3,837	100	31.6
Non-workers	5,14,010	1,77,292	3,36,718	—	68.4
Total population	7,52,114	4,11,559	3,40,555	—	100.0

All the non-workers were grouped together in a single class, though classified at the census in the following categories :

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending to household duties
- (c) Dependents and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution
- (h) Others.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

In this district, as elsewhere, a distinct rise in prices took place shortly after the freedom struggle of 1857 and continued for a period of about 15 years. From 1865 to 1870 the average price to the rupee was 15 seers for common rice ; 17.63 seers for wheat, 19.44 seers for barley, 24.38 seers for jowar and 17.68 seers for gram. Prices rose to an unprecedented height during the famine of 1877. But the district recovered quickly and in 1880 the rates per rupee were 17.14 seers for rice, 25.19 for wheat, 38.58 for barley, 22.33 for jowar and 26.57 for gram. This level did not last long and though the next five years were a period of plenty, prices rose noticeably, wheat being 20.38, barley 32.4, jowar 26.77 and gram 21.59 seers to the rupee. From 1886 onwards the rise was rapid and the year was marked by an extraordinary sudden increase in the price of food-grains throughout northern India. Some of the causes were the fall in the value of silver, the development of communications and export trade and the growth of population. After rising markedly, prices remained fairly constant and during the ten years ending with 1899, the rates averaged 14 seers for rice, 15.42 for wheat, 24.61 for barley, 19.12 for jowar and 21.11 for gram. The next decade opened disastrously with a widespread famine and prices went up sharply, but the effect was small in Pilibhit and the succeeding harvests were almost uniformly abundant. In the second half the rates came near to those prevailing in 1886, though they never returned to the level of preceding years. For the whole period the figures were 12.24 seers for rice, 14.32 for wheat, 22.2 for barley, 19.95 for jowar and 17.79 for gram. In 1906 and in the following year the prices rose again due to unfavourable seasons.

The improvement of communications and the rapid and cheap means of transport, through the extension of the railways coupled with the world-

wide demand for wheat made its price independent of the requirement of the district. The price of wheat was not governed by the success or failure of the Rabi crop in the district, but by the abundance or deficiency of the wheat harvest of the entire country.

About 1911, normal rates per rupee for the district were reckoned to be about 12 sers for wheat, 9 sers for rice, 17.8 sers for gram and 15 sers for dal (*arhar*).

With the outbreak of the first World War in 1914, a series of changes in prices including a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains, was witnessed in the succeeding years. As compared to that of 1911, the price level in the district was higher by 36 per cent in 1916 and by 74 per cent in 1928.

The world-wide economic depression started in 1930 and continued with greater severity in the years that followed. Consequently from 1930-31, the rates registered a downward trend and the price level in 1934 went down by about 37 per cent and 75 per cent, as compared to those of 1928 and 1916 respectively. By 1939 the prices registered a rise of nearly 29 per cent over those prevailing in 1934.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was a steep rise in prices largely due to speculation and profiteering. Other factors like the holding up of stocks in anticipation of further shortage, contributed in no small measure in maintaining and even in advancing the high level reached in prices. At the beginning of 1940, price control measures, which had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war, were rigorously enforced by the district authorities.

A district advisory committee was formed in 1942 to find out ways and means to ease the situation. Price control measures were rigorously enforced which included fixation of prices (as modified from time to time) launching of prosecutions to check profiteering and licensing of food-grain traders. Even then prices continued to go up and they registered a rise of 250 per cent in 1944 over those of 1939.

It was experienced that effective control of prices was not possible without a corresponding check on supplies. In consequence in January 1943, partial rationing was introduced, when wheat, rice and certain coarse grains were made available at controlled rates from government shops to about 25 per cent of the population comprising the poorer sections. Having failed to achieve the desired result, partial rationing was converted into total rationing (which meant the closing of the open market and rationing for every one) in 1945. It remained in force

for nearly three years, till about the middle of May, 1948. Immediately after its abolition, prices started going down. The basic overall shortage, reasserted itself and prices soon assumed an upward trend and it seemed as if the markets would go beyond control, unless definite steps were taken to arrest the rise in prices. People also demanded the restoration of rationing and control. The government took immediate steps and total rationing was reimposed about the middle of 1949. It continued till June, 1952, when a change in government policy with regard to control was made. With effect from that date, free markets were restored, but the issue of food-grains to ration-card holders, continued. Restrictions on movement of food-grains within the State were also withdrawn and procurement was suspended, but food-grains continued to be issued by government shops to ration-cards holders to arrest the rising trend in prices. Towards the end of 1953, the prices per kg. were about Re 0.65 for wheat, Re 0.52 for gram and Re 0.60 for rice. Prices now tended to come down a little. The normal forces of demand and supply started adjusting the prices once again. Neither was the cultivator sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his produce nor the trader assured of his commission. The uncertainty led to a decline in prices in the whole of the State in 1954, which fell still further in 1955. This fall in price was a country-wide trend, which required to be checked to stabilize the economy and sustain the growth of agriculture. The government, therefore, took measures in 1954 to support agricultural prices and the results were conducive to production. The prices from 1951 to 1960 were as follows :

Year	(Prices (per maund* in Rs)		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1951	15.36	—	23.62
1952	15.36	12.80	N. A.
1953	23.50	19.00	22.00
1954	18.00	13.00	17.00
1955	15.50	6.00	12.75
1956	16.00	11.25	14.50
1957	19.50	15.00	19.50
1958	16.50	10.12	19.50
1959	26.00	21.00	18.00
1960	21.00	13.25	18.00

*one maund = 37.3 kg.

After this, prices began to show an upward trend. The retail prices for certain commodities at the headquarters town from 1973 to 1976 are given in the following statement :

Year	Average yearly retail prices in Rs per kg.		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1973	1.05	1.67	1.20
1974	1.55	2.18	1.52
1975	1.42	1.68	1.62
1976	1.10	1.40	1.33

The retail prices at the district headquarters for certain other commodities in 1973 and 1976 were as follows :

Commodity	Prices in Rs	
	1973	1976
Barley (per kg.)	1.00	0.62
Gur (per kg.)	1.88	1.80
Sugar (per kg.)	3.75	4.60
Mustard oil (per kg.)	7.65	5.83
Firewood (per quintal)	12.50	20.96
Kerosene oil (per litre)	0.80	1.39
Tobacco (leaf) (per kg.)	3.50	11.00

Wages

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, there was a gradual but considerable increase in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the district. The increase in wages was attributed to the rising trend in the prices of food-grains, in the case of the skilled artisan than that of the unskilled labourer. In 1858 an ordinary labourer received Re 0.06 daily, in 1868 Re 0.09, in 1877 the same and in 1901 from Re 0.16 to 0.19. The wages of artisans varied with personal skill, carpenters and blacksmiths earning on an average Re 0.09 daily in 1858, Re 0.19 in 1868, Re 0.25 in 1877 and Re 0.25 Re 0.34 daily in 1901.

The first wage census was carried out in the State in 1906. The results of the survey made at that time and in other succeeding wage census years are tabulated below :

Year	Wages in Rs per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	0.14	0.31
1911	0.14	0.31
1916	0.17	0.37
1928	0.28	0.56
1934	0.22	0.56
1939	0.23	0.62
1944	0.31	0.62

As a result of the First World War, there occurred a marked all-round rise in wages as revealed by the wage census in 1928. The fall of wages in 1930 and in later years was due to the world-wide economic depression, as reflected in the wage census of 1934. After this wages began to rise and by 1944 those for unskilled and skilled labour recorded a steep rise, the reason being attributed to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 and to the rise in prices. After this wages did not come down, but continued to move upwards.

In urban areas also wages went up and they were slightly higher than those in the rural areas. They moved for an adjustment but there was no decrease and they continued to go up, as indicated in the following statement :

Year	Wages (in Rs) per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1971	4.10	7.10
1972	4.10	7.10
1973	4.10	7.10
1974	5.50	9.50
1975	5.50	10.00
1976	7.00	12.00

In 1976, wages for various agricultural occupations such as weeding, reaping, ploughing, etc., were about Rs 4.50 per day for eight working hours.

The approximate average wages paid to workers at the district headquarters in 1977 for certain occupations were as follows :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
Gardener (whole time)	Per month	200.00
Chowkidar	Per month	6.00
Wood-cutter	Per 40 kg. of wood turned into fuel	2.50
Herdsman	Per cow per month	5.00
	Per buffalo per month	5.00
Porter	Per 40 kg. of load carried for a km.	2.50
Domestic servant	Per month with food	60.00
Casual labour	Per day	7.00
Carpenter	Per day	12.00
Blacksmith	Per day	10.00
Tailor	Per man's cotton shirt (long sleeves)	7.00
	Per woman's cotton shirt (short sleeves)	2.50
	Per woollen suit	125.00
Midwife	Per delivery	15.00
Barber	Per shave	0.40
	Per hair-cut	1.00
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one lavatory for one cleaning per day	3.00
Motor driver	Per month	225.00
Truck driver	Per month	250.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

The statement given below shows that there was a considerable increase in the number of persons employed in the public sector, though in the private sector there was an erratic trend during the year 1973-74. The data relate only to a few selected establishments which

were the subject of an enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities during the first quarter of the years :

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1973	76	79	155	5,190	8,656	13,846
1974	76	81	157	5,220	8,953	14,173
1975	70	85	156	4,837	9,159	13,996
1976	70	80	150	4,924	9,288	14,212
1977	74	97	171	4,910	9,924	14,834

The number of persons employed during the last quarters of 1975 and 1976 have been classified according to certain work categories in the following manner :

Nature of activity	Number of reporting establishments		Number of employees					
			1975			1976		
	1975	1976	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, forestry—fishing and hunting	7	9	—	926	926	—	1,081	1,081
Manufacturing	23	24	3,057	—	3,057	3,195	—	3,195
Construction	3	3	361	—	361	421	—	421
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	—	—	—	531	531	—	541	541
Trade and commerce	7	6	52	514	566	39	471	510
Transport, storage and communications	7	11	50	59	109	67	56	123
Services (public, legal medical, etc.)	108	112	102	—	102	102	—	102

Employment of Women

The extent of employment of women workers is indicated by the following statement which gives their number in the private and public sectors during the quarter ending with December, 1976 :

Number of reporting establishments	170
Number of women employees in public sector	1,191
Number of women employees private sector	121
Total number of women employees	1,312
Percentage of women employees in private sector amongst total employees in private sector	2.4
Percentage of women employees in public sector of total employees in public sector	12.7

The proportion of women workers in educational services was 6.6 per cent, in medical and public health one per cent and in other services 1.4 per cent.

Unemployment Trends

The number of men and women who sought employment in different spheres and their educational attainments, as on December 31, 1976, was as follows :

Educational standard	No. of men	No. of women	Total
Post-graduate	48	8	56
Graduate	420	30	450
Intermediate	1,476	93	1,569
Matriculate	1,258	84	1,342
Middle-school	891	18	909
Below middle school (including illiterate)	1,583	120	1,703

In December 1976, the employment exchange was required to recommend candidates for 104 posts, the quasi-government (Central) needed 3 candidates, the State Government 50, quasi-government (State) one, local bodies three and the private sector 47.

The district experienced a shortage of stenographers (Hindi and English) and technical hands. Persons without previous experience and technical training were available in large number.

Employment Exchange

The Pilibhit employment exchange was established in 1960 to provide employment, assistance to employers and employment seekers in the district. It also provides training and apprenticeship facilities to applicants, conducts the work relating to the employment market information scheme, offers vocational guidance to students and employment seekers through literature and talks, and undertakes occupational research work. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange from 1972 to 1976 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number of live registers	Number of persons provided with employment
1972	751	6,800	5,045	704
1973	1,245	6,602	5,186	1,111
1974	434	4,865	3,442	375
1975	565	7,162	5,628	353
1976	685	6,254	6,029	378

The employment market information scheme has been functioning in the exchange since 1962. Under it an intensive study is carried out to ascertain the number of persons employed, the vacancies created, the type of jobs for which qualified candidates are not available and other allied information, during a particular quarter, in public undertakings and in some selected private enterprises.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The subject of national planning and rural development received little attention under the British and the few steps that were taken to recondition the village economy and the rural community were mostly conciliatory in nature and seemingly motivated by political expediency. They largely consisted of improvement in sanitation, expansion of agriculture and extension of irrigation facilities. When the first Indian National Congress government came into office in 1937, a scheme for rural development was adopted in certain villages of the district and was gradually expanded and a rural development association was formed at the district level. The functions of the association which had a non-official chairman and the subdivisional magistrate as secretary, were more or less advisory in nature. They covered rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of *panchayat ghars* (houses), holding of night classes for adults and allied activities. With the people's government going out of office in 1939, the rural development programme suffered heavily. In 1946, the rural development department was merged in the co-operative department and the rural development association was replaced by the district development association with a non-official as chairman and the district co-operative officer as secretary. In 1957, the district planning committee with the district magistrate as chairman and the district planning officer as secretary, replaced the district development association. It had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and the execution of the Five-year Plan schemes and projects, its role continuing to be advisory. The development blocks into which the district was divided for the implementation of the Plan programmes for development were the units of operation. The First Five-year Plan started functioning from April, 1951, with the main objectives of raising the standard of living of the people and for the throwing open to them opportunities of a wider and more varied life. It was largely a collection of development programmes. In the wake of the problems created by the partition of the country, emphasis was placed on agriculture, irrigation and transport. Consequently, efforts

were made for improving agricultural practices and developing the village community through national extensive service schemes and the people's participation in different activities. Earthwork of buildings and village roads, digging of soak-pits, etc., were done by voluntary labour (*shramdan*). Improved methods of agriculture and the use of compost were also introduced and tube-wells and other means of irrigation were augmented. Lalauri Khera was the first community development block of the district which was established on January 26, 1954, followed by the Puranpur block on January 26, 1955.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956-61) was enlarged to include industrialisation, with stress on the development of heavy industries and on the enlargement of the scope of the public sector. The aim was to increase the national income and to reduce unemployment. In the field of agriculture, schemes relating to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the U. P. method of wheat cultivation and expansion of training in the use of agricultural implements and chemical and green manures, were taken up. The district was divided into 29 development blocks for implementation of the Plan schemes.

In 1957, the Antarim Zila Parishad, the precursor of the present Zila Parishad, was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes, the resources of agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, Panchayat Raj and some other departments like health, plant protection, etc. (called the Plan departments) were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer.

During the Third Plan period (1961-66), a three-tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was set up with effect from December 1, 1963, to ensure the people's participation in the implementation of the planning and development programmes. Now the village panchayats function at the village level, the Kshettra Samitis at development block (*kshettra*) level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the *samiti* and looks after the development activities in his block. He is assisted by a team of assistant development officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level, there is a multi-purpose worker designated *gram sewak* (village level worker) to work for all the develop-

ment departments. The district has seven development blocks, some details of which are given below :

Tahsil	Name of development block	Date of inauguration	Number of		Population as in 1971
			Gaon sabhas	Nyaya panchayats	
Pilibhit	Lalauri Khera	26-1-1954	75	8	70,534
	Amaria	1-4-1958	91	9	98,053
	Marauri	1-10-1961	93	10	87,916
Bisalpur	Bisalpur	26-1-1956	103	11	77,459
	Bilsanda	1-10-1960	118	10	85,593
	Barkheri	1-4-1961	94	10	81,882
Puranpur	Puranpur	26-1-1955	121	15	1,46,710

The Third Five-year Plan, unlike the previous ones, aimed mainly at reducing the disparity in the economic and social life of the people and giving a minimum level of living to every family. The programme of introducing intensive methods of cultivation, leading to a self reliant and self generating economy, was taken up. Some special programmes such as these related to improved variety of seeds, particularly of the dwarf variety and crop protection measures, were also taken in hand. The economy of the country was somewhat strained in 1962, so the process of planning and development slowed down during this Plan period.

The next three years, from April, 1966 to March, 1969, did not form part of the next Five-year Plan period. Yearly Plans for these three years were therefore, formulated with the following broad objectives :

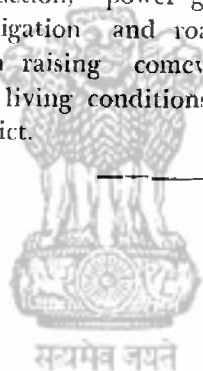
- (i) a growth rate of 5 per cent in the agricultural sector and 8 to 10 per cent in industry.
- (ii) an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent in production of food-grains to achieve self sufficiency.
- (iii) to maximise employment opportunities, and
- (iv) to redress imbalances arising from a high rate of population growth and adequate expansion in agricultural production by reducing the fertility rate to 25 per thousand in the shortest possible time.

The Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-74) defined more precisely the wider and deeper social values, and one of its important objectives was to ensure that the structure of socio-economic relations be so planned

as to result not only in an appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. It sought to increase the income of the rural population and to make itself reliant in agriculture and industry. Consequently, new small industrial units were established in the district and increased facilities were made available for sanitation, transport and health services with special emphasis on improving the condition of the economically weaker section and the grants of subsidies to them for starting small crafts.

The removal of poverty and the attainment of economic self reliance are the two basic objectives of the Fifth Five-year Plan, and the expansion of employment opportunities is also to receive the highest priority.

The Plan programmes of the district are an integral part of the State Plan and they broadly reflect the same priorities. The implementation of the various development Plan schemes has helped in an appreciable growth in agricultural production, power generation and consumption, industrial development, irrigation and road transport. The planned efforts have also resulted in raising somewhat the standard of living providing better wages and living conditions and helping the general economic growth of the district.



CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Pilibhit is one of the six districts of the Bareilly Division of the State.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner

The headquarters of the commissioner is at Bareilly. He functions as a vital link between the administration of the districts under him and the government. He supervises the work of planning and development and co-ordinates the various branches of public administration including law and order. He controls, guides and advises the districts and regional-level officers, solves inter-departmental problems and assesses the performance of the officers of various departments stationed in his Division. On the judicial side, his jurisdiction extends to hearing appeals and revisions under the Land Revenue Act, 1901, the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950, and other enactments. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and exercises powers of supervision over the Zila Parishad, municipal boards and other local bodies. He also distributes the duties between himself and the additional commissioner.

District officers

The head of the civil administration in the district is the district officer who is designated collector and district magistrate. His office has occupied a key position in the administrative set up since British times.

An important legacy of British rule in India was the propounding of the ideal pertaining to the rule of a district officer, the principle behind which idea was explained by Warren Hastings, who opined that the East India Company would be remembered by the virtue and not the ability of its officers.¹

Until a separate collectorate was formed at Pilibhit in November, 1879, the tract comprising the district was included in the Bareilly district. The magistrate collector, as he was then called ceded some of his powers to the superintendent of police, making the latter responsible for the maintenance, supervision and discipline of the police force.

The advent of Independence necessitated some changes in this system. Though the district magistrate is usually a member of the Indian administrative service or a senior officer of the provincial civil service, he is still the highest executive authority and the pivot of the entire general administrative machinery in the district. He is required simultaneously to make

1. Woodauff, Philip : *The Men Who Ruled India* *The Guardians* pp. 360-361

the maximum effort for public welfare. He is assisted by the magistracy and the police in the maintenance of law and order and in the execution of the policies laid down by the State Government. He has the powers under the U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901, the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act, 1950, Criminal Procedure Code and other Acts.

In his capacity as collector and also as principal revenue officer, he is responsible for the recovery of land revenue and other governmental dues, the maintenance of up-to-date records of rights, resumption and acquisition of land and extending assistance on calamitous occasions. He also recommends suspension and remission of land revenue when necessary. He also supervises the work of the consolidation of holdings and hears revisions as ex-officio district deputy director consolidation under the Consolidation of Holdings Act 1953. The district treasury, under a treasury officer, is also in his ultimate charge. He is expected to tour for a long duration, particularly in the interior of the district, every year. He visits each tahsil during the rainy season for tahsil and thana inspections and in winter to acquaint himself with the condition of the agriculturists and to watch the implementation of development schemes.

In his capacity as district magistrate he supervises, guides and controls the law and order situation in the district. He has the power to inspect the police-stations and to direct his subdivisional magistrates to do so. The entire magisterial and police administration is integrated under his authority to combat riots and disturbances or any such situation.

In his capacity as head of the district administration he also functions as a co-ordinator, normally not interfering with the internal administration of the various development departments functioning in the district. Each department enjoys a certain degree of autonomy, its district level officer managing the affairs subject to the control and direction of his superiors at the State or regional level. Consequently, all the departments engaged in development work, such as those of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, minor irrigation, etc., were brought under the administrative control and overall direction of the district magistrate. In this work he is assisted by a district development officer at the district level and block development officers at the block level.

He is also ex-officio district election officer and organises elections to the Central and State legislatures. Necessary certification in respect of claimants to old age or political pensions, payment of compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act 1923, extension of visas, management of estates owned by the government and *nazul*, supervision of the conduct of civil suits in which the State is a party, im-

plementation of schemes relating to the census, Van Mahotsava, wild life preservation, national savings, raising of loans for the State Government, augmenting the sale of lottery tickets and family welfare programmes are also some of his manifold duties.

Three subdivisional magistrates officers and two assistant subdivisional officers assist and act in subordination to the district magistrate.

Subdivisions

For effective administration, the district is divided into three subdivisions—Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Puranpur, each being under the charge of a deputy collector (designated subdivisional officer/magistrate) and belonging to the State civil service. The deputy collectors perform duties—revenue, executive and magisterial—similar to those of the district officer though confined, only to their own subdivisions. The subdivisional officer resides at subdivisional headquarters in order effectively to control the law and order situation and for the convenience of litigants, and for the speedy administration of justice, he also holds court there.

Tahsils

The tahsils of the district are coextensive with their subdivisions each being under the charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector. He presides over the tahsil court and is head of the tahsil office. His main duties include the collection of government dues, upkeep of land records, maintenance of law and order, disposal of cases and follow up of public welfare programmes. He is also called out for relief operation as and when necessary and has the tahsil subtreasury under his charge. He is assisted by a *naib* tahsildar, *kanungos* (one for each *kanungo* circle), a registrar *kanungo* and assistant registrar *kanungos*. The *naib* tahsildar primarily supervises the work relating to land records, collection of revenue and other matters connected with revenue administration.

Parganas and Kanungo and Patwari Circles

For the convenience of revenue administration the tahsils have been further subdivided into 4 parganas, 11 *kanungo* circles, 222 *lekhpal* circles

and 1,335 villages, their number in each tahsil is given in the following table :

Tahsil	Lekhpal circles	Pargana in each tahsil	No. of villages in each parganas
Pilibhit	83	Pilibhit	255
		Jahanabad	218
Bisalpur	83	Bisalpur	472
Puranpur	56	Puranpur	328

Police

The police organisation of the district is under a superintendent of police who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is in overall charge of the police force and is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and performance of duties. He is assisted by two deputy superintendents and a large number of subordinate officers. The district magistrate as head of the criminal administration, controls, guides and supervises the district police through the superintendent of police.

Judiciary

The judicial organisation of the district is headed by the district and sessions judge, with headquarters at Pilibhit. He as the district judge is the highest authority for the administration of justice in civil and criminal matters. On the civil side as district judge, he is empowered to decide first appeals up to the valuation of Rs 20,000. He grants probation and succession certificates, decides land acquisition cases and hears rent, revenue and miscellaneous appeals. As sessions judge he decides criminal cases including those relating to murder, dacoity, etc. He is assisted by two additional district judges (for civil and criminal-work) a civil judge, a chief judicial magistrate, two special judicial magistrates, a *munsif* and two additional *munsifs*.

Other District Level Officer

The following are the other district level officers, each being responsible to his head of department :

Assistant Director Fisheries

Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies

Chief Logging Officer

District Agriculture Officer
 District Cane Officer
 District Development Officer
 District Horticulture Officer
 District Industries Officer
 District Live-Stock Officer
 District Panchayat Raj Officer
 District Plant Protection Officer
 District Statistical Officer
 District Supply Officer
 District Inspector of Schools
 Basic Shiksha Adhikari
 Sales Tax Officer
 Chief Medical Officer
 Executive Engineer, P. W. D.
 Executive Engineer, Sarda Canal
 Assistant Engineer, Minor Irrigation

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income-Tax

The income-tax office, Pilibhit, works under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant income-tax commissioner at Bareilly and is under the charge of an income-tax officer at Pilibhit. The appellate authority is the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax B range, Lucknow.

Central Excise

The whole of the district is under the charge of a superintendent, Central excise (multi officer range) with headquarters at Pilibhit. There are three inspectors and two sepoy to assist the superintendent.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs

This department works under the administrative control of the superintendent of post-offices, Naini Tal. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent of post-offices, a complaint inspector, a savings bank development officer and four subdivisional inspectors.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

For a long period the fiscal history of the district had been practically identical with that of Bareilly which had from early times an established government, whether direct or indirect and formed part of Panchala or, more specifically, north Panchala. In mediaeval times it was included in Katchur (the region north of the Ganga and west of Avadh)—a name which was replaced by the term Rohilkhand about the middle of the eighteenth century. From the 12th to the 15th centuries, the region covered by the present district was under the local Katehriya chiefs who made a bold stand to resist the aggression of the sultans of Delhi. From the earliest times, under its Hindu chiefs, the immediate raja was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid to him (in cash or kind) a portion of their produce as tribute in return for protection of life and property which was the responsibility of the ruler or State. The State's share seems to have varied from dynasty to dynasty though the *smritis* (Hindu scriptures) give it as one-sixth.

During Ala-ud-din Khalji's reign his revenue minister, Sharaf Qai, effected the revenue Settlement¹. The next mediaeval king who is known to have reorganised the revenue administration was Sher Shah. He replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of the crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main feature of which was the measurement of the land by rope or chain, the standard gaz (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* breadth of finger approximating about three-fourths of an inch or about 1.95 centimetre, sixty *gaz* (51.9 m.) making a *jarib* and a square of sixty *jaribs* a *bigha*. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land; good, middling and inferior and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.²

The system was developed and elaborated during Akbar's time by Todar Mal, his revenue minister. For about two centuries after the reign of Akbar a number of changes took place in the revenue division of the region.

Prior to the time of Farrukhsiyar (1713–18) the system of the farming out of revenue became common. The Rohillas adopted the system of direct management and the farming out of the revenue and allowed

1. Barni, *Ziauddin Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, p. 288

2. *Report of the United Provinces Zamindari Abolition Committee*, Vol. I, p. 75

the landowners to hold their personal cultivation at a slightly lower rate than the ordinary tenant. In 1774 the nawab viziers of Avadh ejected the Rohilla farmers and landowners but maintained the Rohilla system of administration with some modifications. Many villages were retained under direct management but many were leased to the farmers or were given revenue free to favourites.

In 1801, the territory now covered by the district of Pilibhit was ceded to the British, who made a few summary Settlements in succession.

At the time of cession the revenue was collected wholly by farmers, under the system that prevailed throughout Avadh. This arrangement was maintained for the first year following the cession, though no records are extant to show the amount actually realised. The district was then in a very depressed condition and the revenue was little more than half the amount realised in 1754 by the Rohilla chieftains, whose assessment then aggregated Rs 6,36,000 for all the four parganas of the district. The earliest British administrators found themselves compelled to adhere to the principle of farming, which had become fully developed under the nawab viziers, practically every village being auctioned and the right to collect the rental being allocated to the highest bidder. The tahsildars were contractors rather than officials, as their salary consisted of an allowance of 12.5 per cent on the collections. Where this procedure failed, recourse was made to direct management, though this proved a very cumbersome and unsatisfactory business.

First Summary Settlement

In this manner the first summary Settlement was effected in 1802-03. In order to obtain the full value from each village, recognised rent rates were roughly ascertained or estimates of the produce were prepared for various soils; no bid was accepted below the figure thus determined and in many cases excessive sums were paid, since the old landholder was constrained to outbid competitors for fear of losing not only his ancestral holding but even his very means of subsistence. There was no check on the carelessness or fraudulence of the subordinates and it frequently happened that farmers obtained engagements for large areas at nominal prices. As the system proved disadvantageous to the rulers an entirely new conception with regard to proprietary rights was introduced. Such a system was absolutely non-existent and the greatest innovation at the first British Settlement was the insertion in the leases of a promise of a permanent Settlement with the persons engaging on the lines of the procedure adopted a few years previously in Bengal, Bihar and Benaras (Varanasi). The system was ignored initially, though revived afterwards and for a while ownership remained undermined.

The revenue of the four parganas at the Settlement was assessed as Rs 5,00,638 by the first collector of Bareilly and the demand was for a period of three years.

Second Triennial Settlement

On the expiration of the first summary Settlement, a second triennial Settlement was made, to run from 1805-06 to 1807-08 inclusive. The method adopted was the same as before except that no mention of a permanent Settlement was included in the lease given to the contractors. The demand fell greatly in Puranpur and to a less extent in Bisalpur but in the other two parganas the bidding was more active and a substantial increase was obtained, specially in Pilibhit, the total for the district being Rs 5,30,828. The procedure consisted in summoning all the *malguzars* of a pargana on a fixed day and then accepting the highest bid for each mahal. If, the total fell short of that obtained previously, an examination of the accounts followed, though this was of little practical utility in the absence of any statement regarding area, crops and rents.

Third Summary Settlement

The third Settlement was made in 1808 and engagements were taken for a period of four years. Very little is known about this Settlement as the proceedings were not submitted to government till long after the expiration of the period to which it extended and as the results were considered satisfactory a condition probably caused by the large enhancement of the revenue that was then secured, the total for the district being Rs 6,12,313. The Settlement did not work well and in the last two years it was found necessary to remit the large sums. In many instances the farmers resigned their leases, considerable areas being thrown out of cultivation in the hope of obtaining cashier terms at the next assessment. The original intention was that this Settlement should be made permanent ultimately, but the measure was considered premature owing to the sparseness of the population, deficient information about the true resources of the area and by postponement of the decision of the question of proprietary rights.

Fourth Summary Settlement

The fourth Settlement was made for five years (to terminate in 1816-17). The assessment was made on the same lines as the preceding Settlements, in spite of the third Settlement (of 1809) not having been a success. A further increase was taken, though the Pilibhit subdivision fared better than other parts of the district of Bareilly. The demand

was reduced in each pargana except Puranpur, the total for the district being Rs 6,21,288.

During this Settlement, the village headmen were more widely admitted to engage for the revenue than had previously been the case. This was due to the numerous resignations of farmers but it constituted a step of the great importance in the matter of deciding proprietary rights. They were actually styled proprietors and the use of this term was shortly afterwards confirmed. In Pilibhit the question was less easy of solution than elsewhere. In most cases there were no persons who could claim to be old landlords and the right of the headmen selected was merely conventional. The proprietors were content to be styled *padhans* or *thokdars*. This Settlement proved very unsatisfactory and every year heavy balances accrued, the trouble being aggravated by the drought of 1815, though the chief cause of difficulty was the system of making temporary Settlements, the uncertainty that prevailed lessening the credit of the farmers. The break down was really due to the fact that the demand was altogether excessive, a result inevitable under the system of the auctioning of villages and being fixed when prices were high, it could not be collected when they fell.

Fifth Summary Settlement

The fifth Settlement was made in 1817, again for five years, and was merely a continuation of the fourth. It was not successful as nothing had been done to remedy the existing difficulties, also in the absence of statistics, the real value of the estates could not be estimated. Villages were given to the highest bidder and the landholder naturally did his utmost to remain in possession. In 1822 the collector was authorised to re-allot resigned estates for a period of twelve years, to the exclusion of such proprietors as did not avail themselves of the offer made. This did not mend matters, although the revenue was collected with less difficulty than before owing to a general rise in prices and a succession of good harvests.

Sixth Summary Settlement

The sixth Settlement (1822-23) was merely a further extension of the fourth. The assessment was based on a careful though rough and really survey and proved unworkable. A money rent was fixed for each field, the share taken as revenue working out at 78.74 per cent of the gross rental. Even with this high proportion, there was large reduction in the demand. Though the number of villages concerned in the district was small, only thirteen were resettled in the whole of Bisalpur. The very fact of reduction caused opposition to the previous measure but it proved beneficial and did much to restore content.

First Regular Settlement

This was conducted in 1833 and was generally known as the first regular Settlement. Operations started with a regular survey and a classification of soils, together with the preparation of the village papers necessary for the compilation of a record-of-rights which was considered the most important feature of the Settlement as the question of proprietary right was to be decided. The persons from whom engagements were taken were finally recognised as proprietors and, where villages had been farmed, the persons, who then took a lease, were regarded as the legal owners of their villages. There was no difficulty in the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad as all estates were Zamindaris, a single person coming forward to engage in almost every instance. Bisalpur had a bigger problem as the holders were numerous Rajput communities.

In practice there was no detailed enquiry into the real rental assets. The main factors were the previous fiscal history of each estate and the attempt to equalise the incidence throughout the parganas. A large reduction was made in the revenue of every pargana except Puranpur, where there was an extensive area under tillage. The entire demand for the district was Rs 5,91,480, which was modified by the remissions granted after the famine of 1838 and by the alterations in the pargana boundaries. The new assessment was introduced gradually where the increase was large or where the assets were lower under normal conditions, in order to give sometime for recovery. With the fall in the total revenue, the government share was reduced to 66 per cent of the assets. The assessment of Bisalpur was reported in 1837 and that of the remaining parganas in 1839 and 1840. The Settlement was sanctioned for a period of twenty years with effect from 1835-36 but was afterwards extended on account of the Freedom Struggle of 1857. Towards the close of the Settlement the rise in prices rendered the demand very light.

Second Regular Settlement

The Settlement began in Pilibhit in October, 1865 and in Bisalpur in May, 1867. Operations commenced with a cursory survey, village boundaries were defined, disputes decided and then followed a plane-table survey by *patwaris* and skilled *amins* or supervisors. That of Bisalpur was concluded in June, 1868 and the new revenue Settlement came into force in July, 1872 being sanctioned for a period of thirty years from that date. The Pilibhit subdivision Settlement assessment took effect from September of 1875.

In Bisalpur the revenue determined was Rs 3,07,930, representing an increase of 10.8 per cent over the expiring demand, which in the last year

of the old Settlement stood at Rs 2,77,783. In the rest of the district the revenue amounted to Rs 4,12,452 as compared with the expiring demand of Rs 3,14,330.

Extension of Settlement

The Settlement of the tahsils of pilibhit and Puranpur expired in 1905 but it was postponed and the previous term was extended for a further period of ten years (to expire in 1915).

The Bisalpur tahsil, came under Settlement, the old assessment expiring in June, 1902. The assessment was sanctioned at Rs 3,26,655, representing an increase of 6.2 per cent on the expiring revenue.

The revenue demand of the district was Rs 7,22,884 in 1907 giving an incidence of Rs 4.25 per ha. the rate varying from Rs 5.15 in the Bisalpur to Rs 4.80 in the Pilibhit tahsil, Rs 4.70 in Jahanabad and Rs 2.0 in Puranpur. The total varied from year to year on account of the temporarily settled estates which included those on a fluctuating assessment in the forest tracts and also the ordinary alluvial *mahals*, which were subject to the ordinary rules and were inspected every five years.

The assessment of land revenue of tahsil Pilibhit was revised in 1915 and resulted in a net increase of Rs 54,715. That of the Puranpur tahsil was postponed for fifteen years.

In 1952 the land revenue was amended, followed by the record operations of 1957.

Collection of Land Revenue

After the abolition of zamindari in 1952, land revenue in the district is collected direct from the *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through collection *amins* whose work is supervised by *naib* tahsildars and other higher revenue officers.

In the agricultural year ended June 1977, (1384 Fasli) the total demand of land revenue was Rs 35,00,524 and the *bhumi vikas kar* (land development tax) was Rs 24,94,089.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than 30 years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be thirty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce and if it continues for some time, an interim revision may be made.

LAND REFORMS

Relation Between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenant in the district was evolved in stages spread over a long period. In ancient days there was perhaps no intermediary between the king and the cultivator. The king took a part of the produce of the village and in turn ensured protection and peace to the village community. About A.D. 1300, Ala-ud-din Khalji recorded a memoir that the rajas had either been deposed and replaced by the employees of the Muslim government or had submitted to the new order and consented to pay to the sultan a part of the dues received from their cultivators. Thus an intermediary was introduced between the cultivator and the State who kept back for himself a large share of what he received from the cultivator. The Katehriyas were the principal proprietary owners in the territory throughout the period of Turkish and Mughal rule. The Janhars came to this region at the beginning of the fifteenth century and became proprietors as did the Chauhans in the same century. The system of the collection of revenue by subordinate officers was initiated by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45) and it was developed and elaborated during Akbar's time. The principles on which the system was based were broadly the correct measurement of land and of the cultivated area, the classification of the soil, the calculation of the average yield and the assessment of the revenue in terms of the average price of the produce. The revenue could be paid either in cash or kind at the option of the payer and it was ordinarily one-third of the produce.¹ Akbar replaced the system of annual assessment by *nasag* (group assessment or farming)² of a village or a pargana as a whole but this was replaced (probably in the fifteenth year of his reign) by rates fixed after enquiry from the *kanungo* (a revenue official) of the village. For about two centuries after this, a number of changes occurred in the fiscal divisions of the region.

During the eighteenth century, there was a tendency towards the growth of semi-feudal interests. Viewing the relationship between the tenants and the landlords during the mediaeval period as a whole, it seems that the fate of the peasantry was in the hands either of the farmer of the revenue or the king's assignee who usually exacted the maximum that he could. These conditions led to the emergence of powerful middlemen who later came to be known as zamindars.

1. Moreland, W.H. : *The Agrarian System of Moslem India*, (Allahabad), pp.85-86

2. *Ibid* p.85

The British made it their principal concern to realise as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on wars of conquest against the country from which they acquired the revenue and to furnish large dividends to the shareholders of the East India Company most of whom were in Great Britain. The cultivators were classified as *chapparbund* (resident) and *pahi* (non-resident) the latter paying a lower rent. In addition to the rent, the farmer paid cesses and also rendered the following types of service to the zamindars; *ugahi* (realisation) which entailed the giving of a basket or headload of straw in *khari* for each plough in use, a headload of *bhusa* (husk) in *rabi* as rent for the land occupied for trading out the grain, a *bheli* (round mass) of jaggery, a *chatty* of sugar-cane juice per field and five sticks of sugar-cane on the festival of Deothan as rent for the land required for accommodating a sugar-cane crusher and a boiling shed (if any); *bhent* the giving of a present by the *muqaddam* of the village at Holi and Dasahara to the zamindar in recognition of the latter's proprietary rights; *sahel* a day's ploughing to be done without payment with one's own plough and oxen on the zamindar's *sir* land in Asvina and also in Asadha or Kartika. Brahmana, Kayastha and Rajput cultivators generally being exempted; and *begar*—rendering to the zamindar a certain amount of free labour by Chamars, Dhobis, Julahas, Hajjams, Kahars and Dhimars.

The Bengal Rent Act, 1859, provided for the creation of occupancy rights in favour of *asamis* if they remained in cultivating possession continuously for twelve years. The condition of the peasant thus became one of perpetual indebtedness. The landlord, *muqaddam* or grain merchant of the village lent him on interest grain for sowing and cash for the purchase of cattle or to meet his religious and other obligations.

One of the weapons in the hands of the persons entitled to receive rent direct from the cultivator was that he could recover it by distraint and sale of standing crop. The passing of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 and the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 progressively ameliorated the condition of the tenantry by affording it various facilities. Under the latter Act most of the tenants were confirmed in their positions and the tenancies were made heritable. From this time onwards a direct link was set up between the tenants and the government, the former paying a fixed amount of the rent into the government treasury.

At the beginning of 1938-39, there was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains which continued during the period of the Second World War and affected the agriculturists of the district advantageously. There was a corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which

benefitted the landlords who tried to eject those tenants who were not able to pay the enhanced rent and to replace them with new tenants from whom they could also extract *nazrana* (premium). In 1937, when the first ministry of the Indian National Congress took over the government of the State, it passed the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, by which the tenants' rights in their holdings were made hereditary and the fear of enhancement of rent, except at the time of the Settlement, was largely set at rest. The tenants were also given the right to make improvements on their land. This security of tenure and fixity of fair rent was provided for tenants throughout the State. Forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir* (as defined in the Act).

According to the data collected by the U.P. zamindari abolition Committee, there were in 1945 (1352 *Fasli*) about 120 thousand persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land, the total number of holdings covering an area of about 192 ha. The average size of a *khata* (holding) was about 1.5 ha. but the land was most unevenly distributed. Relevant particulars as on June 30, 1945, are given below :

Size of holding (in acres)	No. of persons occupying land (in thousands)	Total area in acres (in thousands)
1	2	3
Not exceeding 0.5	18	7
0.5 to 1	16	14
1 " 2	28	40
2 " 3	19	46
3 " 4	14	47
4 " 5	10	45
5 " 6	7	39
6 " 7	6	36
7 " 8	4	30
8 " 9	3	24
9 " 10	2	19
10 " 12	2	27
12 " 14	2	20
14 " 16	0.9	14
		[<i>contd.</i>]

(1) Report of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition Committee (Allahabad, 1948), Vol. II, pp. 34-39

1	2	3
16 to 18	0.6	10
18 " 20	0.3	6
20 " 25	0.4	9
Over 25	0.5	18
Total	130.7	451

But without a complete transformation of the structure of the tenure system no improvement worth the name could be effected in the condition of the tillers of the soil. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, was, therefore, passed which provided that on payment of ten times the rent of the holding the tenant could acquire immunity from ejection and his annual rent could be halved. The amount so collected was placed in a fund called the zamindari abolition fund.

Abolition of Zamindari System


Rural—The next step was the passing of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which abolished the intermediary system of zamindars and replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district, as elsewhere, by only three types—the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary, whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of the Act, became entitled to receive compensation according to the scales laid down in the Act.

Up to December 31, 1976, the total compensation assessed amounted to Rs 98,05,658 of which Rs 16,19,844 was paid in cash, Rs 73,51,300 in bonds and stock certificates valued at Rs 6,99,700 were issued to 23,485 intermediaries. Zamindars with comparatively smaller estate were entitled to receive a rehabilitation grant as well. They numbered 4,747 in the district and by September, 1976, had received rehabilitation grants amounting to Rs 61,64,060, of which Rs 60,86,250 was paid in bonds and Rs 77,810 in cash.

Under the provisions of this Act, the intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain specified conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejection. Ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants who did not

acquire *bhumidari* rights, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has the option of acquiring *bhumidari* rights in his holdings by paying to the government a sum representing a specified multiple of his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* such as those employed in the armed forces or disabled persons are entitled to sublet their land. An *asami* is a lessee either of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of his *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

The number of tenure-holders, holdings and the area occupied in 1977 are as under :



Tenure holder					No. of tenure- holders	No. of holdings	Area in ha.
<i>Bhumidhar</i>	..	..	..	..	58,840	50,860	85,668
<i>Sirdar</i>	..	..	..	..	1,70,172	1,50,510	1,40,328
<i>Asami</i>	..	..	..	..	9,675	9,545	1,038

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. By 383 *Fasli* (1975-76) zamindari was abolished in an area covering 1,24,870 ha. of land.

Another change introduced by the Act of 1950 relates to the establishment of *gaon samajs*, each being a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove, and forests within the village boundary vest in the *gaon samaj* (now *gaon sabha*) as do tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It also has the right to own all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayat*. It functions through a land management committee which has powers to sell certain trees or their produce, bring the land under planned utilisation and manage *abadi* (habitation) sites, *hats* (village markets), *buzars*, fairs, etc. It can also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. The functions of the *gaon samajs* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas*.

In 1977 there were 695 *gaon sabhas* in the district of which 315 were in tahsil Bisalpur, 259 in tahsil Pilibhit and 121 in tahsil Puranpur.

Urban—The U.P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, was enforced in the district in July, 1961 which affected 2,185 persons. Compensation amounting to Rs 57,671 has been paid to 2,069 persons in the urban areas covering about 700 ha. of the district.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed to consolidate those holdings that were scattered, small and uneconomic.

The scheme of consolidation was enforced in the district in 1963, and was completed in 1971. The operations covered 1,099 villages, 373 in the Pilibhit, 394 in the Bisalpur and 332 in the Puranpur tahsil.

Bhoodan

In 1951, (Acharya) Vinoba Bhave initiated the *bhoodan* movement in the State with the object of receiving land gifts for the landless. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1952, in response to which people donated about 21,565 ha. of land, of which 21,149 ha. was distributed.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U. P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to impose a tax on the agricultural income determined under the provisions of the Act of the previous year if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum. The tax was not payable if not more than 12 ha. were cultivated by an individual. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600, as, under the former Act, a cultivator who did not cultivate more than 12 ha. of land was exempted from the payment of the tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

As a step towards social and economic justice, by way of providing land to the landless and agricultural labourers and distributing the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was enforced in the district in 1961. It replaced the U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957. Under this Act the maximum area of a holding was fixed at 16.19 ha. of fair quality land. If the number of members of the landholder's family was more than five, he was allowed to retain, for each additional member, an area of 3.25 ha. of land, subject to a maximum of 9.72 ha. of such additional area. All

the surplus land held by a tenure holder in excess of the ceiling area was vested in the State Government, the tenure-holders being eligible to receive compensation. The number of landholders affected by the provisions of the Act was 73 and an area of 1,489 ha. of land was declared surplus. An amount of Rs 2,25,564 was paid as ceiling compensation. An area of about 832 ha. of land in the district was settled with 649 tenure-holders.

ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER TAXES

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the main sources of revenue, other than land revenue, include Central and State taxes.

Central Taxes

The Central Government taxes comprise excise, income-tax and estate duties.

Central Excise—For purposes of Central excise, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the superintendent, multi-officer range, Pilibhit who is assisted by three inspectors. The excise revenue collected in the district from 1973-74 to 1976-77 was as under:

Year	Revenue (in Rs) collected		
	V. P. Sugar	Khandsari (Sugar)	Strawboard
1973-74	2,68,38,961	3,45,531	—
1974-75	2,51,31,729	4,90,740	—
1975-76	3,33,03,772	14,66,945	27,991
1976-77	2,84,60,593	17,87,485	37,494

Income-tax—This is an important source of revenue of the Central Government. For the collection of the tax, the district falls under the administrative control of the income-tax officer, Pilibhit, who holds jurisdiction on all persons or classes of persons in the district except limited liability companies, their managing directors, managers or any other persons who manage the affairs of such companies whose registered offices are in the district.

The following statement indicates the number of assesseees and the amount collected from them as income-tax during the three years ended 1976-77:

Year	No. of assesseees	Amount of tax (In thousand of Rs.)
1974-75	1,894	2,802
1975-76	1,721	1,729
1976-77	2,042	3,040

Wealth-tax and Gift-tax—The tax imposed under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, and the Gift Tax Act, 1958, are also collected by the local income-tax authorities. The following statement gives the number of assessees and the amount of taxes collected during the three years ended 1976-77:

Year	Wealth Tax		Gift Tax	
	No. of assessees	Amount (in thousand of Rs)	No. of assessees	Amount (in thousand of Rs)
1974-75	46	90	65	34
1975-76	71	111	73	12
1976-77	83	113	74	19

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the property left by deceased persons. The district falls under the estate duty circle, Lucknow, which is under the charge of an assistant collector with headquarters at Lucknow.

State Taxes

Excise, sales tax, stamp duty, registration fee, entertainment tax, etc., are the other principal sources of revenue to the State Government which are imposed in the district as elsewhere.

Excise—The history of excise administration in Pilibhit, down to the time when the present district was formed, is much the same as that of Bareilly. In the early days the farming system was universal, the right of manufacture and vend for a whole pargana or tahsil being leased annually to a single contractor. No change of importance took place till 1862, when the foundations were laid of the distillery system, government distilleries being established not only at the district headquarters but at most of the outlying tahsils. One was erected at Pilibhit, though the date of its institution is not known. The system did not succeed and a reversion was made to the old custom of farming in some of the more outlying tracts, among them being pargana Puranpur. This method was in force in 1879, when Pilibhit became a separate entity. The experiment was not successful owing to the gradual decline of competition. In 1883, the out still system came into force in Bisalpur, pargana Jahanabad and a few villages of pargana Pilibhit. A year later it was extended to the whole of Pilibhit excepting the headquarters town and a few outlying villages, which were brought under the ordinary distillery system, the modified form being abolished and Puranpur

continuing under farm. The distillery area was extended in 1886, so as to include the southern portions of Jahanabad and part of Bisalpur and a further extension was effected in 1890 when the remaining out stills in Bisalpur were closed together, two shops remaining in Pilibhit. A year later the out still area was again reduced and the Pilibhit distillery closed down, the liquor in that and subsequent years being obtained from Barcilly or Shalijahaupur. No further change occurred till 1895, when Puranpur was temporarily converted into a out still area as no one could be found to farm it. The result proved unsatisfactory and it was again farmed in 1896. This system continued till 1902, when Puranpur once again became an out still tract. Thus several alterations occurred in the excise administration of the rest of the district. A bonded warehouse was started in Pilibhit in 1897 and was employed in the following year. The modified distillery system was reintroduced in Bisalpur in 1898 where it continued till 1907 when the tahsil again came under the ordinary distillery system. In 1899, it was further extended in the Pilibhit tahsil so as to supply the headquarters town and the neighbouring villages of the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad. The northern portions of these parganas and the whole of Puranpur remained under the 'out still' system. In 1908, the entire district, except the tract beyond the Sharda, again came under the ordinary distillery system. In April, 1909, the control system was started with a bonded warehouse under the charge of an excise inspector at the headquarters of each tahsil. The spirit supplied by the contractors was sold at fixed prices to licensed vendors and the excise inspectors were made responsible for the supervision of the excise shops of the tahsils and for enforcing all preventive measures.

In the small tracts of Kabirganj and Hazara in the Puranpur tahsil, covering an area of about 29 km. north of the Sharda river, the 'out still' system was in vogue till 1965-66 for the supply of country spirit, under which a licence to manufacture and sell country spirit was granted on payment of licence fee determined by an annual auction. Since April 1, 1966, the contract supply system was enforced in this area also and the entire district of Pilibhit was covered by the contract supply system, under which the supply contractor is selected by inviting tenders quoting the rates for supply of country spirit to the bonded warehouse. Usually the contract is awarded to the contractor (distillery tendering at the lowest rates. The bonded warehouse meets the requirement of all retail country spirit shops 36 in number—there being 16 in Pilibhit tahsil, 9 in Puranpur and 11 in Bisalpur. The rates at which distillers were paid in the beginning of 1977 per litre of country liquor varied from Re 0.42 to Re 0.58, according to the quality—plain-coloured, plain-colourless and spiced, as the case may be.

The excise administration of the district is under the charge of a superintendent of excise (formerly designated district excise officer); stationed at Pilibhit, to whom the powers of the district magistrate for this particular purpose have also been delegated. He works under the deputy excise commissioner, Bareilly charge (prior to 1976 designated assistant excise commissioner) with headquarters at Bareilly and is assisted by four excise inspectors. The district has been divided into excise circles, each under an excise inspector circle I comprises the tahsil of Pilibhit and the bonded warehouse from where issue of country spirit and bhang is made to the excise vendors of the district. Circle II comprises the tahsils Puranpur and Bisalpur. The duties of the excise inspectors in a circle includes the prevention and detection of crimes (relating to excise) control over excise shops and over consumption of intoxicants in the circle, conducting of prosecutions of excise cases, supervision of collection of excise revenue and inspection of motor spiritity and diesel oil pumps and shops connected with this type of trade.

The two sugar mills in the district Lalit Hari Sugar Factory, Pilibhit, and Majhola Co-operative Sugar Mills—are each under the charge of separate excise inspector who controls and supervises the storage and movement of molasses produced by the sugar-mills and allocate from time to time by the excise commissioner and controller of molasses to various distilleries and industrial units.

The quantum of sale of country spirit in the district during the ten years ended 1976-77 and the amount of revenue derived from it is mentioned in the following statement:

Year	Quantity sold alcoholic litre to nearest thousand	Revenue earned (Rs in lakhs)		
		Cost	Duty	Total
1967-68	98.9	5.58	10.25	15.85
1968-69	99.7	8.41	12.24	20.65
1969-70	84.1	10.93	12.00	22.93
1970-71	90.8	10.45	13.97	24.42
1971-72	92.2	9.94	14.17	24.11
1972-73	94.1	10.41	14.43	24.84
1973-74	110.5	10.92	17.03	27.95
1974-75	119.5	18.08	22.68	40.76
1975-76	109.5	27.20	22.09	49.29
1976-77	100.9	35.49	20.26	55.75

Fluctuations in the sale of country spirit have been generally due to fluctuations in the purchasing capacity of the consumers and also to increased retail rates of country spirit consequent to considerable increase in the licence fees at annual excise auctions.

Till April, 1976, there was only one foreign liquor shop for retail sale in the district which was at pilibhit. With the introduction of the auction fee system for these shops from May 1, 1976, the number of retail shops went up to 6 in 1976-77 and to 9 in the following year, Pilibhit tahsil having 4, Puranpur 1 and Bisalpur 2. Retail vendors of these shops obtain their supply from the wholesale shop of the Bareilly charge.

The excise revenue earned through these foreign liquor shops during the ten years ended 1975-76 is mentioned in the following statement:



Year	Revenue derived (in Rs)
1966-67	9,108
1967-68	2,932
1968-69	3,287
1969-70	4,027
1970-71	6,677
1971-72	6,788
1972-73	7,384
1973-74	10,122
1974-75	17,105
1975-76	18,389

Hemp Drugs

Hemp durgs, particularly bhang and charas, formed an important item in the excise revenue of the district and were very largely consumed, particularly by the higher castes, who were not as a rule, addicted to liquor. About 1900, wild hemp grew in abundance in the district, specially in the forest tracts and a considerable quantity of bhang was then exported to the neighbouring districts. There was some small local production of ganja but it was seldom consumed and not offered for sale. The right of sale was generally farmed to a single contractor

for a whole tahsil, the former making his own arrangements for sale at retail shops. The contract was given for a period of three years at a time. The right of collecting bhang was granted under a wholesale licence to the drug contractor, free of duty, though duty was levied as usual on bhang if taken out of the district. During the period from 1898 to 1907, the revenue earned was Rs 25,940.

No hemp drugs are cultivated in the district now. Contractors of wholesale supply of bhang collect it under a licence system and make supplies to the bonded warehouse at Pilibhit to meet the requirements of retail shops. The shops are settled by the auction system from the one financial year to another (April 1 to March 31). There has been no consumption of ganja and charas during the last 12 years. The quantity of bhang sold and the revenue earned during the ten years ended 1976-77 is mentioned in the statement that follows:

Year	Consumption of bhang (in Kg.)	Net Revenue earned (in Rs)		
		Sale proceeds	Duty	Total
1967-68	2,096	14,800	8,384	23,184
1968-69	2,386	10,300	9,544	19,844
1969-70	1,862	12,150	7,448	19,598
1970-71	1,872	13,652	8,424	22,076
1971-72	1,792	13,850	8,041	21,891
1972-73	1,787	14,350	8,042	22,392
1973-74	1,787	14,350	8,042	22,392
1974-75	2,581	10,950	11,345	22,295
1975-76	3,376	11,350	15,192	26,542
1976-77	3,845	11,350	17,303	28,653

Sales Tax

Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. The former has been amended from time to time to make certain changes in the limits of the taxable turnover. For the purpose of the administration of the Act, a sales tax officer is stationed at Pilibhit.

The amount of tax collected during the ten years ended 1976-77 is mentioned in the following statement:

Year	Sales Tax (In lakh of Rs)
1967-68	29.78
1968-69	35.62
1969-70	34.78
1970-71	29.88
1971-72	36.73
1972-73	49.55
1973-74	58.93
1974-75	81.19
1975-76	104.13
1976-77	111.84

The number of assesseees and the amount of tax collected in respect of certain important commodities in 1976-77 is given in the following statement: -

Commodity	No. of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)
Timber	10	38,15,705
Foodgrains	213	16,35,935
Kirana	76	4,09,792
Brick-kilns	54	3,82,978
Cement	—	1,52,278
Oil-seed	—	1,32,736
Khandsari (Sugar)	23	62,643
Brassware	15	36,010
Bullion and ornaments	23	33,391
Cotton yarn	5	3,959

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinema houses, circuses, *nautankis*, etc. The district magistrate is responsible for the enforcement of the U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937, and he carries out the work through one of his deputy collectors designated district entertainment officer. The Act authorises the levy of tax on

a graduated scale according to the value of payment made for admission to any entertainment. The Act provides for exemption of those items of entertainment, the proceeds of which are devoted to educational, cultural, scientific or allied purposes. A senior entertainment inspector is posted in the district to assist the district authorities. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected from 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Amount of tax (in lakh of Rs)
1972-73	6.50
1973-74	7.54
1974-75	12.21
1975-76	14.08
1976-77	15.32

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are affixed where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of Rs 20.00 or more and documents in respect of which stamp duty is payable. The income from this source also includes fines and penalties realised under the Act.

The receipts under this head during the five years ended 1976-77 were as follows :

Year	Receipts (in Rs)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1972-73	2,45,735	8,66,979
1973-74	2,69,005	12,83,011
1974-75	3,55,542	15,68,909
1975-76	3,12,683	30,72,014
1976-77	2,95,365	37,41,910

Documents such as instruments of gifts, sale or lease of immovable property and those relating to shares in a joint-stock company and wills have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The additional district magistrate (finance and revenue) acts as the district registrar. Registration is done at the headquarters of the Bisalpur tahsil and at

Pilibhit where a subregistrar is stationed for the purpose. The number of registrations and receipts handled from 1972 to 1976 is given in the following statement :

Year	No. of documents registered	Receipts (in Rs)
1972	6,070	2,28,929
1973	8,856	3,53,788
1974	8,887	4,04,309
1975	7,260	5,18,666
1976	6,595	3,72,457



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CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

During early times the people of the region (now covered by the present district) were collectively responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime in their localities. In each village *rakshaks* (guards) were assigned the duty of guarding the property of the people and in case of failure they were held personally liable to make the loss good to the loser. With the development of feudal institutions, the responsibility for maintaining peace developed upon the landlords, though the organization of *rakshaks* was retained. During Muslim rule *Kotwals* (a police official) were appointed in the towns and were paid a monthly allowance to meet the expenses on their staff of chowkidars and peons. In the 16th century, it was the duty of the *faujdar* to maintain law and order, keep the roads free of robbers and to enforce imperial regulations and *thanadars* were appointed to assist him. During the 17th and 18th centuries such duty was performed by revenue contractors.

When the district first came under British control in 1801, any sort of police that existed then was maintained by the revenue contractors, though the employment of this body was practically confined to the repression of reculant *malguzars*. Under Regulation XXVII of 1803, duties of maintaining watch and ward within the limits of their jurisdictions were entrusted to the *tahsildars*. But for the towns of Pilibhit and Bisalpur, a government police force was entertained under the control of the magistrate. This system generally proved a failure as the *tahsildars* did not employ a sufficient number of men and paid little attention to their magisterial duties. Consequently, in 1807, the entire charge of the police, both in the towns and villages, was handed over to the district magistrate. Police-stations were established at certain places. A general redistribution of circles took place in 1844 and under the arrangements then instituted, the police-stations were set up at Pilibhit, Jahanabad, Bisalpur and Puraanpur, the last having two out-posts one each at Madho Tanda and Jatpura. The police was reorganised in 1861 and a superintendent of police was appointed to head the district police force under the supervision of the district magistrate. The number of police-stations was increased and the area was divided into clearly-defined circles. The additional stations comprised those at Barkhera, Bilsanda, Amaria and Neoria Husainpur. The out-post at Jatpura was abolished but another was established at Khamaria on the road running from Pilibhit to Bareilly. A subsequent change was the closing of the Khamaria out-post and the

conversion of that at Madho Tanda into a regular police-station. No alteration was planned under the redistribution scheme of 1906 except for the transfer of several villages from the Pilibhit circle to that of Barkhera. There were thus nine police-stations of which Pilibhit and Bisalpur belonged to the first, Jahanabad and Puranpur to the second and the remainder, Amaria, Bilsanda, Barkhera, Madho Tanda and Neoria Husainpur to the third class.

In 1907 the regular armed police force comprised a reserve inspector, a sub-inspector, 16 head constables and 97 constables. The civil police consisted of a circle inspector, 22 sub-inspectors, 18 head constables and 113 constables. The strength of the municipal police for the towns of Pilibhit and Bisalpur was 10 head constables and 87 constables. There was also a small force of chaukidars for the towns administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act of 1856 as well as 1,055 village chaukidars and 31 road patrol enrolled under the North-Western Province village and Road Police Act, 1873.

As required by the political, communal, criminal and other types of extraordinary situations arising from time to time in the district, the strength of the police force has been increased and new police-stations have been established. All police-stations have now been linked with modern communications facilities.

Incidence of Crime

In the early days the district had a bad reputation for crime in common with the whole of the submontane tract, owing to the refuge afforded by the Tarai of Himalaya's forests to dacoits and robbers who infested the tract long after the introduction of British rule. The disturbance caused by the freedom struggle of 1857 also caused a general recrudescence of crime in these parts which continued for many years subsequent to the cessation of military operations. At the beginning of the 20th century, serious organised crime was rare and the few agrarian riots which occurred were of a mild type. Local crime consisted principally in petty theft and burglaries. Offences against public tranquillity and criminal trespass sometimes were prevailed in the district. Offences affecting life were not uncommon and some cases of robbery and dacoity occurred at times. A good deal of crime was unreported and undetected, especially in the forest tracts, where the police-stations lay far apart and many villages were more or less unapproachable. Female infanticide was known to occur but was reported after 1879.

After Independence, the crime figures recorded an upward trend, partly due perhaps to better reporting of cases by the citizens and the checking of miscellaneous crimes by the police during patrol duty the close

surveillance of bad characters and recourse to preventive measures which brought more offenders to book. Public meetings, processions, demonstrations, strikes and student agitations also kept the district administration and the police busy. The general elections to the Central and the State legislatures, local bodies and panchayats also occupies the attention of the district authorities. Before every election the activities of all political parties, such as processions, public meetings, etc., often pose a problem to the police.

The number of persons convicted for serious offences in 1961 and 1970 is mentioned in the following statement :

Type of offence	Number of persons convicted in	
	1961	1970
Against public tranquillity	65	65
Affecting life	36	61
Grievous hurt	20	45
Rape	2	..
Cattle theft	20	4
Criminal force and assault	9	3
Theft	48	50
Robbery and dacoity	21	19
Receiving stolen property	1	3
Criminal tress pass	56	52

Organisations of Policy

The district is included in the police range, Bareilly, under the command of a deputy inspector general of police with headquarters at Bareilly. He is responsible for the efficiency of the police and the general supervision of crime in his range. The district magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and in that capacity controls and directs the actions of the police. He is responsible to the commissioner, Bareilly Division, for matters relating to the police as well as for work pertaining to certain other branches of administration. The district police administration is headed by a superintendent of police, who is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and the proper performance of its duties. His jurisdiction extends to the entire district and he is assisted by

two deputy superintendents of police. The deputy superintendents perform all the superintendent's work which is entrusted to the former by the latter. He makes inquiries and recommendations and his services are used in the supervision and direction of important investigations.

The district of police force consists of two broad wings, the civil police and the armed police.

Civil Police—For the maintenance of law and order the district is divided into three police circles. This division was made in accordance with the government order that one police circle should not consist of more than four police-stations but the ten police-stations of the district have been placed under two circle officers, each being incharge of five.

The names of the places where the police circles, police-stations and out-posts are located are given below :

Police Circle	Police-station	Out-post
Sadar	Kotwali	Deoha
		Sunghari
		Theka
		Khakra
		Kawali
Bisalpur	Neoria	Neoria
		Jahanabad
		—
		—
		—
Puranpur	Bisalpur	Denbi
		Deoria Kalan
		—
		—
		—
Puranpur	Puranpur	Hazara
		Puranpur
		Ghungohia
		—
		—
	Madho Tanda	—
		Gajraula

Armed Police—The district armed police is stationed at the reserve police lines. The services of the armed police are utilized for escorting duty, guarding public property and government treasuries, patrolling and combating decoits, etc. The armed police is under the supervision of the circle officer (line).

Prosecution Staff—There is a prosecution branch which, after its separation from the district enforcement force in April 1, 1974, has been placed under the charge of the district magistrate. The principal duty of the prosecution staff is to conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the State before the magistrate concerned and also to advise the investigation officers on legal matters arising in the course of the investigation of crime.

The prosecution staff in the district comprises a prosecuting officer and three assistant prosecuting officers (all permanent) and three temporary assistant prosecuting officers.

A government pleader conduct proceedings on behalf of the State in sessions cases and criminal appeals.

Special Investigation Squad

This squad investigates complicated criminal cases which are entrusted to it exclusively, by the superintendent of police.

Village Police

The village chaukidars, who are part-time government servants, are the only police agency in the villages. Their main duty is watch and ward but they are also required to help in the course of various investigation. They are appointed by the district magistrate but the control and supervision over them rests with the superintendent of police.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This body of volunteers (originally called the Prantiya Rakshak Dal) is organized to mobilize manpower, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and proper villagers for self defence. It also performs civil defence duties like guarding, assisting the police in traffic control, preventing loot, fire-fighting etc.

Village Defence Societies

These organizations are non-official and have been set up to protect the villagers especially against decoits. The members are trained to stand up against the undesirable elements operating (in the district) in defence of life and property.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate wing of the State police organization and works under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police (railways) at the State level. Its main duty is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, control railway passenger traffic, assist the special railway magistrate in prevention of ticketless travel, control and investigate crime within the railway precincts, deal with cases of accidents and attend to security arrangements when required. The government railway police-station at the Pilibhit railway station is under the administrative control of the superintendent of police in charge of the government railway police-section, Lucknow. The superintendent is assisted by a deputy superintendent of police and a sectional inspector.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

District Jail—The institution of jails is a part of the judicial system. The district jail is located at Pilibhit and is under the charge of a

superintendent, the rest of the staff comprising a jailor, a deputy jailor, two assistant jailors and 27 warders. The inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, is the administrative head of the department. The district jail can accommodate 186 prisoners. The number of inmates from 1972 to 1976 is given below :

Year	Daily average population	
	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1972	73	288
1973	61	278
1974	35	262
1975	42	239
1976	39	249

Welfare of Prisoners—The living conditions of the prisoners have improved since Independence. Regular wages are paid to them for their labour. They take part in constructive activities and have access to newspapers and other periodicals. They are provided with other facilities relating to medical, games and other recreations. They are also given special food on certain occasions such as the main festivals. There is a six-bedded jail hospital and an assistant medical officer of health to attend to the sick.

Revising Board—For periodical review of cases of all convicts sentenced to imprisonment of a term of not less than three years, the district jail is governed by the revising board at Bareilly which comprises the commissioner of the Bareilly Division, the district and sessions judge of Pilibhit and a citizen of the district.

Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and public health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Bareilly Division, the district magistrate and the district and sessions judge.

Non-official Visitors—All the members of the Union and State legislatures belonging to the district; all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails; the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradhi Nirodhak Samiti; the secretary of its district committee and presiding officer of the municipal board and *adhyaksha*, Zila Parishad; and such of the members of the public as are appointed by the State Government on the advice of the district magistrate and commissioner of the division are the non-official visitors of the jail.

Lock-up--A judicial lock-up is located in the collectorate compound of which the prosecuting officer is incharge. Under trial prisoners brought from the jail to attend criminal proceeding against them are put in the lock-up. There is a revenue lock-up at the headquarters of each tahsil to lodge defaulters arrested for non-payment of government dues. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 11 days at a time. All the police-stations also have a lock-up each in which criminals arrested by the police are detained till they leave to appear before a magistrate.

JUSTICE

Prior to Independence, there was no district judge in the district which was under the Bareilly civil and sessions judge who headed the Pilibhit judiciary which was under the administrative control of the district judge, Bareilly. Some honorary magistrates were also functioning.

No noticeable change in the judicial set up of the district was made till 1967 when an additional district magistrate (judicial) now designated chief judicial magistrate and judicial magistrates was appointed under the direct control of the high court. The institution of honorary magistrates was abolished and the *minsifs* formerly working exclusively on the civil side, were also conferred with magisterial powers to cope with the rising tide of criminal case work.

The court of district judge, Pilibhit, was established in 1971.

Under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the district magistrate, being at the apex of the criminal administration of the district, exercised control and supervision over the other magistrates. He was assisted by an additional district magistrate (judicial) who, with the judicial magistrates (first class) and magistrates in charge of the subdivisions, also disposed of criminal cases in his jurisdiction.

After the separation of the executive from the judiciary, the district magistrate, being the chief executive magistrate of the district, continues to be responsible for the maintenance of peace, law and order in the district. In this task he is assisted by the subdivisional magistrate who exercises some of the powers of an executive magistrate. Though the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, took away the judicial powers of the executive magistrates, they continue to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases of a preventive and prohibitory nature under the relevant sections of the new Code.

Far-reaching amendments have been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure taking effect from April 1, 1971. This has introduced some major changes in the magisterial set up, giving more facilities to those

accused and making the trial simpler and quicker. The complete separation of the judiciary and the executive was also effected in 1974.

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

The partial separation of the executive from the judiciary was enforced in the district in October, 1967, when judicial magistrates were placed under the administrative control of the district and sessions judge, Pilibhit. A few of these judicial magistrates were lent to the government for doing revenue work. The rest did only criminal work under the Indian Penal Code. The services of judicial magistrates were to be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the consent of the district and sessions judge. On occasions when law and order has to be maintained, all executive officers posted in the district exercise first class magisterial powers and all *naib tahsildars* have second class powers. The process found its logical culmination in the recent amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973, which ensure an absolute separation of these two wings. The executive magistrates have been entirely relieved of their judicial functions both under the Indian Penal Code and other enactments and perform only executive duties related to the maintenance of public peace, law and order. The criminal work is entrusted exclusively to the judicial magistrates who include both *munsifs* invested with magisterial powers and officers of the judicial service.

Civil Justice

For civil judicial work there is a district judge who is also the administrative head of the district judicial courts, two additional district judges, a civil judge, a *munsif* and two additional *munsifs*.

The position of case work in the civil courts in the year 1976 was as follows:

Type of suit	Number
Pending at beginning of year	1,100
Instituted during year	475
Disposed of during year	860
Pending at end of year	713
Instituted for immovable property	197
Instituted for money or movable property	257
Mortgage suits	—
Matrimonial suits	19

The number of suits instituted in 1976, according to valuation were as stated below:

Valuation	No. of suits
Not exceeding Rs. 100	35
Exceeding Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 1,000	175
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000	190
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not exceeding Rs 10,000	55
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not exceeding Rs 20,000	9
Exceeding Rs 20,000 but not exceeding Rs 5 lakhs	6
Exceeding Rs 5 lakhs	1
Total value of suits instituted	Rs 21,19,656

Some details of the modes of disposal of suits in 1976, are as follows:

Manner of disposal	No. of suits
Dismissed for default	288
Otherwise decided without trial	191
Decreed ex-parte	140
On admission of claims	200
Compromised	24
Referred to arbitration	17

The number of regular civil appeals disposed of in the district in 1976 was as given below:

Nature of appeal	Instituted	Disposed of
Regular civil	86	57
Miscellaneous civil	119	185
Miscellaneous rent	29	26

Criminal Justice

The district and sessions judge presides over the chief criminal court of the district. He is assisted by two additional sessions judges, an assistant sessions judge, a chief judicial magistrate, three *munsif* magistrates, a judicial magistrate and two special judicial magistrates.

Some particulars of the criminal cases committed to the sessions court in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 are given below:

Nature of offence	1974	1975	1976
Affecting life	180	63	118
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	5	5	12
Hurt	6	—	2
Rape	26	—	2
Extortion	1	—	—
Robbery and dacoity	73	32	56
Others	16	27	42

Some particulars regarding the number of cases which were 46, 42 and 56 in 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively, and were tried and sentenced in the sessions court are as under.

Nature of punishment	No. of cases tried		
	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Life imprisonment	6	3	6
Rigorous imprisonment	2	1	5

Some particulars regarding the number of cases which were 2,371 and 3,763 and 5,065 in 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively and were tried in the lower courts are given below:

Nature of punishment	Persons tried in the lower courts		
	1974	1975	1976
Rigorous imprisonment	124	579	352
Simple imprisonment	16	18	232
Fines imposed	293	691	1,117
Other punishments	56	215	483

The position regarding cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws, in the years 1972 to 1976 was as follows:

Year	Cases pending investigation at beginning of year	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to court	Cases pending in courts at beginning of year	Cases disposed of		
						Convicted	Dis-charged	Com-pounded
1972	219	1,901	1,730	412	977	166	106	36
	46	378	424	377	498	186	48	—
1973	330	1,725	1,785	545	979	267	169	45
	36	467	503	448	641	301	74	—
1974	334	2,047	2,355	637	1,043	240	189	34
	38	685	723	651	714	272	93	—
1975	304	1,612	1,901	672	1,217	211	196	33
	39	990	1,030	983	1,000	184	40	1
1976	108	1,017	1,122	540	1,449	270	175	106
	12	1,423	1,435	1,399	1,758	572	140	—

N. B.—The numerator represents the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code and the denominator that of offences under other special and local laws.

The number of cases relating to important crimes with some particulars of convictions and acquittals in the years 1972 to 1976 were as given in the following statement:

Type of crime	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder—					
Reported	63	57	59	51	44
Convicted	22	19	15	2	2
Acquitted	23	20	22	11	1
Dacoity—					
Reported	58	27	30	27	30
Convicted	16	2	4	1	1
Acquitted	10	8	6	2	1
Robbery—					
Reported	80	96	110	2	34
Convicted	10	3	4	86	—
Acquitted	16	7	6	4	—

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Riots—					
Reported	108	98	107	69	32
Convicted	18	2	26	8	1
Acquitted	16	3	31	1	—
Theft—					
Reported	750	664	719	519	284
Convicted	55	34	34	8	4
Acquitted	22	22	13	4	—
Burglary—					
Reported	339	274	378	279	143
Convicted	25	18	12	4	—
Acquitted	13	10	2	2	—
Kidnapping sex crimes (under sections 376 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code)—					
Reported ..	38	34	53	43	37
Convicted	5	6	2	1	2
Acquitted	7	10	8	3	1

The district magistrate exercises first class magisterial powers and controls the magistracy. All subdivisional magistrates and extra magistrate also exercise the powers of a first class magistrate.

Some statistics of cases in these courts and the number of persons involved in them from 1972 to 1976 are given in the statement I and II that follow:

STATEMENT I

Nature of offence	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved
Cases under Criminal Procedure Code	615	3,362	482	4,021	432	3,610	616	4,314	977	4,522
Cases under special and local laws	2,677	3,277	2,176	3,370	1,243	2,897	183	254	882	1,203

STATEMENT II

Nature of sentence	No. of persons tried convicted or acquitted				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
No. of punishments	6,639	7,391	6,507	4,568	5,725
Rigorous imprisonment	144	—	52	42	—
Simple imprisonment	20	69	91	10	39
Fined	2,392	1,411	1,100		327
Other punishment	110	241	19	50	126

Nyaya Panchayats

For the purpose of associating the people with the administration of justice and to bring quick justice that is not costly to the rural public, The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, established panchayat *adalats* on August 15, 1949, which were later designated *nyaya* panchayats. The jurisdiction of *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten *gram sabha* depending on the population of the constituent villages. The tahsilwise number of the *nyaya* panchayats in the district is as follows:

Tahsil	Number of <i>Nyaya</i> panchayats
Sadar	27
Puranpur	15
Bisalpur	31

Nyaya panchayats are authorised to try cases under some specific sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Cattle Trespass Act, the U. P. Primary Education Act, the Public Gambling Act, etc. They can also try petty civil cases.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated by the prescribed authority who is the district magistrate in consultation with an advisory body from among the members of the *gaon panchayats*. These *panchs* elect from among themselves the *sarpanch* who is the presiding officer and a *sahayak sarpanch*. The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their term can be extended or reduced by the State Government. A *nyaya* panchayat consists of a *sarpanch*, a *sahayak sarpanch* and 10 to 25 *panchs*. The cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchs* each. The presence of at least three *panchs* including the *sarpanch* is essential at each hearing.

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits upto a valuation of Rs five hundred and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award sentence of imprisonment and can impose fines not exceeding Rs one hundred. Revision applications against their decision in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie to the *munsifs* and subdivisional magistrates.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them from 1972 to 1976 is given below:

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted during year	Cases disposed of
1972	15	31	16
1973	30	93	67
1974	56	113	53
1975	98	318	137
1976	181	250	182

District Bar Association

The district bar association, Pilibhit, was constituted in 1923. The objects of the associations are to sustain the ethics of the profession, to inculcate in them a proper sense of duty in order to assist in the proper administration of justice, to promote the science of jurisprudence, to enforce the rule of law and to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the bar. There are 88 members of the association.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments of the State Government dealing with general administration, revenue administration, law and order and justice, have already been dealt with in Chapters X, XI and XII respectively and details of several other departments have been given in their proper places. The organisational set up of some important departments like agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operative, forest, horticulture, industries and public works, is briefly discussed below:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

For administrative purposes the district falls under the control of the deputy director of agriculture, with headquarters at Bareilly. At the district level the district agriculture officer is in charge of the department. He is assisted by an additional district agriculture officer, a special seed production officer, a senior mechanical assistant, two farm superintendents, an oil-seed supervisor and a supervisor in charge of the buffer godown.

The main functions of the department are to increase the popularity of farm produce, train farmers in modern scientific techniques, ensure a quick supply of various agricultural necessities such as improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, modern implements and insecticides and pesticides. The department takes quick measures to combat epidemics relating to agricultural diseases. There are seven assistant agriculture inspectors (seed stores), six assistant agriculture inspectors (sale depots) and 14 *kamdars* in the district. The district has 13 seed stores, each under an assistant agriculture inspector who is responsible for its supervision. His duties also include the supplying of seeds, fertilizers and manures to cultivators in their areas and the maintenance of accounts and records.

The oil-seed inspector, assisted by three oil-seed supervisors, is responsible for oil-seed development work. The assistant jute development inspector, assisted by two jute *kamdars*, supervises the extension of jute cultivation and the distribution of jute seeds to cultivators.

Plant Protection—The senior plant protection assistant, with headquarters at Pilibhit, supervises operations aimed at the control of pests and plant diseases. He also provides the required equipment and technical knowledge to farmers and horticulturists. The senior plant protection assistant is assisted by seven plant protection supervisors, a plant

protection mechanist and six field assistants. During 1976-77 the plant protection unit eradicated rats over an area of 98,772 ha. in the district.

Soil Conservation

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director (soil conservation) Bareilly region with headquarters at Bareilly.

At the district level, the soil conservation officer is in charge of the activities pertaining to soil conservation. He is assisted by five soil conservation inspectors, 25 assistant soil conservation inspectors and four survey mates. The soil conservation inspectors supervise and execute planning, budgeting, evaluation and measurement programmes in their own subunits and the assistant soil conservation inspectors assist in masonry work, surveys, etc., within their own jurisdictions. A technical assistant and two overseers plan estimates and attend to masonry work. They also provide technical guidance to the field staff. Various duties under the soil conservation scheme such as construction of contour bunds and check dams, escapes and afforestation are carried out by this department.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Pilibhit falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director of animal husbandry with headquarters at Bareilly. The district live-stock officer is in charge of the veterinary services, breed promotion and fodder development in the district which include treatment of animal diseases, castration of scrub-bulls and improvement in the stock of cattle in the district. He is assisted by 10 veterinary assistant surgeons who are in charge of the 10 veterinary hospitals. There are six artificial insemination centres and 10 stockman centres in the district.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The department deals with the organisation, registration, supervision and working of the various types of co-operative societies formed in the district and their liquidation as well as attending to administrative and statutory functions.

The deputy director, co-operative societies, Bareilly, is the regional head of the department. At the district level an assistant registrar, co-operative societies, supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings and also exercises control over the staff and institutions in the district. He is assisted by three additional district co-operative officers. There are seven assistant development officers (co-operative) one in each development block, to supervise and promote the work of the co-operative societies. Some other staff include 18 co-operative supervisors (seed), 15 *kamdars* and a senior accounts inspectors.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Pilibhit is the headquarters of a forest division known as the Pilibhit forest division which forms part of the central circle, U. P., which is under a conservator with headquarters at Lakhimpur Kheri. The division is in the charge of a deputy conservator of forests. Under him work two subdivisional officers, an assistant conservator of forests, nine rangers, nine deputy rangers, 29 foresters, 10 *jamadars* and 67 forest guards. Some of the main functions of this department are the development of plantations to meet the requirements of the people for timber, firewood and grass, the afforestation of waste lands, and the planned exploitation of forest wealth and the plantation of avenues on roadsides in the district.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The horticultural development activities of the district are controlled and supervised by the district horticulture officer who is under the supervision of the deputy director (horticulture) with headquarters at Bareilly. The district horticulture officer is assisted by a senior horticulture inspector, a district horticulture inspector, a head gardener and two gardeners. They supervise the lay-out of orchards and the planting of fruit trees and offer technical guidance to horticulturists and vegetable growers.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Pilibhit falls within the Bareilly zone of the department controlled by a joint director with headquarters at Bareilly.

At the district level the district industries officer looks after the development of both small-scale and large-scale industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance for setting up new industries and expansion of those already in existence. He is assisted by an industrial inspector and a supervisor-cum-accountant.

The industrial estate at Lalauri Khera is looked after by an assistant manager and a chaukidar. There is also an industrial training-cum-extension centre at Lalauri Khera which is manned by a foreman, three inspectors, an accountant and a store keeper. It imparts training in turning, moulding, repairs of motor engines, carpentry and black-smithery.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The district falls within Circle III of the public works department of the State which is under the charge of a superintending engineer with headquarters at Bareilly.

At the district level, an executive engineer is the head of the division of the public works department. He is assisted by four assistant engineers, a junior engineer (mechanical) and 22 junior engineers (civil). Their main duties take in the supervision of the construction and maintenance of Road and Government buildings.



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The ancient history of Pilibhit reveals that this region was a part of the dominion of the Panchalas, the Nandas, the Mauryas, the Guptas and other Hindu rulers. The Hindu polity has always endeavoured to give considerable autonomy to local institutions like panchayats and functionaries like *gramikas* (village headman) and *gramavadin* are mentioned in ancient texts. In this context it is reasonable to conclude that viable units of self-government functioned in the villages and towns for a long time till in mediaeval times, under Muslim sway, they became obscure for want of State patronage. In the absence of any reference regarding the existence of these institutions in this district in particular, it is not possible to delineate the rise and fall of these institutions in this region. Their growth, after the British occupation of this region in 1801, may be traced from the material contained in earlier gazetteers.

There were only two municipalities in the district Pilibhit and Bisalpur, both of which were constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, the former dating from January 6, 1865 and the latter from July 27, of the same year. The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended on May 23, 1865 to the towns of Neoria Husainpur and Bilsanda.

After the upsurge of 1857, steps were taken towards decentralisation to usher in local self-governing institutions in the rural and urban areas. The first legal provision for the rural and urban areas was the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871, followed by the Local Boards Act of 1883, which provided for the establishment of district and tahsil boards. The N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, gave greater autonomy and financial powers to the municipalities allowing them to contribute towards education from their own funds in addition to their functions (as before) relating to sanitation, drainage, lighting, public health and regulations of markets. An outstanding feature of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, was the introduction of the system of communal representation in the municipal boards, separate seats (termed general) being allotted to Hindus, Muslims and the Scheduled Castes. Women were also made eligible for representation. But the control of government over the municipal boards including their dissolution and supersessions remained as before. There were no major change in the constitution, powers and functions, etc., of the municipal boards till the achievement of Independence in 1947. By an amendment to the Act made in 1949,

communal representation in the municipal elections was abolished, only two categories were retained the General and the Scheduled Castes, and the method of election was democratised through adult franchise. Another amendment in 1953, changed the nomenclature of the chairman of the board to president and provided for his direct election on an experimental basis. Later, indirect elections for returning the president were reintroduced and the municipal area was divided into wards which elected the members. This was followed by the U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, which empowered the State government to frame rules for the centralisation of any post in the *mahapalikas* (corporations and municipal boards).

The municipal board looks after the work of sanitation, water supply, street lighting and public health in addition to the registration of births and deaths.

In 1975-76 there were two municipal boards, three town areas, seven Kshettra Samitis, 695 *gaon* (village) panchayats and a Zila Parishad in the district.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Pilibhit

The municipal board, Pilibhit, is the oldest of the two in the district and was constituted on January 6, 1865, under Act XXVI of 1850. The control of affairs was further vested under U. P. Act. I of 1900. It is administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, as amended from time to time.. In 1977 there were 21 elected members, the term of the board being five years.

The area of the town at the 1971 census was 3.47 sq. km. and it had a population of 19,675 persons.

Water-supply—Piped supply of water was made available to the town in 1958. The length of pipe-lines laid is about 18 km. In 1976-77 there were 2,220 private and 60 public stand posts.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in 1932 and there are 2,036 electric street lamps. The expenditure incurred on street lighting was Rs 2,05,057 in 1976-77.

Public Health and Sanitation—The public health activities area in the charge of a municipal health officer and two sanitary inspectors appointed by the board and there are 203 men and 128 women *safai karamcharies* (sweepers) to look after the cleanliness of the town. In 1976-77, there was a vaccinator and 8,694 persons were vaccinated, the expenditure incurred on public health activities being Rs 21,48,217.

The municipal board has 57 water carriers on its roll, who are responsible for flushing the drains of the towns. The board maintains three parks.

The income and expenditure of the board from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement I (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Nazul

Nazul is land or property belonging to government which is legally vested within the particular department of the State, the right of management and utilisation of which is given by the government either to one of its own departments or to a local body in the district. The administering agency has to render to the government one-fourth of the revenue accruing from such land or property. The area of nazul land in the district was 7.403 sq. km. in 1976-77 and the income Rs 382.

Bisalpur

The municipality of Bisalpur was constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, on July 27, 1865. The control of affairs was further vested under U. P. Act I of 1900. The board was superseded under section 30 of the U. P. Municipalities Act and is being administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. Before its supersession, it had 16 members elected through direct elections. The members elect a chairman through adult franchise from amongst themselves normally for a period of 5 years.

The area of the town at the 1971 census was 4.27 sq. km. with a population of 19,891 persons.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in 1957. There are 325 street lamps in the charge of a light inspector. A sum of Rs 29,192 was spent in 1976-77 on street lighting.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board has a staff of 56 sweepers, 15 water carriers and four *jamadars* under a sanitary inspector.

The income and expenditure of the board from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement II (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

TOWN AREAS

Bilsanda

The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended to this town on May 23, 1865. It is administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, as amended from time to time. During the elections held in 1971, the town elected nine members for a period of five years. These members in turn elected a chairman from amongst themselves to manage the

affairs of the local body. The town area has a population of 4,735 according to the 1971 census which is distributed over an area of 2.25 sq. km.

The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement III at the end of the chapter.

Neoria Husainpur

The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended to this town on May 23, 1865. It is administered under the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The Town Area has an area of 5.89 sq. km. with a population of 11,414 persons.

The committee has 11 members and looks after the civic affairs of the town. The members are elected through adult franchise normally for a term of five years and from amongst themselves they elect a chairman.

The place was electrified in 1969 and in 1976-77 there were 30 electric street lamps. The expenditure incurred on this item of public utility amounted to Rs 2,000.

In 1976-77, the number of persons vaccinated numbered 500.

The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement IV at the end of the chapter.

Puranpur

This town was constituted a town area in 1926 and since then it is being administered under the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914.

The area and population of the town according to the census of 1971 was 1.66 sq. km. and 8,823 respectively.

Electricity was made available to the town in 1962 and by 1976-77 there were 250 lamps for lighting the roads and streets of the town. A sum of Rs 4,726 was spent on street lighting in that year.

The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement V at the end of the chapter.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

In ancient times the panchayats, which used to be bodies of village elders, exercised administrative and judicial powers over the village community. With the coming of Muslim rule, these self-governing units lost much of their importance and they were allowed to exist only if they did not come into conflict with the super-imposed Muslim system of law and order in the villages.

During British times, these panchayats lost their residual importance though they continued to survive and control the whole social life. But the alien rulers soon realised that they could not do away with these traditional institutions and some encouragement was given to them by recognising their existence, if not importance. But gradually the panchayats lost their traditional feature and the new panchayats were created under the U. P. Gram Panchayats Act, 1920, which had a blend of the traditional and some western features, more meant to be suited to the British political stand point.

The first real beginning in the development of local self-government for the villages was only made in the year 1947, when the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was passed and the Act was applied to this district and *gaon sabhas* (village committees) and *gaon* panchayats started functioning.

National extension service blocks, which were envisaged for community development, started coming into being gradually after 1951. They had block development committees, which were advisory bodies set up to help and advise the staff posted in the blocks for speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The government transformed their structure by enacting the U. P. Kshettra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, and these *samitis* (committees) became statutory bodies with wide executive and financial powers. With the passing of this Act a three-tier organisation of goan Panchayats at the base (village level), Kshettra Samiti in the middle (block level) and the Zila Parishad at the apex (district level) was introduced.

The organization and working of these bodies is as follows.

Zila Parishad

With the constitution of the district, in 1879, the management of local affairs was entrusted to a district committee, which was replaced in 1883, by the district board (now called Zila Parishad). The board then comprised the magistrate who was the chairman, the subdivisional officers and nine elected members, three being returned from the tahsil. Till 1906, the elected members of the board were chosen from the local or tahsil boards but the latter were abolished and direct elections substituted for the old system. The functions of the district board were of the usual miscellaneous character which included the management of local roads, ferries, schools, cattle pounds dispensaries and medical arrangements, in addition to several matters of less importance. The U. P. District Boards, Act, 1922, together with a number of amendments, made from time to time, governed the working of the district board till the passing of the Antarim Zila Parishad Act, 1958 which converted the district board into the Antarim Zila Parishad. With

the passing of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis Zila Adhiniyam, 1961, the word *Antarim* was dropped and the Zila Parishad came into existence.

The membership of the Zila Parishad is 59 which includes *pramukhs*, representatives of Kshettra Samitis, the presidents of the municipal boards, representative of the co-operative bank, representatives of the co-operative institutions, members of the Lok Sabha, the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad and members nominated by the government including women and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The normal term of the *parishad* and its members is five years but it may be extended by the State government.

The functions of the *parishad* are almost akin to those of the old district board. They include co-ordination of the activities of the *vikas khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes and the utilisation of funds allotted by the government for the purpose of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education, construction, etc., as well as repairs of roads, bridges and ferries, cultural activities and welfare of children, women and the youth of the rural areas.

The principal sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants and taxes. The income is mostly spent on general administration, medical and public health, public works and fairs, etc., some details of the income and expenditure of the *parishad* from 1967-68 to 1976-77 are given in Statement VI (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Medical and Public Health—The services of the entire health department of the Zila Parishad have been transferred and now it works under the supervision of a deputy chief medical officer. The chief medical officer is in overall charge of the entire district. The *parishad* attends to the vaccination of public in the rural areas for this purpose it has one chief vaccinator and nine other vaccinators.

Public Works The *parishad* maintains 11.53 sq. km. of metalled and 200.47 km. of unmetalled roads in the district.

Kshettra Samitis

The community development blocks established in the fifties of the present century for the intensive social and economic development of the rural areas, had block advisory committees to help and advise the extension agency. With the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, the functions that were previously carried out by these committees were entrusted to the Kshettra Samitis in 1963. The number of these *samitis* was 7 in 1976-77, one for each development block. The term of the Kshettra Samiti is normally 5

years. The members of the Kshettra Samitis consist of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas*, the chairman of the Town Area committees within the block and all the elected members of the Central and State Legislatures representing or residing in any part of the development block or Kshettra. The *samitis* also co-opt persons interested in planning and development work, representatives of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Kshettra Samiti is headed by a *pramukh* and two *up-pramukhs*, elected by the members. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti which is responsible for the formulation and execution of the development plans of the *gaon sabhas* relating to agriculture, horticulture, live stock, fisheries, minor irrigation works, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village industries and co-operative institutions, etc.

Every Kshettra Samiti constitutes a *karya karini* (executive) and an *utpadan* (production) and a *kalyan* (welfare) *samiti* headed by the *pramukh* and two *up-pramukhs* respectively. Since 1964, the services of the officers and others employed in the development blocks have been placed at the disposal of the Kshettra Samiti which acts as the co-ordinating agency for the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction and in the implementation of various schemes and programmes.

Gaon Panchayats

With the coming into force of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, elections were held for them. Initially there were 323 *gaon panchayats* in the district, their number rising to 695 in 1976-77. The panchayat is the executive body of the *gaon sabha* which consists of all the adult population of the area. A fixed number of members and a *pradhan* and an *up-pradhan* are elected by the members of the *gaon sabha*, usually for a period of five years. The *pradhan* and *up-pradhan* also function as chairman and vice-chairman of the larger body, the *gaon sabha*.

The functions of the *gaon panchayat* include construction, repair, cleaning and lighting of streets, improvement of sanitation and prevention of epidemics, maintenance of buildings, land and other property belonging to the *gaon sabha*, registration of markets and fairs, provision of drinking water and the welfare of the Backward Classes (particularly Harijans) and of women and children.

For the achievement of these objectives the *gaon panchayats* largely depend on voluntary contributions and government aid. To augment their resources they have been empowered to levy taxes, rates and fees,

etc. They can also borrow money from the State government, corporations, scheduled banks, co-operative and other financing bodies.

The following statement gives a tabulated account of the work done by the gaon panchayats during the five years ended 1975-76 :

Work	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Construction of P.R.A. type latrines (No.)	260	269	177	42	54
Construction of wells (No.)	7	46	31	10	14
Construction of drains (in km.)	341	13,401	1,090	132	555
Kharanja brick laid lanes (in km.)	10,904	57,512	59,475	10,160	22,645
Construction of pakka roads (in km.)	29,171	36,424	21,420	15,680	70,000
Construction of kuchcha roads (in km.)	—	6,000	1,500	2,050	1,650

The amount of taxes collected by the panchayats during the five years ended 1976-77 is mentioned in the following statement:

Year	Tax collected (in Rs)
1972-73	1,18,381
1973-74	1,88,571
1974-75	1,09,973
1975-76	1,81,119
1976-77	1,04,875

The major heads of receipts and expenditures of the panchayats in 1976-77 are as follows:

Receipts		Expenditure	
Source	Amount (in Rs)	Heads	Amount (in Rs)
Panchayat ghars (houses)	1,04,875	Public works	1,11,858
Land management committees	11,467	General administration	20,173
Grants	9,700	Miscellaneous	5,147
Miscellaneous	11,136		
Total	1,37,178	Total	1,37,178

STATEMENT I (a)

Expenditure (in Rs.)—Municipal Board, Pilibhit

Reference Page No 206

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under Special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other receipts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68	7,30,717	4,719	1,35,793	2,85,808	36,864	1,14,756	13,08,657
1968-69	8,32,151	3,742	1,38,752	3,22,720	52,898	8,092	13,58,360
1969-70	8,11,473	4,630	1,54,573	4,19,504	39,739	2,29,345	16,59,264
1970-71	8,18,319	4,373	1,62,505	3,89,818	30,073	52,306	14,57,394
1971-72	9,29,761	4,192	2,45,225	3,97,814	4,895	2,57,985	18,39,872
1972-73	10,74,824	5,700	1,86,612	4,13,642	6,838	40,530	17,28,146
1973-74	15,13,024	8,113	1,85,174	3,98,573	8,197	24,508	21,37,589
1974-75	19,81,761	6,326	2,35,626	4,51,509	12,468	12,967	27,00,657
1975-76	22,11,092	14,817	4,69,926	4,91,624	14,983	50,297	32,52,739
1976-77	20,99,720	11,597	5,60,957	6,01,820	12,423	18,951	33,05,468

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT I (b)

Expenditure (in Rs.) Municipal Board, Pilibhit

Reference Page No. 206

Year	General admini- stration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health	Educa- tion	Contri- butions	Miscel- laneous	Total of all other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68	2,14,082	92,073	6,81,289	2,73,336	—	1,30,191	10,441	14,01,412
1968-69	1,97,063	96,090	7,82,735	2,69,687	—	1,52,518	8,051	15,06,194
1969-70	2,46,541	94,329	7,95,998	3,35,330	—	1,36,542	5,788	16,14,528
1970-71	2,23,572	1,41,741	7,03,608	3,03,262	—	79,563	12,449	14,64,195
1971-72	2,67,209	1,35,807	9,32,402	2,95,388	—	78,829	7,950	17,17,585
1972-73	3,77,612	1,31,529	11,57,372	2,27,405	—	48,898	11,379	19,54,195
1973-74	4,22,104	1,80,343	12,95,868	13,654	—	90,590	11,969	20,14,528
1974-75	6,00,150	1,56,177	19,79,757	21,287	—	1,40,317	36,265	29,54,053
1975-76	5,00,122	1,54,328	21,47,274	531	—	1,36,670	1,06,964	30,45,889
1976-77	5,27,586	2,05,057	21,48,217	—	—	1,43,517	81,556	31,05,933

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT II (a)

Receipts (in Rs.) Municipal Board, Bisalpur

Reference Page No. 206

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contributions	Total of all other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	2,23,450	2,754	1,11,958	1,67,402	—	5,05,564
1968-69	2,46,732	6,310	1,18,763	2,50,172	—	6,21,977
1969-70	2,54,867	6,055	1,33,206	2,93,780	—	6,87,888
1970-71	2,98,420	3,928	1,02,669	3,10,227	—	7,15,244
1971-72	3,13,457	3,491	1,26,883	3,48,922	—	7,92,753
1972-73	2,16,732	2,791	1,12,908	2,15,021	—	6,47,452
1973-74	3,08,190	3,677	58,773	51,292	—	4,21,932
1974-75	4,65,443	3,763	50,691	1,12,211	62,800	6,94,908
1975-76	5,93,495	3,292	69,076	1,50,164	—	8,16,027
1976-77	6,72,957	4,385	88,074	1,25,537	99,600	9,90,553

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT II (b)

Expenditure (in Rs.) Municipal Board, Bisalpur

Reference Page No. 5

Year		General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health	Public instruc- tions	Contri- butions	Miscel- laneous	Total of all other heads	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68	..	46,247	27,781	1,22,624	2,99,945	—	15,508	—	5,12,105
1968-69	..	43,852	24,084	2,02,830	2,98,834	—	9,471	—	5,79,071
1969-70	..	47,016	11,156	2,43,071	3,40,200	—	23,420	—	6,64,863
1970-71	..	52,711	18,176	2,37,850	3,71,786	—	21,923	—	7,02,446
1971-72	..	51,715	25,244	3,63,192	3,98,039	—	21,627	—	2,50,217
1972-73	..	64,125	25,348	3,46,032	2,51,359	—	18,614	61,400	8,59,817
1973-74	..	77,469	15,497	1,49,299	63,377	—	21,098	—	7,66,878
1974-75	..	30,776	124,349	4,84,793	10,098	—	24,992	—	6,77,833
1975-76	..	1,29,084	25,266	5,33,408	8,004	—	37,747	54,541	7,81,550
1976-77	..	1,22,213	29,202	7,20,170	32,101	—	55,905	37,300	9,96,891

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT III

Income and Expenditure (in Rs)—Town Area, Bilsanda

Reference Page No. 207

Year	Govern- ment Grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1967-68	6,148	12,516	510	19,174	3,540	7,484	3,150	1,100	11,734
1968-69	7,246	13,716	547	21,509	7,783	7,783	4,570	1,683	17,034
1969-70	8,296	15,980	584	24,960	9,657	9,657	3,615	88	18,717
1970-71	10,295	8,887	521	20,703	8,758	8,758	3,036	—	17,199
1971-72	12,204	11,114	1,025	14,343	8,503	8,503	14,882	518	29,991
1972-73	12,854	12,785	2,103	27,742	8,171	8,171	15,476	2,060	29,737
1973-74	13,807	12,302	11,063	37,172	12,476	12,476	4,750	3,060	32,724
1974-75	19,347	5,949	7,918	33,214	18,312	18,312	3,705	8,552	32,755
1975-76	34,582	16,874	24,877	76,333	25,287	25,287	27,355	17,804	86,615
1976-77	42,652	22,165	14,995	89,812	31,546	31,546	25,015	3,731	88,941

STATEMENT IV

Income and Expenditure (in Rs)—Town Area, Neoria Husainpur

Reference Page No. 207

Year	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total	General Admini- stration	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1967-68	5,890	5,642	782	12,314	10,853	3,243	—	173	14,269
1968-69	2,137	11,587	1,848	15,572	5,056	7,468	3,830	—	16,354
1969-70	2,554	7,129	2,156	11,839	3,639	6,586	2,900	—	13,125
1970-71	1,907	17,142	2,113	21,162	6,743	12,179	2,454	16	21,392
1971-72	8,880	3,078	2,867	14,825	4,936	9,527	2,716	—	17,179
1972-73	36,121	7,639	9,519	53,279	6,375	16,139	22,622	404	45,540
1973-74	11,152	3,840	9,820	24,812	4,736	13,873	7,328	—	25,937
1974-75	12,197	5,023	13,000	30,220	6,941	27,033	—	118	34,092
1975-76	7,255	17,102	21,534	45,891	7,766	18,827	8,379	—	36,972
1976-77	10,910	11,156	10,870	32,936	8,644	33,805	7,622	—	50,071

STATEMENT V

Income and Expenditure (in Rs.)—Town Area, Purnapur

Reference Page No. 207

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Government grants and contribution	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total	General administration	Public head and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1967-68	..	6,533	50,641	6,711	63,885	26,203	31,907	2,337	225	69,702
1968-69	..	11,985	54,012	2,408	68,405	23,700	32,306	3,369	424	60,800
1969-70	..	7,223	59,473	5,975	73,771	27,312	32,240	2,443	73	62,070
1970-71	..	13,868	81,634	12,485	1,07,987	25,992	31,809	16,590	9	74,201
1971-72	..	27,580	57,335	8,506	1,04,421	29,838	40,421	29,887	1,500	1,15,148
1972-73	..	66,787	71,680	14,986	1,53,454	47,090	49,091	69,906	3,089	1,69,177
1973-74	..	66,780	72,000	16,157	1,54,937	47,192	48,094	50,153	5,347	1,50,787
1974-75	..	92,929	1,25,722	12,610	2,33,351	77,300	1,09,220	8,203	7,589	2,02,318
1975-76	..	1,06,549	1,22,990	4,857	2,15,802	91,754	1,23,195	48,520	3,589	2,67,059
1976-77	..	82,895	1,18,074	14,804	2,15,801	76,427	1,10,250	33,055	6,452	2,26,184

STATEMENT VI (a)
Receipts (in Rs) Zila Parishad, Pilibhit

Reference Page No 209

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and Public Health	Cattle ponds	Fair and exhibition	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68	22,09,522	1,12,317	17	16,992	—	1,62,479	25,01,327
1968-69	24,57,405	1,18,857	4,738	34,257	—	87,204	27,02,451
1969-70	32,20,356	1,24,648	5,254	33,682	—	1,02,765	34,86,705
1970-71	32,42,106	1,35,625	7,831	30,914	—	1,14,402	35,30,878
1971-72	66,43,864	1,10,956	7,670	27,830	—	1,77,187	71,25,507
1972-73	15,62,563	39,369	8,818	27,212	—	1,68,236	20,06,203
1973-74	2,33,894	—	5,277	20,301	—	2,06,208	4,65,680
1974-75	2,46,831	—	5,892	27,962	—	1,01,040	3,81,725
1975-76	6,58,374	—	6,835	26,586	—	1,85,781	8,37,576
1976-77	4,83,102	2,448	9,542	3,493	—	3,42,206	8,48,791

STATEMENT VI (b)

Expenditure (in Rs) Zila Parishad, Pilibhit

Reference Page No. 209

Year	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Expenditure Miscel- laneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68	66,451	19,45,830	1,48,564	2,35,156	—	53,735	24,49,736
1968-69	75,702	18,44,752	1,71,930	1,04,114	—	54,131	22,50,629
1969-70	99,374	25,07,162	1,84,874	1,89,550	—	92,543	30,73,504
1970-71	77,251	23,11,340	1,83,096	4,02,009	—	55,788	35,29,782
1971-72	80,572	29,81,938	2,02,117	3,73,256	—	85,348	37,23,232
1972-73	95,237	32,52,493	2,15,707	12,33,617	—	4,56,455	52,53,509
1973-74	85,087	—	1,84,367	7,01,055	—	97,466	10,76,975
1974-75	1,36,652	691	2,20,109	2,29,756	—	1,02,806	6,90,014
1975-76	1,75,170	—	2,15,746	96,152	—	1,47,718	6,34,086
1976-77	2,18,750	—	2,12,593	1,93,185	—	70,066	6,94,594

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Neither local lore nor local history throws any light on the system of education that prevailed in ancient times in the area now forming the district Pilibhit. Not a vestige of previous record, which is available regarding the manner and method of education indicates that educational facilities did exist in the area which formed a part of the Kuru kingdom and subsequently the Panchala kingdom, the centre of Aryan culture. From the dawn of Aryan civilization in India, the values, ideas and forms of discipline of the people had been moulded by principles enunciated by the sages, *rishis* and intellectuals about the meaning and purpose of life. The individual was the chief concern and centre of this system. The development of character and the acquisition of learning (with piety and proficiency) and the knowledge of the sacred lore and its application in practice was the chief aim.¹ It can therefore be presumed that in this region as in the rest of northern India education for children began at home at the age of five, with the ceremony of *vidyarambha* (beginning of learning or knowledge)². In the Vedic period the father himself functioned as preceptor of his children³. The course of advanced learning usually began with the *upanayana* (initiation) ceremony.⁴ It was regarded as constituting the second or spiritual birth of the individual.⁵ After the *upanayana* the pupil resided with the guru and led the chaste life of a Brahmachari.⁶ The pupil was allowed to pursue the subject of his own choice accompanied with special teaching about the Vedas and the traditional branches of learning.⁷ Education was for the sake of education and not for earning a livelihood, was imparted with the best of care and was free of cost.⁸ The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by his pupils at the end of their education, which ensured that even the poorest person could receive the benefits of this individual and character-forming education.⁹

Direct and continuous contact with a teachers of noble character and great achievements, naturally produce a pervasive effect on the pupil during the pliable period of childhood and adolescence.¹⁰ In addition to

1. Altekar, A. S. : *Education in Ancient India*, pp. 8-9

2. Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 173

3. Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 36, 261

4. *Ibid.*, p. 91

5. *Ibid.*, p. 261

6. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 92

7. Altekar *op. cit.*, p. 52

8. *Ibid.*, p. 62

9. *Ibid.*, p. 55

10. *Ibid.*, p. 32

this there was arrangement for secular education and vocational training for the masses. The pupil also received training in diverse arts and crafts for material gain. Agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry attained a high norm of progress.¹ There was provision for training in handicrafts both at home and outside. The work of imparting these arts and crafts was done by the artisans at their homes which therefore functioned also as schools. In addition to this, the collective interests of a particular craft were administered by an organisation called the *sreni* (guild). The student generally served a term of apprenticeship of his family under a competent executant of the particular occupation or craft. Generally these arts and crafts assumed a communal aspect and a father would impart to his son the skill of his own particular art.²

In course of time the *gurukula* system of learning was adopted to some extent, by *pathsalas*, which were attached to the temples and in addition to the subjects taught in them ordinarily (Sanskrit and grammar, the regional languages, astrology, mathematics, etc.), the teaching of the Hindu scriptures continued to be an important feature.³ This general pattern of education remained basically in tact for centuries. But with the advent of the Muslim invaders and the devastation brought by them, the even tenor of the region was disrupted and the whole of Pilibhit appears to have lapsed into a forest.⁴

The tract comprising the present district found no specific mention in the annals of the mediaeval period and no material is traceable as regards the growth of education in this area. It may be presumed that the Muslims who settled here, established their own schools (*maktabs*) for imparting Islamic learning to their children. Sanskrit continued to be studied, mostly by the Brahmans. Secular education was generally imparted through the medium of local dialects in *pathsalas* run by private teachers. In the 18th century the entire tract appears to have felt the effects of the disorganisation that reigned throughout India.

For many years after the advent of British rule *pathsalas* and *maktabs* were the only schools for Hindus and Muslims respectively. As they received no official support or interest and had a precarious existence, hardly any headway could be made during the major part of the 19th century. In 1847 there were 31 indigenous schools in *pargana*

1. Rawat, P. L. *History of Indian Education*, p. 8

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 56, 58

3. Rice, L. : *Appendix to the Report of Indian Education Commission*, p. 73

4. Nevill, H. R. : *Pilibhit—A Gazetteer*, p. 151

Pilibhit, 11 in Bisalpur and 9 in Jahanabad but each school had only one teacher and the number of pupils was very small. Persian was taught in the *maktabs* and Hindi in the *pathsalas*. There was an Arabic school at Pilibhit and a few Sanskrit schools in different parts of the district. Educational establishments were first set up in July 1850 by the government when *tahsili* schools were started at Jahanabad, Bisalpur (in September) and at Pilibhit (in July, 1851). These schools were at the headquarters of each tahsil and education was imparted through the medium of the mother tongue. A beginning was also made with village schools and 39 were in existence in the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad. With the freedom struggle of 1857 there was a set back in the progress of education. The *tahsili* schools were reopened in 1858 but the only village schools in existence were the indigenous institutions. The Pilibhit *tahsili* school was amalgamated with the anglo-vernacular school in 1860 but it was separated in 1863 and again merged in it in 1867.

For meeting the requirements of the children of agriculturists, the system of *halkabandi* was introduced in the district. A number of villages were linked together in a *halka* or circle and a central school was established within the reach of every village. The first school was established in 1865 in Puranpur (then a part of Shahjahanpur) then one Pilibhit in 1870 and another in Bisalpur in 1871, and they soon replaced the indigenous schools. Another anglo-vernacular school was started in 1866 (by one Kali Charan) at Bisalpur but it only survived for two years. The number of village schools in 1870-71 was 18 with 389 students. In 1873 a municipal school was opened at Pilibhit. The demand for English education had never been great and so the Pilibhit school was remodelled in 1875, the English section being greatly reduced. In 1875-76 the number of village schools grew to 27 with an average attendance of 1,260. In 1888, the Pilibhit school was raised to a high school. In addition, there were four middle vernacular schools at Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Jahanabad and Puranpur, 62 upper or lower primary schools under the management of the district board and 20 indigenous schools given grant-in-aid by the district board. The municipal board of Pilibhit maintained four and that of Bisalpur one primary school. They also gave aid to four other institutions within their municipal limit. A Sanskrit *pathsala* was founded at Pilibhit in 1903 (by Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur) which had a boarding house as well. The school was primarily for instruction in Sanskrit but English was also taught there and an Ayurvedic dispensary was also attached to it where the ancient system of medicine was also taught. The number of schools and students went on increasing as in 1906-07 the number of secondary schools was 5 with 658 boys and 123 primary schools with 4,297 students, including 482

girls. In 1909-10 the number of schools and students decreased and there were four secondary schools with 408 boys and 108 primary schools with 2,444 boys and 478 girls. By 1919-20 the number of secondary schools had increased to six with 508 boys but the number of primary schools decreased to 98 with 5,381 boys and 203 girls. Though the number of schools and students went on increasing the percentage of literacy did not increase till after the coming of Independence.

After Independence inspite of provision of free and compulsory primary education, the district lagged behind in the field of education. According to the census of 1961, the rank of the district in literacy was 50th in the State but which had improved to the 46th by 1971.

Female Education

In ancient times facilities for imparting female education seem to have been provided as the regular participation of wives with their husbands in performing ceremonies and rituals was indispensable the syllabus also including the study of Vedic hymns which were recited at prayers and sacrifices. The *upanayana* was as essential for girls as for boys. Music and dancing also formed a part of the course of their training.¹ But in course of times the male began to assert his superiority which adversely affected the social status of women. Literary education for girls became limited to the girls of well-to-do families and the majority was relegated to learning the domestic and culinary arts, some fine arts and religious lore but at home.² Later on, due to the spread of the *purdah* system, child marriages, the indifferent attitude of the older and tradition-bound women in the home and the apprehensions of conservative men, education for women and girls was more honoured in the breach than in the observance. In the mediaeval period, some Muslim girls of a locality, would go in company to the *maktabs* attached to mosques for their religious learning. There was no universal system of women's education. Girls of Hindu middle class families may have received elementary education with boys or at home. The curriculum for girls was mainly the study of religious books and the domestic accomplishments.

In the British period, little girls attended the village schools with the boys but they were not permitted to remain long enough to acquire anything beyond the mere rudiments. It was only in 1870 that the government started a school for girls known as the model school at the district headquarters, though a primary school was already functioning at Bisalpur from 1864. At the end of the 19th century there were five schools in Pilibhit, three of which were supported by the municipal

1. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p.105.

board and two aided by the district board. The municipal board of Bisalpur also aided two institutions and the district board nine schools which were functioning in different villages of the district. In 1901, literacy among the females was very low. Out of 2,20,724 females only 104 were literate and the female population remained ignorant, custom ridden and isolated, as time went on the traditional apathy towards female education began gradually to decline. In 1907 the number of school going girls rose to 482. In 1929-30 only one girl was receiving secondary education and 1,505 primary education. In 1931-32 there were 31 girls receiving secondary education and 1,737 studying in primary schools. After Independence attendance in primary section was accelerated but was discontinued after reaching this stage due to the prevailing social custom of early marriage. With the passage of time more liberal ideas began to be entertained and female education given apace. By 1977, the number of girls receiving education in junior and senior Basic schools, was 21,393 and 2,718 in higher secondary schools and 321 in degree colleges.

The following table gives the types of different educational standards and the number of persons according to the census of 1971:

Educational Standard	Total	Men	Woman
1	2	3	4
Urban			
Total	1,02,810	55,757	49,053
Illiterate	66,259	32,470	33,789
Literate (without educational level)	9,519	5,259	4,260
Junior Basic	10,012	5,809	4,203
Senior Basic	7,221	4,913	2,308
Matriculation	8,583	6,147	2,166
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	17	10	7
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	37	30	7
Graduate degree other than technical degree	665	529	136
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	419	270	149
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	78	80	28
Engineering and technology	12	5	7
Medicine	32	30	7
Agriculture, veterinary and dairy	12	5	7

(Cont.)

	1	2	3	4
Teaching		12	10	2
Rural				
Total		6,41,804	3,55,802	2,93,502
Literate without educational level		27,005	21,963	5,042
Junior Basic		40,901	31,234	6,667
Senior Basic		13,765	12,714	1,051
Matriculation		5,930	5,563	367
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		1,213	1,173	40
Technical diploma or certificate		40	40	—
Graduate and above		454	385	69

GROWTH OF LITERACY

The earliest known figures pertaining to literacy in the district are those of 1881 though the literacy among the masses was extremely low, the percentage of literate males being 3.1 and that of females 0.1. The census report of 1891 also reveals that literacy among males was 3.5 per cent and that among females 0.1 per cent. According to the census of 1901 the percentage of literate males was 4.1 and that of females 0.2, the corresponding figures at the census of 1911 being 4.6 and 0.5 per cent respectively. In the next decade the literacy of males was 5.0 per cent and that of females 0.5 per cent. In 1931 literacy among males fell to 4.6 per cent but in the case of females it rose to 0.7 per cent. The percentage of literacy among both males and females improved in 1951 being 11.9 per cent among males and 3.0 per cent among females. There was still more improvement during the next decade, the percentage of male literacy being 20.0 and of female literacy 5.6 and the increasing trend continued. The census figures of 1971 reveal that the percentages of literate persons was 24.14 for males and 7.78 for females which was due to the growth of literacy in the urban areas. The percentage of literacy in the rural areas was 13.75 as against 35.55 in the urban. The percentage of literacy in the district was 16.7 as against the State average of 21.77 and it ranked 46th in the State in this regard.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

No attempt seems to have been made to keep a record of the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes. Under the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi, a programme for

the educational improvement of these sections had been taken up as early as 1937. The move, gained momentum with the attainment of Independence when special attention began to be paid to this objective by providing facilities for their educational development. Students were given the incentives of free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationary, hostel facilities and the relaxation of the upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions.

The strength of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes receiving education in the district in 1976-77 is given in the following table :

School	No. of students	
	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	4,952	2,323
Senior Basic	688	43
Higher Secondary up to class X	288	29
Higher Secondary up to class XII	955	71

The number of students receiving assistance in one or more of these forms in different categories of school in 1976-77 is given in the following table:

Type of institution	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
	No. of boys	No. of girls	No. of boys	No. of girls	No. of boys	No. of girls
Junior Basic	539	36	—	—	—	—
Higher secondary up to class X	394	18	—	—	183	34
Higher secondary up to class XII	216	11	1	—	43	7
Bachelors degree	47	5	6	—	6	1
Masters degree	6	1	4	—	1	—
Technical	16	—	—	—	11	—
Medical	4	—	1	—	—	—

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and continues up to the university stage.

Pre-Junior Basic Stage

The pre-junior Basic (or nursery) schools of the Balmandir pattern are meant for children of the age group 3-6 years. They inculcate in them the school-going habit and a sense of comradeship. Some of these private institutions are Bal Vidya Mandir, Sant Ram Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Gandhi Shishu Niketan and Shivaji Bal Vidya Mandir which have about 105 boys and 115 girls on roll.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Education at the junior and senior Basic stages is based on the Wardha Scheme of education initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937 which was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications. The idea underlying Basic education is that education must centre round some form of manually productive work. Mahatma Gandhi held that education ought to draw out the best of the pupil's body, mind and spirit. Children should not learn merely from books but should also learn some simple craft so as to inculcate in them a sense of self-reliance, responsibility, initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness. Thus productive work is made the basis of learning. The scheme envisaged free and compulsory education for a term of eight years by the State with the mother tongue as the medium of instruction and it is implemented in two stages, in the junior Basic schools from classes I to V, and in the senior Basic schools from classes VI to VIII. The number of schools and students from 1967 to 1977 is given at the end of the chapter in Statement I. Prior to 1972 education during both these stages was the responsibility of the local bodies in their own jurisdictions of the municipal board in the urban and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas. In order to ensure academic and administrative efficiency, the management of Basic education was taken over by the State under the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam, 1972, and the control of Basic schools was transferred from the local bodies to the board of Basic education headed by a director but this arrangement was discontinued in 1974 and the schools were taken over by the director of education. Control at the district level is vested in the Zila Shiksha Samiti and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti under the administrative control of Basic Shiksha Adhikari.

The number of junior and senior Basic institutions in the district and the figures of enrolment in 1977 are given below:

Type of school	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers
Junior Basic school	639	66,181	1,950
Senior Basic school	81	9,855	334
Aided <i>maktab</i> . . .	4	255	12
Aided Sanskrit <i>pathshala</i>	1	35	4

Secondary Education

The beginning of secondary education in the district may be traced to the year 1888, when the first high school was established at Pilibhit. Subsequently schools imparting secondary education were started at other places. Secondary education now covers education beyond the junior Basic stage up to the end of class XII. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the high school and intermediate examinations began to be held at the end of classes X and XII respectively. In 1976-77 the district had 18 higher secondary schools with a total enrolment of 14,977 students. These institutions, except a few run by the government, are managed privately with grants-in-aid from the State government. The figures of schools and students from 1967 to 1977 are given at the end of the chapter in Statement I and a list of all these institutions is appended at the end of the chapter in Statement II.

Re-orientation Scheme

The scheme aims at introducing agriculture and some other local crafts to create in the students a feeling for the dignity of labour and incidentally to improve the finances of the institutions. The scheme is in force in an intermediate college, a government normal school and 14 senior Basic schools, the land attached to these institutions being 40.8 ha. In addition to these institutions there is an intermediate college and a senior Basic school in which provision is made for training in crafts.

Higher Education

The district is very backward in the field of higher education. No incentive was taken for a long time till 1964 when the first college known as Upadhi Mahavidyalaya was started at Pilibhit for bringing higher (degree) education in the district. In 1976-77 it had 677 students including 231 girl students and the number of teachers was 71. As this single institution could not provide educational facilities for all, another institution for bachelors degree was established by the State government in 1976 at Bisalpur. Both these institutions are affiliated to Rohilkhand university. The total strength of students studying in the latter college in 1976-77 was 87 including 22 girls and that of teachers 7.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There is one institution in the district for technical education and for professional training there are only three normal schools and one Ayurvedic college. One normal school is at Bisalpur and two at Pilibhit, one being for girls for imparting training for the Basic teachers' certificates which are awarded after the successful completion of a course spread over two years. The school for girls was established in 1966. The other school at Pilibhit, for boys, was the first to be established in the district, in the year 1950, followed by the school at Bisalpur which was set up in 1959. In 1976-77 the schools at Bisalpur and Pilibhit had nearly 95 pupil teachers and a staff of 10 teachers.

The industrial training institute, Pilibhit, was started in 1968 under the Directorate of Training and Employment, U. P. It imparts training in various trades, such as that of fitter, turner, welder, electrician, mechanic, etc. The duration of training is from one to two years, depending on the trade. The trainees are awarded a national trade certificate on the successful completion of their training. This institute had in all 188 trainees in 1976-77.

The Lalit Hari Government Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, was established in 1903 by (Raja) Lalit Prasad and his brother Hari Prasad as a Sanskrit Pathshala with an Ayurvedic dispensary attached to it, in which the Ayurvedic system of medicine was taught and practised. In 1942, it was affiliated to the Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, U. P., Lucknow and in 1971 to the Kanpur University. The duration of the course is five years after which the degree of B.A.M.S. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic medicine and surgery) is awarded. An Ayurvedic hospital equipped with modern facilities is also attached to the institute. The total number of students in 1976-77 was 392 which included 19 girls. In 1977-78 it became affiliated to the Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, New Delhi.

In addition there is an auxiliary nurses training centre at Pilibhit. Some particulars about which are given in chapter XVI.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Oriental learning was eclipsed, if not ended, by the introduction of western education in India. These institutions, specially those of Arabic, were adversely affected as the endowments meant for them were gradually employed to run high schools and intermediate colleges. Many students preferred to go to the new schools started after the advent of the British rule for the instructions imparted in oriental schools did not ensure employment.

During 1976-77, there was no Arabic institution but the number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* was 4 in the district. The latter were affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi, and imparted education, in Sanskrit and certain other subjects. The details of these institutions are given in the following table.

Name of Institution	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of students	No. of teachers
Sri Lalit Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	1903	Lalta Prasad	39	5
Shanti Niketan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kanakor	1953	Nathu Lal Gangwar	35	4
Sri Dugdeshwar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	1954	Ram Sahib Lal	32	4
Nehru Smarak Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Siddhasharam, Bakania	1963	Indrajit Sharma	67	4

INFORMAL EDUCATION

Under the scheme of informal education, the schools run by the education department of the State, aim at providing literacy to such children and young people who, due to their social and financial conditions are not able to receive education or those who have had to discontinue their education at the primary stage. The scheme helps an individual to participate with understanding in the activities around him, to develop his latent faculties and to create a civilized outlook towards life. The objectives of the scheme are to impart elementary knowledge of language, numbers and a some professional learning of local crafts, to the age group of 11 to 14. The other phase of the scheme takes up the age group of 15 to 25 to spread literacy among young people.

In the year 1976-77 there were in the district 52 schools for the purpose of providing this type of education which were located at various places in the district. Of them 28 were meant for the age group 11 to 14 and the remaining 24 were for the age group 15 to 25. The total enrolment in these schools was 1,603 of which the number of males was 1,534 and that of females was 69. The number of teaching and supervisory staff employed in these schools was 44 and 8 respectively.

SCHOOLS FOR MUSIC AND DANCE

The Sangit Kala Kendra, Pilibhit, was established in 1953 to train students in vocal and instrumental music and classical dancing for various examinations conducted by the Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad. In 1976-77, the number of trainees was about 40 and that of teachers 3.

Since 1960, the institute has been holding yearly music and dance competitions. It also organises receptions of artists coming to the district and makes arrangements for them to display their art.

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Deaf and Dumb School, Pilibhit, was started in 1949, in which handicapped children are taught to communicate. The school also imparts education to them up to the junior Basic stage. It had 14 students on roll in 1977-78 and two teachers.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Pilibhit Young Men's Association was established in 1936 with the aim of inculcating the spirit of social service among young people and for meeting the moral, educational and the cultural needs of the people. It also organises cultural programmes. It trains its members in rendering social service of various types and tries to impress upon them a sense of discipline. It holds *goshthis* (assemblies of poets) *kavi sammelans* (poetic gatherings) and painting, story writing and drama competitions. It conducts a library also to further the spread of education in the district.

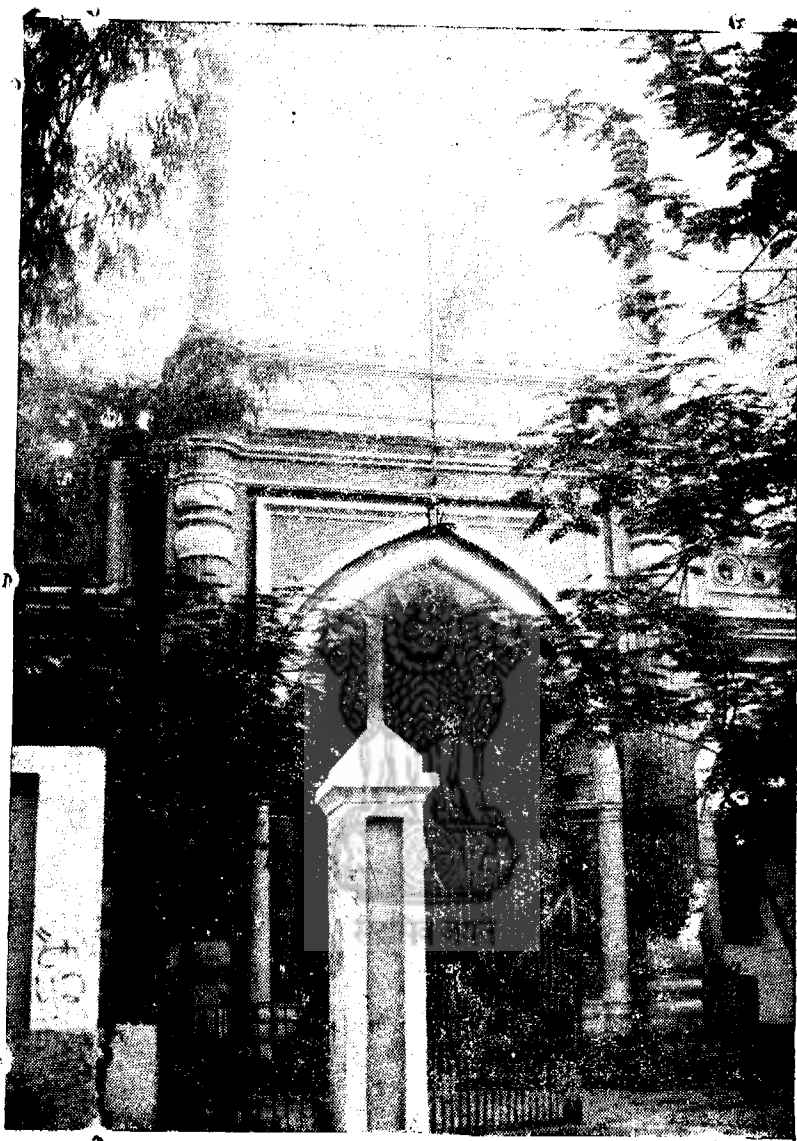
The Hindi Sahitya Parishad was established in 1954 in Pilibhit. It enjoys the patronage of the educated people. Poets from other places also participate in its literary sittings. It has published a number of Hindi books and cultural functions are also organised by it.

The Cultural Survey Samiti and Lalit Rangmanch aim to propagate fine arts and plays.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

The first library in the district known as the Meston library, was established at Pilibhit in 1916 and was inaugurated by George Meston, the then it governor. The library had a collection of 1,200 books and the number of daily average visitors was about 25.

The Yuwak Sangh library, Pilibhit was started in 1936. Originally housed in the residence of the founder, it was shifted in October, 1972, to its own building (Gyan Mandir). In March, 1977, it had 5,000 Hindi, 1,250 English, and 100 Urdu books. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy library foundation, Calcutta, donated 3,500 books to this library. A separate children's section was also started with 150 books in 1975 which has more than 500 books. The number of daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly magazines received was 62. The



Lalit Hari Government Ayurvedic College, Piliphit

total membership was 360 in 1976 and the daily average number of visitors was about 40.

The Hindi Sahitya Parishad library and reading room, Pilibhit, was established in 1962. It had a collection of 3,000 books. The daily average number of visitors was between 30 and 50 in 1976.

The Adarsh Kumar Sansthan library and reading room, Pilibhit, was established in 1965. In 1977, it had a collection of 1,755 books. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy library, foundation, Calcutta, has donated 100 books to it. The total number of periodicals received was nine. The average daily attendance of readers was 50.

The Arya Samaj library and reading room is managed by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Pilibhit. In 1977, it had a collection of 1,500 books mainly on the Arya Samaj and Hinduism. The periodicals received numbered 11. It was visited by about 150 persons daily.

In addition to these there are the Adarsh Hindi Seva Samiti, Bisalpur and library at Puranpur and other smaller libraries and reading-rooms throughout the district. The libraries attached to individual offices and institutions have a restricted use.

MEN OF LETTERS

Hindi

The district has been renowned for its Hindi scholars. Swami Narainanand (1877–1911) whose original name was Luxmi Narain Tiwari, wrote *Lavanyalata* and *Lavani ka Itihas*. Ram Prasad Shukla (1889–1926) composed *Nayika Bheda*, Chandi Prasad 'Itradayash, born in 1891, wrote *Nandan-Nikunj*, *Manorama*, *Mangal Prabhat* and *Vanmala* and translated *Raghuvansh* into Hindi and English. Brij Nandan Misra (1891–1927) translated an account of Tilak's Trial into Hindi. A number of books are said to have been written by him but only *Kusum Vatika* is now available. Babu Ram Bhatnagar (1895–1974) was a poet and composed a number of poems.

Urdu

Jalal-ud-din Jalal (1841–1904) was born at Bahadurganj. His famous work is *Kulliyat-i-Jalal*. Hafiz Pilibhiti (1853–1929) whose original name was Qazi Hafiz Kalil, wrote *Naghma-i-jigar Doz*, *Lazzati dard*. Maikhana-i-Khuld, *Naghmai Ruh* and some other books. Durga Sahai (1874–1910) known as Surur Jahanabadi, is a renowned poet of his time whose famous works are *Kulliyat-i-Surur*, *Maikhana-i-Surur* and *Jam-i-Surur*. Saiyid Zamin Husain (1895–1971) known as Goya Jahanabadi, wrote *Tuln-i-Sahr* and *Daur-i-Nan*.

STATEMENT I
Basic and Secondary Education

Reference Page No. 228, 229

Year	Junior Basic Education			Senior Basic Education			Higher Secondary Education			
	No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	For boys	For girls	No. of students
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls				
1967-68	586	48,661	26,161	71	6,985	1,026	10	3	7,962	2,203
1968-69	580	49,020	28,429	72	7,035	1,176	10	3	8,012	2,296
1969-70	587	51,031	30,508	64	6,799	1,352	12	3	8,726	2,589
1970-71	597	52,506	33,646	84	7,095	1,160	12	3	9,171	2,567
1971-72	595	52,622	33,607	76	7,395	1,213	12	3	8,948	2,667
1972-73	593	55,490	36,455	97	7,593	1,425	13	3	9,546	2,663
1973-74	593	59,356	35,586	96	7,206	1,362	14	3	10,148	2,653
1974-75	647	53,643	27,774	105	8,608	1,317	14	3	10,578	2,657
1975-76	647	47,942	23,874	105	8,473	1,590	15	3	11,526	2,723
1976-77	647	46,268	19,913	105	8,375	1,480	15	3	12,279	2,718

STATEMENT II
Higher Secondary Schools

Reference Page No, 229

Location	Year of establish- ment	Year of upgrading	No. of teachers	No. of students
Government intermediate college, Pilibhit	1880	in 1950 as inter college	58	1,464
Government Girls' intermediate college Pilibhit		in 1952 as inter college	40	1,160
S.D.B.B. Rama intermediate college, Pilibhit	1922	in 1952 as inter college	62	2,121
Public intermediate college, Puranpur	1930	in 1961 as inter college	24	1,093
S. N. intermediate college, Pilibhit	1931	in 1951 as inter college	41	1,290
Sri Ramchandra Municipal inter- mediate college, Bisalpur	1933	in 1950 as inter college	45	1,436
Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel inter- mediate college, Amrita Khas	1951	in 1964 as inter college	33	1,167
Gandhi Smarak Sunder Lal inter- mediate college, Bilsanda	1957	in 1975 as inter college	21	794
S.K.J.P. girls' intermediate college, Bisalpur		in 1969 as inter college	19	553
Janata technical intermediate college Bisalpur	1965	in 1975 as inter college	15	495
Chand J. higher secondary school, Kalinagar	1945	in 1965 as high school	10	321
Arya Kanya higher secondary school, Pilibhit		in 1961 as high school	21	731
Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel higher secondary school, Bisalpur	1964	in 1969 as high school	17	316
Ram Dulari Shaim Sunder higher secondary school, Bisalpur	1964	in 1966 as high school	17	424
Nehru higher secondary school, Lalauri Khera	1965	in 1973 as high school	9	260
Guru Nanak public higher sec- ondary school, Shahgarh	1966	in 1972 as high school	6	267
Chhatrapati Shivaji higher secon- dary school, Jogithar	1968	in 1975 as high school	6	287

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES

Though nothing can be said precisely about the medical facilities available in very early times in the district, it may be presumed that the Ayurveda, the science of life, which aims at permanently curing rather than suppressing disease, was the system of medicine practised by the physicians of the district. They used herbal and other medicines and possessed surgical knowledge as well. The important principles of hygiene and public health and its dietary values of each articles of food and its effect on human health mentioned in the Ayurvedic texts, were known and practised. Minor ailments were treated by household drugs, herbs and roots. Use of medicinal leaves and plants was common. People consulted *vaidyas* only when they could not control the ailment themselves. People in the lower strata depended much upon deities, whose grace they sought in each matter affecting their well-being. The ignorant and superstitious attributed diseases to the evil influence or wrath of some deity or evil spirit. There also existed the practice in magic, etc., peculiar to local beliefs. The Unani system of medicine (the practitioners of which are called *hakims*) was introduced into the district with the establishment of Muslims rule. In mediaeval times, a rough and ready type of surgery was practised by *jarrahs* , many of whom were more or less quacks and generally belonged to the barber caste.

With the advent of British rule, the Western system of medicine (allopathy) was gradually introduced and it came increasingly to be used by the people due to the quick relief provided and because dispensaries and hospitals where only this system was practised were started by the government. Remedial measures were adopted at the time of the outbreak of epidemics and malarial fever. To provide modern facilities of medical care and treatment to the people of the district, the dispensary at Pilibhit, which was originally a branch of the Bareilly hospital, was started in 1843. Five years later its second branch was started at Bisalpur. The dispensary at Puranpur was established after Pilibhit had become a separate district in 1879. In 1899, a hospital for females was established in Pilibhit which was financed by the local branch of the Dufferin fund. It comprised a dispensary, separate wards for Hindu and Muslim women who observed *purdah* and quarters for hospital assistants and servants. In 1905, a branch dispensary was opened at Neoria Husainpur. These dispensaries were supported mainly from

local funds and supplemented by subscriptions, and municipal contributions. By 1907 a police hospital was established at Pilibhit and a dispensary at Bilsanda in 1910, the management of which was made over to the district board. By 1931 a dispensary at Madhotanda and a travelling dispensary had also come into being. Some attention was also paid to public health.

In spite of these facilities and some qualified private practitioners of medicine, people have recourse to help from deities, saints, magic formulas and quacks and faith in them plays a great part in many people's lives. The treatment received in a modern hospitals is supplemented by the performance of some rites, ceremonies, worship, etc. Propitiation of evil stars and recourse to modern medicine often go hand in hand in the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

An examination of the vital statistics of the district reveals that the death-rate in normal years is generally lower than the birth-rate but there have been greater fluctuations in the death-rate than in the birth-rate. From 1881 to 1890 the average annual death-rate was 36.4 per thousand, which compares favourable with the corresponding returns for the Naini Tal district and is a little higher than those of Kheri and Bahraich. During the decade from 1891 to 1900, the average rose to 38.4 per thousand. Due to the adverse effect of the excessive rainfall in 1894 the death-rate was 48.4 and in 1896, it was 53.2 per thousand owing to the unprecedented mortality from fever and the scarcity of 1897 which was accompanied by widespread sickness. During the decade 1901-1910, the lowest death-rate was 29.91 per thousand in 1904 and the highest 68.89 per thousand in 1908. The increase was due to famine and epidemics of fever and cholera in 1907-08. In the following decade it was 50.72 per thousand. The reason was the severe outbreak of cholera in 1915 combined with the raging influenza epidemic of 1917-18. In the next ten years there was a marked improvement and the average death-rate was 35.46 per thousand. The average rates of death during 1931-40 and 1941-50 were 36.1 and 31.5 respectively. During the next decade the maximum death-rate was 14.80 per thousand for males and 12.80 per thousand for females in 1951, and the minimum 9.23 per thousand for females in 1956 and 9.89 per thousand for males in 1959.

The returns for births, though not as accurate as those for deaths, provide a fair index of the condition prevailing at that time. In the decade 1881-1890, the birth-rate was 42.87 per thousand and 40.46 per thousand during the following decade, while during the previous six years it was 51.12 per thousand. A rapid increase of the population was, checked by heavy infant mortality and a low general vitality which

rendered the people particularly subject to various epidemics. The birth-rate fell to 46.46 per thousand in the following six years and to 43.95 per thousand in the decade 1912 to 1920. During 1921-30 the average birth-rate was 43.3 per thousand while it was 42.4 per thousand in the following decade but in 1941-50 it was 31.1 per thousand. During the next decade the maximum birth-rate was 11.50 per thousand for males and 9.70 per thousand for females in 1951 and the minimum 8.36 per thousand for males and 6.38 per thousand for females in 1957.

As many births and deaths are not registered, the rates represent only a trend and not the true picture. The figures of both births and deaths fell during the decade 1951-60.

The following table gives the total number of births and deaths between 1970 and 1975:

Year	No. of births	No. of deaths
1970	1,034	292
1971	1,101	382
1972	1,795	859
1973	5,802	2,099
1974	3,916	1,406
1975	580	270

DISEASES

Formerly the diseases which commonly caused deaths in the district were epidemics of cholera, smallpox and plague, and fevers, which have been largely controlled after Independence but other diseases still affect the general health of the people with varying intensity.

Common Diseases

Fever—Fever includes malaria, typhoid and other ailments that are accompanied by a large number of unidentified and undiagnosed symptoms marked by great bodily heat and quickening of the pulse. In early times, the greatest curse of the district was the prevalence of malarial fever. Always present in an endemic form it occasionally assumed the proportions of a general epidemic, though it was invariably worse in the river basins and in the north and east and most violent after the close of the rains (from September to December). With no proper drainage, no remedy seemed possible, though the extension of cultivation and its increasing stability had some effect on decreasing the area under stagnant water, the breeding place of the mosquito larval. From 1881

to 1890, malaria accounted for about 83.6 per cent of the total mortality and 89.7 per cent during the following decade. The most remarkable year during the latter decade were 1896, when it claimed about **23,351** persons, the death-roll in the following year also being unusually high. Till 1921 fever took a terrible toll of life in the district. In 1908 it caused 25,656 deaths and in 1917 and 1918, the figures were 28,609 and 39,690 respectively, in which years the normal ravages of malaria were accentuated by a severe influenza epidemic which swept the whole country. Vigorous preventive and curative measures effected improvement during the decade 1921-30 when the average number of deaths dropped to 12,134. During the decades 1941-50 and 1951-60, the highest toll was 12,211 in 1942 and 5,213 in 1951. Other disorders commonly reported were dysentery and diarrhoea, typhoid and infective hepatitis. Deaths from other causes include injuries and snake bites.

The following table gives the number of patients treated and the deaths due to various common causes.



Year	Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Typhoid		Infective hepatitis		Venereal diseases		Goitre		Fever	
	Patients treated	Deaths	Patients treated	Deaths	Patients treated	Deaths	Patients treated	Deaths	Patients treated	Deaths	Patients treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1973-74	29,429	8	629	—	313	2	289	—	613	—	15,985	1
1974-75	17,551	—	1,202	—	387	1	102	—	334	—	11,155	2
1975-76	12,098	26	560	—	416	—	122	—	142	—	4,201	—



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Epidemics

The toll of life was very heavy in the past when epidemics of plague, cholera and smallpox in virulent forms appeared in the district. This was due to the absence of proper medical facilities and scant attention paid to preventive methods. The situation has changed considerably and now with the availability of modern facilities of medical care and treatment, epidemics no longer cause the havoc they did in the past.

Plague—Plague first made its appearance in the district in 1904 when five cases were reported. It gradually increased its intensity in the following year when it took 950 lives, reaching its zenith in 1906-07 when it claimed 2,314 lives. In 1911, the outbreak was worse and 1,825 persons died. In 1912 people were specially trained to combat the disease. Till 1921 vigorous preventive and curative measures brought about improvement in arresting disease and the average dropped considerably. There were no serious outbreaks of epidemics of plague from 1911 to 1928. Plague has been eradicated through the use of inoculation, isolation, disinfection and rat-destruction and no case of death from this disease has been registered since 1941.

Cholera—Cholera has been more or less prevalent in the district in a sporadic form, some cases being reported nearly every year and it sometimes assumed the form of an epidemic. The first serious outbreak on record, occurred in 1882 when the disease claimed 5,731 lives. The second occurred in 1890, which took a toll of 5,078 lives. During the decade ended 1900, the worst year was 1892 when 2,687 deaths took place. Severe epidemics of cholera visited the district at varying intervals claiming 2,806 lives in 1908 while it caused 5,458 deaths in 1915. The epidemic accounted for 3,461 deaths in 1921 and 2,802 deaths in 1929. By constant vigilance, the restriction of sale of exposed food, the immediate inoculation of contacts, the disinfection of wells and of infected houses by treatment with potassium permagnate, the disease was checked and the figures reflected a distinct improvement. Concerted action taken by the government has helped in wiping it out as the cases of death have come down from 495 in 1960 to only 15 in 1975.

Smallpox—The ravages of smallpox were terrible throughout Rohilkhand in former days and the district suffered repeatedly from the disease. From 1881 to 1890, the average annual number of deaths was 615, the figure being unduly swollen by the epidemic of 1883, in which 3,353 deaths were reported. From 1891 the figures for deaths did not show a serious trend till 1930 when there were 255 deaths. This was due to regular vaccination which was made compulsory in the municipal areas of Pilibhit and Bisalpur. The incidence showed an upward trend

in the decade ended 1960 and in 1958 it claimed 408 lives. In 1962 the government undertook a campaign of mass vaccination and re-vaccination. With the assistance of the **Government of India and the world health organisation**, an intensive, active search and containment campaign was launched in the district in 1973. In 1974 only 67 deaths occurred in the district, the years 1975 and 1976 claiming no death.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

Prior to 1948 there were separate departments for medical and public health activities, which were amalgamated in that year under a directorate, for better cohesion and control over the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services. The local administration of these institutions, remained in the charge of the district medical officer of health, now designated deputy chief medical officer.

Formerly the civil surgeon was the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. In July, 1973, the **departments of medical and public health** were again reorganised in the State and the posts of the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health was abolished. From that year onwards a chief medical officer has been appointed in the district under the new set-up. He heads the entire medical public health and family welfare organisation in the district and he is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers. In the urban circle, at the district headquarters, the superintendents of the district hospital and of the women's hospital are the controlling authorities of medical, health and family welfare activities in their own institutions. All the supervisory type of health and family welfare activities are under the control of the chief medical officer.

Within the municipal area, the municipal medical officers are responsible for public health activities. The rural area has been divided amongst three deputy chief medical officers for all medical health and family welfare work and the public health centres in the rural areas are also equally distributed among them. The rural State dispensaries fall under the primary health centres.

Each primary health centre (which has its own medical officer) is a unit of the integrated medical and public health services and renders preventive and curative service to the people. The medical officer is assisted by another medical officer for the family welfare and maternity and child welfare centres.

Hospital and Dispensaries

The hospitals in the district are governmental and private, departmental hospitals of them are departmental of police and jail. Some of them are equipped with x-ray plants and provide pathological test facilities. Statement I at the end of the chapter gives some particulars about these hospitals.

Some particulars about the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani and homeopathic dispensaries are also given in Statements II, III and IV respectively. Each of the allopathic dispensary is manned by a doctor and two or three others and have four to six beds, half of which are for females. Each of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries is staffed by a *vaid* or hakim and some of them having four beds (including two for women).

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities and improve the health standards of the rural population, the government has established primary health centres in every development block of the district, the number of such centres being eight. Each centre has an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, three to five maternity subcentres and five family welfare sub-centres and is headed by a medical officer, who is responsible for subjects relating to epidemics, floods, drought, health education, environmental sanitation, etc. He is assisted by a sanitary inspector, health visitors, smallpox supervisor, vaccinators and another medical officer exclusively for family welfare and maternity and child welfare work. Some particulars regarding these centres are given in Statement V at the end of the chapter.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The health of women was seriously impaired in the past during pregnancy and child birth as trained nurses and midwives were not available and the work was done by untrained *dais* with the result that death-rate of both mothers and infants was high. In 1958, the Government established several maternity and child welfare centres in the district. They numbered seven in 1977 and were attended by midwives and trained *dais*. The maternity centre at the headquarters, which is the controlling body for all others, is headed by a health visitor. Each centre is headed by a *dai*. These centres have been equipped with aids and advices to educate women in planned parenthood. Statement V at the end of the chapter gives the location of the maternity and child welfare centres and subcentres attached to each primary health centres in the district.

An auxiliary nurses' and midwives' training centre was opened in Pilibhit town under the scheme launched by the government for training persons in auxiliary nursing and midwifery. The training period is of two years' duration during which a trainee is paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month. Eighteen auxiliary nurses were trained in 1977. The duration of period for training *dais* is three months. The number of trained *dais* was 123 in 1976-77.

Family Welfare

During the last few years population explosion has been causing serious concern. To arrest the abnormal growth, a family welfare programme is being implemented in the district as in the rest of the State through the primary health centres, hospitals and dispensaries and family welfare centres, which function in each development block. These centres distribute contraceptives free among needy married couples and carry out sterilisation and intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions in suitable cases. Camps are organised for the popularisation of these methods. Social workers, field workers and attendants move from house to house for free distribution of family welfare literature and contraceptives and also to explain the benefits of planned parenthood and to prepare married people for undergoing vasectomy and tubectomy. A mobile unit under the control of a lady doctor, offers suitable help and guidance to interested people which inserted 43 loops in 1976.

The table given below shows the progress made during the three years from 1974-75 to 1976-77 in the use of the intra-uterine contraceptive device (I. U. C. D.), and the sterilisation operations conducted as a part of the family welfare programme:

Year	I.U.C.D.	Type of operations	
		No. of vasectomy	No. of tubectomy
1974-75	850	108	194
1975-76	740	355	510
1976-77	802	740	920

Vaccination

After Independence a mass campaign of vaccination and revaccination was undertaken in bringing smallpox epidemics under effective control. The work of vaccination has been intensified in the district since

1962, when the national eradication scheme was launched. Wide publicity, film shows and the distribution of pamphlets, etc., have made people health conscious who now report promptly for vaccination. In the urban areas, the Pilibhit and Bisalpur municipalities and in the rural areas every primary health centre is responsible for conducting its own vaccinations.

The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated from 1974 to 1976:

Year	No. of vaccinations	No. of revaccinations	Total
1974	44,113	1,25,795	1,69,908
1975	33,308	79,269	1,12,577
1976	8,809	55,302	64,611

MALARIA

Malaria Control Measures—The national malaria control scheme was first introduced in the district in 1954. With the inception of the malaria eradication programme in 1958, a unit divided into three sub-units was created to cover a population of about a million people was taken up. From 1958-59 to 1960-61, D. D. T. spraying was also done. At the end of 1960-61, both active and passive surveillance operations were also launched in the district. During 1960-61 two border units were established after reconstituting and reorganising the areas of the units located on the border of Nepal. A part of the district entered into the consolidation phase during 1964-65. Under which spray operations were withdrawn and only surveillance operations were carried out. In tahsil Pilibhit spray operations and in the remaining areas surveillance operations were carried out. During 1977-78, a modified plan of operations for the control of malaria was launched in the district. Under which insecticidal spraying was carried out in the surveillance workers' areas having two cases per 1,000 of the population and anti malarial drugs were distributed to hospitals, primary health centres, teachers and village level workers in addition to malaria workers. Voluntary organisations and registered medical practitioners were also involved

in the programme. The units of areas were reorganised on a district and primary health centrewise basis. Laboratories were decentralised from the unit to primary health centres.

The epidemiological data for the years 1970 to 1976 are given below:

Year	No. of blood slides collected	No. found positive
1970	1,10,771	294
1971	94,647	156
1972	1,06,472	123
1973	97,610	122
1974	1,01,292	657
1975	90,012	468
1976	83,895	873

LEPROSY

In order to exercise better control over the growing menace of leprosy in the district, there are 14 survey education treatment centres. Out-door treatment is given in these centres where medicines are also distributed.

PREVENTION OF FOOD AND DRUG ADULTERATION

The government public analyst at Lucknow, analyses the samples taken by a sanitary inspector in the district. Suitable action is taken against offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The chief medical officer (or his deputies) is the licensing authority for food establishment and drug stores in the district. He is assisted by a drug inspector in checking the adulteration of drugs and their duties require them to ensure that the observance of the Indian Drug Act, 1940, and the Drug Rule of 1945 is implemented by retailers, wholesale dealers and manufacturing concerns.

Some information about the work done in this respect from 1974 to 1976 is given in the following table :

Year	No of samples collected	No of found adulterated	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of offenders convicted
1974	114	108	108	53
1975	381	152	154	33
1976	331	99	110	93

STATEMENT I

Hospitals

Reference Page No. 243

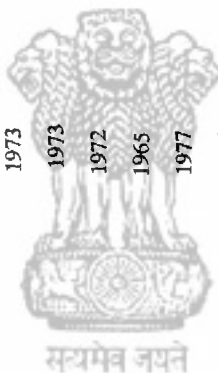
Name of Hospital	Year of establishment	No. of staff			No. of beds		No. of patients treated	
		Doctors	Others		Male	Female	Outdoor	Indoor
District hospital, Pilibhit	—	5	50		54	10	28,230	3,118
Women hospital, Pilibhit	1946	2	20		—	4	10,805	341
T. B. hospital, Pilibhit	1966	2	10		—	—	4,668	—
Jail hospital Pilibhit	—	—	1		6	—	6,470	309
Police hospital, Pilibhit	—	1	7		10	—	4,349	172
Government Ayurvedic hospital Pilibhit	1903	1	32		60	20	51,145	1,835

STATEMENT II

Allopathic Dispensary, 1977

Reference Page No. 243

Location	Year of establishment	No. of beds		No. of persons treated	
		Male	Female	Indoor	Outdoor
Deoria Kalan	—	2	1	4	3,626
Chhura	1973	2	2	—	2,332
Khanideypur	1973	2	2	—	2,855
Khamaria Pandari T.B.	1973	2	2	—	688
Jarpara	1972	2	2	—	415
Gaviya Sarai	1965	—	—	—	1,335
Hazara Chandra	1977	—	—	—	210
Bisalpur (for women only)	1966	—	6	410	3,511
Puranpur (for women only)	—	—	2	—	542
Maintained by Zila Parishad					
Bilsanda	—	—	—	2,206	20
Madho Tanda	—	—	—	2,300	—



STATEMENT III
Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries, 1971

Reference Page No. 343

Location	Year of establishment	No. of persons treated
1	2	3
Ayurvedic		
Maintained by government		
Khalinawada	Not known	4,527
Bhitaura Katan	"	6,228
Amerta	"	8,787
Chhura	"	15,230
Iatgaon	"	9,588
Aimi	"	5,509
Kareli	"	4,239
Maintained by Zila Parishad		
Madhopur	"	447
Kishni	"	353
Jogithar	"	633
Shahgarh	1969-70	3,258
Jamunia	1957-54	422
Mohanpur	1970-71	516
Khajuria Pachprea	1964-65	488
Ghung Chai*	"	7,374
Kalinagir*	"	7,413
Unani		
Maintained by government		
Rascon Khanpur*	Not known	9,142
Maintained by Zila Parishad		
Jahanabad	"	738
Bhikaripur	1965-66	412
Integrated		
Pandri	"	2,377
Shibnagar	"	16,305
Abhaipur	1957-58	822
Piparia Mandan	1965-66	654

*Having 1 bed for men and 2 for women

STATEMENT IV

Homoeopathic Dispensaries, 1977

Reference Page No. 243

Location	Year of establishment	No. of persons treated
Jahanabad	1974	3,152
Kurannagar	1974	3,599
Kabirganj	1972	6,696
Khaunka	1972	4,887



सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT V

*Primary Health Centres, Maternity Centres and Subcentres and
Family Welfare Subcentres—Pilibhit*

Reference Page No. 243

Primary Health Centres	Maternity Centres	Maternity Subcentres	Family Welfare Subcentres
Amaria	Amaria	Parewavahs, Bhooro, Kaimore, Madhopur	Udaipurs Majhola, Bhikharipur, Nisra Barupur
Lalauri Khera	Lalauri Khera	Rappur Kamalu, Jahanabad, Aimi	Pautakala, Sainjna, Khamariapul, Gaunera Kanakar
Barkhera Kalan	Barkhera Kalan	Makrandapur, Parewanup, Jogither	Piparia Agru, Sandia, Himmatnagar, Devipur, Bhिताura Kalan
Bisalpur	Bisalpur	Amrakaror, Kisni, Churra	Jeora Kalyanpur, Khamaria, Madhupuri, Into Rora, Pipra bham
Bilsanda	Bilsanda	Kareli, Mar, Deoria Kalan	Goval, Parsia, Randheta Khanka, Amarate
Puranpur	Puranpur	Abhaipur, Dharampur Sherpur, Gaviyasarai, Sabalpur	Intgaon, Manakapur, Barhepura, Bhadaiskanj, Magaria, Tilagiri
Neoria	Neoria	Khag Sarai, Pandrir, Gandhinagar	Shivnagar, Dhundh chai Bhagvantapur, Madho Tanda, Kabirganj

NOTE: There is also an additional primary health-centre at Bharatpur

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

The district falls within the Barcilly region of the State labour department for the enforcement of labour laws and the implementation of labour welfare schemes. At the district level, there is a labour inspector whose duty is to ensure the administration and compliance of labour laws (including prosecutions for their infringement), enforcement of labour welfare schemes and liaison between employees and employers. The factories inspector also inspects factories under the Factories Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, etc., and takes necessary action against employers failing to comply with the law. The State and Central governments have enacted a number of legislations for the benefit of the labourers and their families and to protect their interests. Though the bulk of labour legislations have been enacted after independence, the seven Acts passed before 1947—the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—are still operating after having been amended from time to time to suit the changing pattern of welfare schemes.

The Acts enacted after 1947 which are enforced in the district are the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the working Journalist Act, 1958.

The statement below gives the number of inspections done under the various Acts, the number of cases instituted, the number of prosecutions made and the fine imposed in the year 1976.

Act	No. of inspections	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases decided	No of prosecutions	Amount of fine imposed (in Rs)
Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	16	—	—	—	—
Factories Act, 1948	14	—	—	—	—
Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	50	—	—	—	—
U. P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962	1109	208	145	145	6,975
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	645	22	30	30	835
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	11	—	—	—	—

The amount of compensation which was paid in the five years ended 1976, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to labourers or their dependents on being involved in accidents in course of employment resulting in disablement or death, is mentioned below:

Year	Fatal cases		Disablement cases	
	No. of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)	No. of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)
1972	3	14,000	—	—
1973	1	7,000	—	—
1974	1	14,000	1	5,580
1975	1	—	1	4,900
1976	1	15,000	1	5,700

Trade Unions

The trade unions of the district (as elsewhere) are corporate bodies which work for the welfare of their members and aim at furthering harmonious relations between employees and employers. Their welfare measures include improvements in the economic, moral and social conditions of the labourers, ensuring payment of fair wages, making arrangements for healthy working conditions and proper medical care and provision of educational facilities for workers' children. In 1974-75, the following 11 unions of the district were registered with the registrar, trade unions, U. P., Kanpur, under Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926:

Name of trade union	Year of registration	No. of members
Lalta Prasad Har Prasad Sugar Factories Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit	1947	1,094
Bijlighar Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit	1948	52
Pilibhit Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit	1954	43
Pilibhit Sugar Mill Labour Union, Pilibhit	1957	300
Zila Municipal Karamchari Sangh, Pilibhit	1962	16
Chini Mill Mazdoor Union Bisalpur, Pilibhit	1963	60
Ice Factory and Cold Storage Karamchari Union, Pilibhit	1963	10
Rashtriya Chini Karamchari Sangh, Pilibhit	1966	431
Pragatisheel Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit	1969	289

(Contd.)

Name of trade union	Year of registration	No. of members
Pilibhit Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Pilibhit	1971	200
Pilibhit Bazar Shramik Sangh	1972	100
Rashtriya Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangthan, Pilibhit	1973	856
Krantkari Mazdoor Union Ara Machine, Puranpur, Pilibhit	1974	30
Lok Tantriya Chini Mill Mazdoor Dal, Majhola, Pilibhit	1975	102

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME

The old-age pension scheme, which is in force in the district, provides some monetary help to persons aged 70 years or more, who have no means of livelihood whatsoever and are devoid of relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Its scope was liberalised in February, 1962, when the definition of the term "destitute" was extended to include persons with a monthly income of Rs 10.00 and the eligibility was reduced to 65 years. In 1965, the rules were further extended to cater to the needs of men and women having a monthly income of Rs 15 and covered cases of widows, the crippled or the physically infirm who were rendered totally incapable of earning a living and had attained the age of 60 years. The amount of pension was Rs 20.00 per month. The scheme was revised again in January, 1972, when the rate of the pension was increased first to Rs 30 and then to Rs 40 per month in April, 1976. The benefits are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor-houses.

The pension was sanctioned by the labour commissioner after verification of particulars and on the recommendation of the district magistrate. Since September, 1975, this power has been given to the district magistrate. The total number of beneficiaries in the district in 1977 was 452 of which 142 were males and 310 females.

PROHIBITION

Though the district is not a dry area but some steps have been taken to discourage addicts from indulging in drinking. The efforts by official as well as non-official agencies continue to inculcate in the people the habit of abstinence. Government efforts include restriction on the hours of sale of spirituous liquor and intoxicants, fixation of the maximum quantity of liquor which can be sold to an individual at any one time, increasing the price of liquor and imposing excise duty. The hours of sale at licensed shops are from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in respect of country spirit and bhang shops and 12 noon to 10 p.m. for foreign liquor shops. The limit of retail sale to a person at one time is 1,500 ml. plain or spiced spirit, 120 grams of bhang and 12 quarts of foreign liquor.

Persuasive methods used are education of the public against the use of intoxicants through mass contacts and social and moral pressure.

There is a prohibition and uplift committee in the district, with the district magistrate as president. The workers of the committee hold public meetings and organize camps and stalls in the local fairs and exhibitions and distribute handbills, posters and literature to the public and exhort the people to abstain from consuming intoxicants.

The excise shops remain closed on Tuesdays and on principal festivals like Holi, Dewali, etc., and also on dates of important events like Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and Republic Day.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The members of these groups were considered to be outcastes for centuries. Social workers have striven to better their lot but the alien government took little interest in their welfare. A half-hearted beginning was made in 1930 when a scheme was formulated for the award of stipends to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes but it was only with the advent of Independence that concrete steps were taken for their amelioration and the passing of the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 ensured the members of these castes the unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The State government set up the Harijan Sahayak department in 1950 to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and the Criminal Tribes (latter to be known as the Denotified Tribes) and in 1957 a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district for this purpose.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, came into force in the State in June, 1955. It repealed the corresponding State Act of 1947 and rendered the practice of untouchability an offence punishable under the Act. The State government also threw open all avenues of employment to members of the Scheduled Castes and major steps were taken for their adequate representation in the services. In 1953, the reservation for the Scheduled Castes in government service was raised from 10 to 18 per cent. In 1955, the upper age limit for such candidates was raised by five years for gazetted posts as had been done for non-gazetted posts in 1952.

In 1961, the Harijan *sahayak* and social welfare departments were integrated. The designation of the district Harijan welfare officer was changed to district Harijan and social welfare officer. His main functions are to watch the interests of the members of these groups and to implement the schemes formulated by the government for the welfare and amelioration of their lot. Government keep a watch over the progress

in the recruitment of candidates of these sections to various posts and have repeatedly emphasised that the prescribed percentage for filling the posts by the such candidates must be achieved.

Government sanctions advances and loans to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various purposes such as agriculture, industry and the construction of houses, etc. For the welfare of all these groups the government spent a sum of Rs 83,500 on the construction of houses, Rs 15,500 on the development of cottage industries for them and Rs 24,713 on agricultural development during the period 1971-76.

Since Independence much stress has been laid by government on the advancement of education among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. There is provision for the free education of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for higher education and they are also given scholarships and books and stationery.

The following statement gives the number of students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who, at different educational levels, received various educational facilities during the year 1976-77 :

Level/type of education	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Senior Basic	539	36	—	—	438	77	1 090
Higher Secondary (up to Class X)	394	18	—	—	183	34	629
Higher Secondary (up to Class XII)	216	11	—	—	43	7	278
Graduation]	47	5	6	—	6	1	65
Post-graduation	6	1	4	—	1	—	12
Technical	16	—	—	—	11	—	27
Medical	4	—	1	—	—	—	5

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There is one trust in the district, known as the Dr N.R. Banerji Silver Medal Fund, which was founded in 1914 by (Dr) N.R. Banerji. Its object is to give scholarships to meritorious students.

Muslim Trusts

There are many charitable Shia and Sunni *waqfs* (trusts) in the district, mainly for religious and charitable purposes. The most important Shia *waqf* is the *Waqf Masjid Imambara* which was founded by Ahmad Husain Khan and (Nawab) Fateh Ali Khan. Its purpose is religious and charitable.

The important Sunni *waqf* of the district is *waqf Jama Masjid* which was founded by Hafiz Rahman Khan, the Rohilla chief, during the time of Shuja-ud-daula. The annual income is Rs 8,649 which is spent on its maintenance.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The welfare of ex-servicemen in the district is looked after by the District soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board of Bareilly which is under the control and supervision of the Director, Soldiers' Welfare, U. P., The Board (as elsewhere) provides various facilities for ex-servicemen and their families and assists them in their rehabilitation. These facilities include the grant of pension, scholarships, relief grants and provision of employment to retired and other service personnel discharged on various grounds of disablement. The Board also looks after the arrangements for medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permits for controlled commodities and settlement of disputes in cases, etc.

During the five years ended 1977, the Board gave a sum of Rs 2,000 as financial assistance and also *patta* of the *gaon samaj* land to Har Bhanjan Kaur widow of Ajit Singh.

WELFARE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

In 1975-76, political pensions were granted in the district to 948 freedom fighters by the State government and to 523 freedom fighters by the Union government.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

Emergence of Public Life—In the district of Pilibhit, civil life and activities were expressed through popular assemblies and institutions since the Vedic times. During Muslim rule, the rulers, who were of a despotic nature did hardly anything constructive to encourage public participation in the affairs of the State.

The voice of the people was crushed throughout British rule. In the beginning the people were not so conscious of their civil rights and took little interest or initiative in moulding public opinion and life. It was only with the growing consciousness of the affairs in other parts of the world, the spread of education, the improvement in the communication system that a political consciousness gradually awakened. The first war of independence of 1857, the partition of Bengal in 1905, the Swadeshi movement of 1906, the home rule movement, and the Swarajya movement launched by devoted volunteers in the following years, aroused public opinion in a strong measure.

After the attainment of freedom, public opinion became more organised and articulate. The fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India have encouraged people to express their opinion freely on political, social and other matters and the common man has begun to realize his importance in the new democratic set-up.

Representation of District

The Government of India Act, 1935, enforced on April 1, 1937, which introduced provincial autonomy, was the first step in the direction of people's representation in the legislatures. In the elections of 1937, two persons represented the district in the Legislative Assembly. The representation ended with the resignation of the Indian National Congress ministry in 1939. In the elections of 1945, the assembly was again represented by two persons of the district.

After the formation of a popular government at the centre in 1945, the political and communal situation in the country deteriorated and till the British Government announced its momentous decision to withdraw from India and the country attained its freedom on August 15, 1947.

After Independence, four persons represented the district in the Vidhan Sabha. A member each was elected in 1952 from the four constituencies into which the district was divided. In the Lok Sabha only one elected person represented the district.

In the general elections of 1957 and 1962 the district was represented by three persons, as a result of the constituencies having been reduced to three of which one was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. The Lok Sabha continued to be represented as before.

Since the general elections of 1967, four persons one belonging to the Scheduled Castes, have been representing the district in the State Assembly, there being no change in respect of the Lok Sabha.

Some details of the constituencies and the parties to which these elected members belonged, are given in the section that follows.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha—The people of Pilibhit district had to elect four members to Vidhan Sabha in the general elections of 1952. The four single member constituencies covering the entire district were Pilibhit (west), Pilibhit (east)-cum-Bisalpur (west), Puranpur-cum-Bisalpur (east) and Bisalpur (central).

The total number of electors in the district was 2,54,500 of which 1,03,924 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 1,03,837 and the invalid 87. The percentage of voting was 40.8. The following statement provides the result of the general elections:

Name of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	9,603
Indian National Congress	4	2	37,852
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	3,734
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	3	—	9,772
Socialist Party	4	2	24,472
Independents	11	—	18,404

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956, and the district was divided into the single member constituency of Pilibhit and the double-member constituency of Bisalpur with one seat reserved for a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The total number of electorate in the district was 2,44,518 of which 1,61,105 exercised the right of franchise, the number of valid votes

polled being 1,58,485 and the invalid 5,620. The percentage of voting was 67.1. The result of the general elections was as under.

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	21,493
Communist Party of India	1	—	4,329
Indian National Congress	3	1	42,950
Praja Socialist Party	3	2	60,444
Independents	5	—	29,269

Before the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were again delimited and three single member constituencies were constituted — Pilibhit, Puranpur and Bisalpur, the last being reserved for a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The total number of electors was 2,62,035 of which 1,24,064 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 1,16,988 and the invalid 7,076. The percentage of voting was 47.3.

The result of the general elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	25,761
Communist Party of India	2	—	14,666
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	491
Indian National Congress	3	2	32,943
Praja Socialist Party	3	—	26,554
Republican Party of India	1	—	1,105
Independents	6	1	15,468

The constituencies were again delimited in 1966 for the Legislative Assembly elections of 1967, their number being brought to four as in the year 1952. These constituencies were those of Pilibhit, Barkhera, Bisalpur and Puranpur.

The number of electors in the district was 3,89,226 of which 2,25,842 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 2,09,651, and the invalid 16,191. The percentage of voting was 58.0. The following statement gives the result of the general elections :

Name of the Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	2	47,948
Communist Party of India	1	—	14,455
Indian National Congress	4	1	41,963
Praja Socialist Party	4	1	37,422
Samyukta Socialist Party	2	—	2,189
Swatantra Party	3	—	6,195
Independents	17	—	59,479

Due to the failure of constitutional machinery President's rule was imposed in the State on February 25, 1968, and mid-term elections were held in February 1969. In these elections no change was made in the constituencies except that the Barkhera constituency was reserved for a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The number of electors in the district was 4,15,551, of which 2,25,937 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 2,18,467 and the invalid 7,470. The percentage of voting was 54.3. The result of the general elections are given in the following statement :

Name of the Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	1	48,987
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	3	2	51,999
Communist Party of India	3	—	10,438
Indian National Congress	4	1	65,435
Mazdoor Parishad	4	—	6,828
Praja Socialist Party	3	—	15,602
Independents	8	—	19,178

On October 2, 1970, the President's rule was imposed as the then chief minister of the Bhartiya Kranti Dal-Congress coalition refused to resign when the Congress withdrew its support to him. The President's rule was revoked on October 18, 1970 and the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal ministry was sworn in. The ministry did not last long and just after its collapse on April 3, 1971, the Congress came into power. Two years later the chief minister, though commanding a comfortable majority in the Assembly, submitted the resignation of his council of ministers to the Governor on June 12, 1973, clearing the way for the President's rule again for the third time since Independence, which ended in November 1973, with the Congress taking office.

For the general elections held in February, 1974, the constituencies remained unchanged.

The number of electors was 4,35,998 of which 2,40,980 exercised the right to vote. The number of valid votes polled was 2,33,946 and the invalid 7,034. The percentage of voting was 55.2.

The results of the general elections are given in the following statements :

Number of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	2	46,553
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	4	1	33,213
Indian National Congress	4	1	62,182
Indian National Congress (Organization)	4	—	27,767
Rastriya Loktantrik Sangh	1	—	5,376
Republican Party of India (Khobargahe)	1	—	357
Swatantra Party	3	—	1,131
Independents	23	—	57,365

In May, 1977 the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and a mid-term poll was held after a month, no change being made in the number of the constituencies of the district.

This election was contested mainly between the two parties, the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party. The latter party was formed as a result of the merger of the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Socialist Party, Swatantra Party and the Congress for Democracy Party which adopted the symbol of the Bhartiya Lok Dal. The number of electors was 4,64,083 of which 1,90,499 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 1,87,734 and the invalid 2,765. The percentage of voting was 41. The result of the elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Communist Party of India	1	—	5,097
Indian National Congress	3	—	37,398
Janata Party	4	4	1,00,665
Independents	14	—	44,574

LOK SABHA

The first general elections to the Lok Sabha were held in 1952. The details of this elections are not available. For general elections of 1957 one representative had to be returned from the district to the Lok Sabha. The number of electors was 3,90,591 and 1,60,002 exercised their right of franchise. The valid votes polled were 1,59,895 and the invalid 107. The percentage of voting was 40.9. The following statement gives the result of the general elections :

Name of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	23,340
Indian National Congress	1	—	55,746
Praja Socialist Party	1	1	80,809

There was no change in the number of constituency in the district, which was one for the general election of 1962. Of the 4,21,503 electors in the district, 2,61,743 exercised the right to vote. The valid votes polled were 2,51,317 and the invalid 10,426. The percentage of voting was 62.0. The result of the general elections is given in the following statement :

Name of Party	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	38,011
Communist Party of India	1	—	86,482
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	12,008
Indian National Congress	1	—	55,192
Praja Socialist Party	1	1	59,624

For the general elections of 1967 the number of constituency remained unchanged.

The number of electors rose to 4,99,546 and 2,66,993 votes were polled, the number of valid votes being 2,50,169 and the invalid 15,824. The percentage of voting was 53.4. The following statement provides the result of the general elections :

Name of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	60,941
Indian National Congress	1	—	66,823
Praja Socialist Party	1	1	70,927
Swatantra Party	1	—	14,883
Independents	4	—	37,595

For the general elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 the district retained one seat as before. In 1969, the Indian National Congress split into two. The total number of electors was 5,17,076 and 2,56,680 votes were polled, those valid being 2,49,948 and those invalid 6,682. The percentage of voting was 46.9. The following statement gives the result of the general elections :

Name of Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	47,736
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	1	—	19,863
Indian National Congress (R)	1	1	97,375
Indian National Congress (O)	1	—	61,845
Independents	5	—	23,129

In the general elections to the Lok Sabha in 1977, the district retained one seat as earlier. The total number of electors was 5,93,586 and the total votes polled 3,42,439 with 3,34,675 votes being valid and 7,754 invalid. The percentage of voting was 57.7. The result of the general elections is given in the following statement :

Name of the Party/Independents	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Janata Party	1	1	2,38,691
Indian National Congress	1	—	66,015
Independent	6	—	29,969

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS

Many Hindi and Urdu periodicals are published from the district but no daily. Some particulars regarding these publications are given below :

Name of newspaper/periodical	Periodicity	Year of commencement
HINDI		
<i>Dashbhakt</i>	Weekly	1927
<i>Pilibhit Gazette</i>	"	1963
<i>Pilibhit Samachar</i>	"	1971
<i>Pilibhit Times</i>	"	1974
<i>Pilibhit Jagriti</i>	"	1977
<i>Hindu Vir Vani</i>	"	1964
<i>Adarsh Vani</i>	"	1972
<i>Bisalpur Samachar</i>	"	1975
<i>Adhut Vani</i>	"	1976
URDU		
<i>Roadad-E-Chaman</i>	Weekly	1975
<i>Tamereza Nasheman</i>	"	1977
<i>26 June</i>	"	1977
<i>Baby</i>	"	1973
<i>Akhlas</i>	"	1977
<i>Miraj Adab</i>	"	1964

Other Newspaper Periodicals

Names of some of the popular dailies, and periodicals that are published outside the district but read in it are given in the following statement :

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
1	2	3	4
Hindi			
<i>Aaj</i>	<i>Dharamyuga</i>	<i>Madhuri</i>	<i>Chandamama</i>
<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Saptahik Hindustan</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Kadambini</i>
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>		<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Parag</i>
<i>Navjeevan</i>		<i>Dinman</i>	<i>Lot Pot</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>			<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Tarun Bharat</i>			

Contd.

1	2	3	4
English			
<i>The Statesman</i>	<i>Blitz</i>	<i>Caravan</i>	<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>The Times of India</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>Women's Era</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>	<i>Pastime</i>	<i>Filmfare</i>	<i>Imprint</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>Screen</i>	<i>Star and Style</i>	<i>Life PicturePost</i>
<i>The National Herald</i>			
<i>The Pioneer</i>	<i>The Illustrated Weekly of India</i>		
Urdu			
<i>Milap</i>			<i>Shama</i>
<i>Quami Awaz</i>			<i>Biswin Sadi</i>

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

There are some voluntary social service organizations in the district which look after certain social and economic aspects of life in general and the specific needs of the socially neglected in particular. In the past, these institutions were mostly dependent on philanthropy and the missionary zeal. With the assistance of the government, these organizations have been strengthened and have co-ordinated their activities. Some important voluntary social service organizations of the district are mentioned below.

The Pilibhit Young Men's Association was organized in 1936 at Pilibhit with the object of promoting morality and a social consciousness in young people and to stimulate them to serve the needy. The association organizes cultural and educational competition and sports and helps victims of natural calamities. It is managed by an eleven member executive committee.

The Pilibhit Jaycees emerged in 1975 and is an organization of young people which has the objective of serving society. It spent Rs 20,000 to construct a nursing home in the Women's Hospital, Pilibhit.

The Rotary Club, Pilibhit, was established in 1971 with the objective of serving the people. The club has constructed a cremation ground. It organizes eye relief camps and at times gives donation to the local hospitals.

The Lions Club, Pilibhit, emerged in 1964, with the objective of serving humanity. The club is running the Lions Bal Vidya Mandir.

A branch of the U. P. Backward Classes Federation exists in the district and renders social service in the form of uplift of Harijans and Other Backward Classes and in abolition of the practice of untouchability.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amaria (pargana Jahanabad tahsil Pilibhit)

Amaria, a village in the northern half of the pargana, is situated in Lat. 28° 45' N. and Long 79° 44' E., on the west side of the road leading from Pilibhit to Sitarganj (district Naini Tal), about 26 km. north-west of the district headquarters. About 1.5 km. to the west flows the Abasara river and between this and Amaria runs the main line of the Kailas canal.

The place is said to have derived its name from Amara Singh, an Ahir leader, who lived here about 300 years ago. During Rohilla rule the place was occupied by the Pathans after they had ousted the Banjaras.

A large fair, attended by about 6,000 persons, is held here during Dasahra which lasts for ten days. Markets are held in the village on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Amaria has a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a police-station, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre.

Amaria has a population of 2,451 which is spread over an area of 488 ha.

The place is the headquarters of the Amaria development block which is functioning since April 1, 1958. The block has an area of 497 sq. km. and a population of 98,053 persons and contains 91 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya panchayats*.

Barkhera Kalan (pargana and tahsil Bisalpur)

This village, also known as Barkhera, is situated in Lat. 28° 27' N. and Long. 79° 48' E., 21 km. south of Pilibhit and 18 km. north of Bisalpur. It is of considerable antiquity and stands on a raised *khera* (mound) which marks the site of an old and possibly fortified town. Traditionally it was founded by a raja named Har Mal, of whom nothing is known. The name may have been derived either from the grove of *bargad* or *banyan* trees or from Virata, the nephew of Raja Vena, who figures prominently in the legendary history of Rohilkhand.

*Figures of population and area are based on census of 1971

The place, which is electrified, has an intermediate college, two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a primary health centre, a maternity centre, a police-station, a post-office, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre. A large fair is held here on the occasion of Jannmashtmi. The population of the village is 3,354 and the area 350 ha. It is the headquarters of the Barkheri development block which has been functioning since April 1, 1961 and has a population of 81,882, an area of 317 sq. km., 94 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats.

Bilsanda (pargana and tahsil Bisalpur)

The town is situated in Lat. 28° 15' N. and Long. 79° 57' E., 17 km. from Bisalpur and 55 km. south-east of Pilibhit. It is probably of some antiquity, and its origin being ascribed to the Bihils who, according to general tradition, were the old inhabitants of this tract before the advent of the Janghara Rajputs. In spite of its remote situation, the town has a thriving market and a considerable trade in sugar, cloth and grain. It possesses a fair number of pukka houses and temples and has an intermediate college, a senior Basic school, two junior Basic schools, an allopathic dispensary, a primary health centre, a post-office, an artificial insemination centre, a police-station, three rice mills, three inspection houses and a dharmsala.

Bilsanda has been administered as a town area since 1865. It is electrified. It possesses a population of 4,735 and an area of 220 ha.

The place is the headquarters of the Bilsanda development block which started functioning since October 1, 1960. The block has a population of 85,593, an area of 360 sq. km., 118 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nayaya* panchayats.

Bisalpur (paragana and tahsil Bisalpur)

This place, which gives its name to the southern tahsil of the district, is a municipal town, in Lat 28° 18' N. and Long 79° 48' E., 37 km. south of Pilibhit. A line of North-Eastern Railway connects it with Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

A local tradition states that it was founded by one Bisu, an Ahar chieftain, during the reign of Shahjahan, but this does not seem possible on historical grounds and it is almost certain that by the sixteenth century the Ahars were almost wholly subject to the Rajputs of the pargana. It has also been suggested that the name is the modern form of Vishalapura, meaning 'the large city' and the theory is plausible though unsupported. The third derivation is from Bisal Singh, who

may well have been a leader of the Jangharas, the name being still common among the members of that clan. At all events the place remained in the hands of the Jangharas till the establishment of Rohilla rule, when a fort was built here and a Muslim garrison stationed in it by Sher Khan one of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's ablest officers. It then became, for the first time, the capital of a pargana, the tract having before that been included in Bareilly, an arrangement maintained till the district was ceded to the British in 1801.

About 1805, disorder spread among the Rajputs of Bisalpur, led by the Jangharas under Man Singh and Bhajja Singh of Intgaon, who had fallen into arrears with their revenue. Retiring to the forest they gathered round them a band of followers which kept the neighbourhood in a state of alarm for months. During the rainy season they fell back on Puranpur and from there began plundering in every direction. Eventually they were pursued but effected their escape into the jungles of Muhamdi (in district Kheri) where, in 1806, they were brought to bay and dispersed after the loss of a considerable number, including the two leaders.

Bisalpur stands on fairly high ground that marks the watershed between the Deoha and Katna rivers. Between the former and the main site flows the small drainage channel known as the Rapatua. The main town lies principally to the east of the road from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur. About 1870 a central market place was built at the junction of the four principal roads (metalled within the municipal boundaries) which was the chief trading centre of the place and dealt principally in grain, sugar, piece goods and cattle. Market days were Mondays and Thursdays.

There is a ruined masonry tank surrounded by large temples and dharmshalas, mostly in a ruined condition.

The town has been administered as a municipality since July 27, 1875. For purposes of civil administration, it is divided into six wards—Dube Muhalla, Durga Prasad Muhalla, Bazar Katra Habibullah Khan North Muhalla, Bazar Katra Habibullah Khan South Muhalla, Gyaspur Muhalla and Bakhtawar Lal Muhalla. It has a degree college, four intermediate colleges, two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a maktab, two hospitals, two junior Basic schools, a health centre, a family welfare centre, a police-station, two post-offices and an artificial insemination centre. It also has three banks, an inspection house and a town hall. The population of the town is 19,891 which is spread over an area of 4.27 sq. km.

Bisalpur is also the headquarters of a development block (to which it gives its name) which was inaugurated on January 26, 1956, and has a population of 77,459 and an area of 269 sq. km. The development block includes in it 103 *gaon sabhas* and 11 *nyaya panchayats*.

Deoria Kalan (pargana and tahsil Bisalpur)

Deoria (for Deoria Kalan) is situated in Lat. 28° 23' N. and long 79° 56' E, 22 km. from Bisalpur and 61 km. from Pilibhit.

To the east of the village flows the Khawa, a stream supposed to have an artificial origin, which connects the Mala with the Khanaut, beyond which there stretches an expanse of forest which is continuation of the belt that extends along the Mala throughout the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils. The place is chiefly inhabited by the Janghara Rajputs who have been settled here for many centuries.

Deoria has some ancient remains which are in Deoria itself, at Allahabad Dewal (a village about 3 km. up the Khawa on the left bank) and at Garh Gajana (also called Gajna Sidharpur) about 2 km. west of Dewal. It was at Garh Gajana that a Sanskrit inscription was discovered which, with an image of Vishnu (in the boar incarnation) was in one of the brick rooms, described as temples, at Dewal. The entire area is full of ruined mounds. The large ruined fort called Garha Khara (in Deoria itself) stands about 5 km. from the village site. The bricks are of the large pattern used in ancient days and it is likely that the old carved figures in the foundations were used for a Muslim reconstruction of the old Hindu structure. It is said that the place was captured and burned in 1679 on account of a Janghara rebellion but it is doubtful whether there was any permanent Muslim occupation. Of the old inhabitants nothing definite is known. About 1570, prior to the advent of the Jangharas, the land was in the possession of the Banjaras, Bhils and other tribes who had nothing to do with Lalla, the builder of the fort.

The place is electrified and has two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a police out-post, a post-office, a cattle pond a stock-man centre, an allopathic dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre.

Deoria is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is included in the Bilsanda development block.

The place has a population of 2,336 and an area of 3,860 ha.

Jahanabad (pargana Jahanabad tahsil Pilibhit)

Jahanabad, the capital of the pargana, is a village lying in Lat. 28° 38' N. and Long. 79° 43' E, 12 km. west of Pilibhit. It stands on fairly high ground about 1.5 km. west of the Absara and includes within its limits the villages of Balai Pasiapur on the north-west and Puraini on the south.

It is said to have been founded by Mirza Jan, an official of the times of Shahjahan but Balai Pasiapur is a place of great antiquity and continued to be of sufficient importance to give its name to a pargana as late as the reign of Akbar. In Balai Pasiapur there is an old mound, strewn with large bricks of ancient pattern. From its quadrangular shape it is supposed that it was once fortified and the ruins of a brick temple were found to the south-east of the site and six heaps near the two western tanks. The name Balai is that of a well-known *daitya* (demon) who is sometimes styled Raja. The same Balai or Bali is connected with another mound called Parasuakot, in the village of Nizam Dandi, about 10 km. west of Jahanabad, which is said to be the ruins of a temple and other edifices that he built for his Ahir servant, Parasua. The place is sometimes called Ataparasua (the halls of Parasua).

With the foundation of Pilibhit in 1801, the importance of Jahanabad declined, most of the traders migrating to the former place and further migration took place with the abolition of the Jahanabad tahsil in 1863.

Jahanabad has a higher secondary school, two Senior Basic schools, three junior Basic schools, the *gurukul mahavidyalaya* (a school of Sanskrit learning), a maternity and child welfare centre, a family welfare centre, a police-station, a post-office, a branch of the State Bank of India, a cattle pound and a stockman centre.

It has two temples and the tomb of Saiyid Badruddin, a Muslim saint. At Jahanabad were born Durga Sahai "Sarur" (a well-known Urdu poet) and Badri Prasad, a famous astrologer. Markets are held at Jahanabad on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The place is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is included in the Amaria development block.

Jahanabad has a population of 3,700 which is spread over an area of 891 ha.

Kabirpur Kasganja (pargana and tahsil Puranpur)

This village is located in Lat. 28° 22' N. and Long. 80° 5' E., 19 km. from the tahsil headquarters.

The name Kabirpur is in all probability derived from Sheikh Kabir, the ablest of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's officers, who conquered Puranpur for the Rohillas and extended their operations into the adjoining territories of Avadh.

It has two senior Basic schools, a junior Basic school, a primary school, a post-office and a cattle pound. The village is included in the Puranpur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

The population of the place is 1,715 and the area 143 ha.

Madho Tanda (pargana and tahsil Puranpur)

Madho Tanda, a village of considerable size, is located in Lat. $28^{\circ} 37' N$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 3' E$, 52 km. east of the district headquarters and 12 km. north of the tasil headquarters.

Its name indicates that it is of Banjara origin, the word *tanda* denoting a settlement or encampment and it was, till the beginning of the present century, the seat of a Banjara family.

It has two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, an allopathic dispensary, a family welfare subcentre, a police-station, a post-office, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital, a co-operative seed store and an artificial insemination subcentre.

The place is included in the Puranpur development block.

Madho Tanda contains a population of 4,139 and an area of 786 ha.

Marauri (pargana and tahsil Bisalpur)

The village of Marauri, which was founded by the Rohillas, once gave its name to a separate pargana. It was given in jagir to their minister, Diwan Pahar Singh but the grant was resumed by Asaf-ud-daula (the nawab of Avadh) but the pargana remained as it was and from 1813 was included in the district of Shahjahanpur till its restoration to Bareilly in 1841 and its amalgamation with Bisalpur in 1863.

Marauri is situated in Lat $28^{\circ} 16' N$. and Long $79^{\circ} 58' E$, 21 km. east of Bisalpur and about 3 km. north-east of Bilsanda.

It is said to be of some antiquity and local tradition states that the founder was Mayura Dhvaja, who is supposed to have been a contemporary of the Pandavas. This tradition is attested to by the existence of numerous remains along the bank of the Khanaut pointing to an early civilization, possibly Jain in character.

Marauri is electrified and has a senior Basic school and a junior Basic school. It is included in the Mar *nyaya* panchayat and the Bilsanda development block.

The population of the place is 620 and the area 669 ha.

Neoria Husainpur (pargana and tahsil Pilibhit)

A market town in the north of the pargana, Neoria Husainpur is situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ} 54'$ E., 16 km. north-east of Pilibhit on the Pilibhit-Tanakpur road. It gives its name to a railway station of the North-Eastern Railway, which is 16 km. distant from Pilibhit.

The place is built on the slight watershed between the Khakra and the Katna, the latter being a small tributary of the Mala. The lands surrounding the town which are extensive, have all the characteristics of the *terai*.

The place is of Banjara origin and is said to have been founded over 300 years ago by Nur Khan and Husain Khan after whom it derived its present name. The place is still inhabited by a large number of Muslim Banjaras. They are engaged in trade with the *terai* in the finer quality of rice for which Pilibhit is famous. The people of the place also trade in articles of pottery.

Neoria Husainpur is administered as a town area. It has two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a *maktab*, a primary health centre, a police out-post, a post-office, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination subcentre. Markets are held here twice a week on Wednesdays and Sundays, where goods of daily necessities are sold.

A big fair, known as Ram Lila fair, takes place in the town on the occasion of Dasahra.

Neoria Husainpur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and it is included in the Marauri development block.

The place has a population of 11,414 and an area of 589 ha.

Pilibhit (pargana and tahsil Pilibhit)

Pilibhit, the headquarters of the district, is a large town situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ} 48'$ E., 58 km. from Bareilly and 262 km. from Lucknow. It lies on the Lucknow-Bareilly line of the North-Eastern Railway. A branch line runs from Pilibhit to Tanakpur (district Almora) which is the railhead for Champawat (district Almora) and Pithoragarh. It is connected by road with Bareilly. Other roads lead to Pilibhit from Jahanabad and Baheri on the west, from Sitarganj and Naini Tal on the north-west, from Bilheri and Tanakpur on the north, from Neoria Husainpur and Mundiaghat on the north-east, from Madho Tanda on the east, from Puranpur on the south-east and from Bisalpur and Shahjahanpur on the south.

Nothing definite is known of the early history of Pilibhit and even the derivation of the name is uncertain. There is a site, still known as Purana Pilibhit standing on the left bank of the Khakra river, about 5 km. to the north-east, near the road going to Neoria Husainpur which was occupied till the beginning of present century, by the Banjaras of the Periya clan and so it has been supposed that the name is a corruption of Periyabhit or the village mound of the Periyas. Another possibility is that the word Pilibhit means '*pili*' and '*bhit*' yellow wall or the yellow mound or wall. The early Muslim historians used the term Talpat but whether this place (Pilibhit) was intended or not is not known. When the Rohillas first took possession of this area, there was a Banjara settlement here and which they took away from them after their leader, Despat, was defeated and expelled by Hafiz Rahnmat Khan. It was he who founded the town of Pilibhit, which he made his home and his capital for many years. He built the Jama Masjid which is to the west of the town and is still its most striking feature. He built a palace, courts and other buildings, of which only the remains are left. In 1763 he built a mud wall round the town replacing it six years later by a brick structure which was demolished after his death. He changed the name to Hafizabad, but as the new name never acquired popularity, it did not survive. The importance of Pilibhit disappeared in 1774 with his defeat and death. It was occupied without resistance by the allied forces of the East India Company and Shuja-ud-daula, the nawab-vazir of Avadh, and until the cession in 1801, it was garrisoned by Avadh troops. In 1801 the town was selected as the headquarters of a tahsil and from 1833 to 1841 it was the capital of a separate district known as the northern division of Bareilly but was subsequently made the headquarters of a subdivisional officer which it remained till the constitution of the present district of Pilibhit in 1879.

The town stands on the left bank of the Deoha river. The main site extends from the railway to the Khakra, which flows along the northern outskirts. Formerly it was converted into an island by a fosse connecting the two rivers, known as Shahr-panch, which is still traceable for the greater part of its length, a portion of it forming one of the principal escape channels for surface drainage.

The town has been administered as a municipality since 1865. For purposes of civic administration it is divided into 16 wards which comprise 48 muhallas, generally called after the names of their founders or some prominent residents. It is traversed by broad and open metalled roads, usually lined with masonry drains.

The town has a degree college, six higher secondary schools, three senior Basic schools, four junior Basic schools, two teachers' training schools, a Sanskrit pathshala, an Ayurvedic college, five hospitals, two dispensaries, a T. B. clinic, a branch of the Sitapur eye hospital, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, two public libraries, the district jail, a police-station, a church, the Jama Masjid built in imitation of the great Jami Masjid at Delhi, Gita Mandir, Gandhi Smarak Park, branches of different commercial and co-operative banks, a post-office, a clock tower, a few dharmshalas and lodging and boarding houses.

A number of annual fairs are held in different parts of the town. The largest assemblage of about 6,000 persons is at Rajghat on the occasion of Dasahra. Next in order come the Jaswantri Devi fair, attended by about 5,000 at the temple in Desnagar in the month of Chaitra, the Ghannai fair at the tank of that name in the month of Asvina, the urs in honour of Bale Miyan in muhalla Bhure Khan in Jyaistha and the fair held at Gauri Shankar temple in Sravana.

The population of the town is 68, 273 and the area 3.47 sq. km.

The town is the headquarter of the Marauri development block which was inaugurated on October 1, 1961, which has a population of 87,916 and is spread over an area of 300 sq. km. There are 93 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats in the block.

Puranpur (pargana and tehsil Puranpur)

Puranpur, a town, is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name is situated in Lat. 28° 31' N. and Long 80° 9' E., 40 km. east-south of the district headquarters. It is also connected by rail with Pilibhit.

Although Puranpur itself is not an old town, there are, in the neighbourhood, remains of a former civilization which is evident from a mound locally known as the kot of Suapara. The mound is surrounded by a moat and stands about a kilometre to the north of Puranpur. Numerous ornamental bricks, apparently carved after burning have been found in the mound and possibly belonged to a temple inside the fort.

Puranpur has an intermediate college, five senior Basic schools, three junior Basic schools and a *maktab*, a police-station, a post-office, two inspection houses, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a primary health centre, an artificial insemination centre, a veterinary hospital, and a cattle pound. It has four rice mills, two ice factories, a branch of the Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, District Co-operative Bank and the State Bank of India. Near the Railway station there is a serai, erected by the residents in 1897. Markets

are held twice a week—on Thursday and Sundays. A large fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Puranpur has been administered as a town area since 1926. It possesses a population of 14,646 and an area of 1.66 sq. km. It is also the headquarters of the Puranpur development block which has a population of 1,46,710 spread over an area of 1179 sq. km. and includes in it 121 *gaon sabhas* and 15 *nyaya panchayats*.

Shahgarh (pargana and tehsil Puranpur)

The village of Shahgarh is situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 33' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 3' E.$, on the outer or eastern edge of the Mala forests, 17 km. from Puranpur and 32 km. from the district headquarters. To the north of the village runs the North-Eastern Railway, the railway station known as Shahgarh being actually situated in Karnapur, an adjoining village. From the railway station a feeder road goes north-east to Kalinagar and Madho Tanda and another goes south to meet the road from Puranpur to Pilibhit. The place is built in open ground between two long and narrow pieces of water known as the Kharda and Badhar *jhils*.

The name 'Shahgarh' is derived from a fortress in the vicinity. Originally it was surrounded by a ditch but this has almost disappeared. About 6 km. to the south, near the Pilibhit road, is another but nameless ruined city of rectangular shape. Local tradition assigns both these places to the mythical Raja Vena, who is also connected with the remains at Deoria in tahsil Bisalpur.

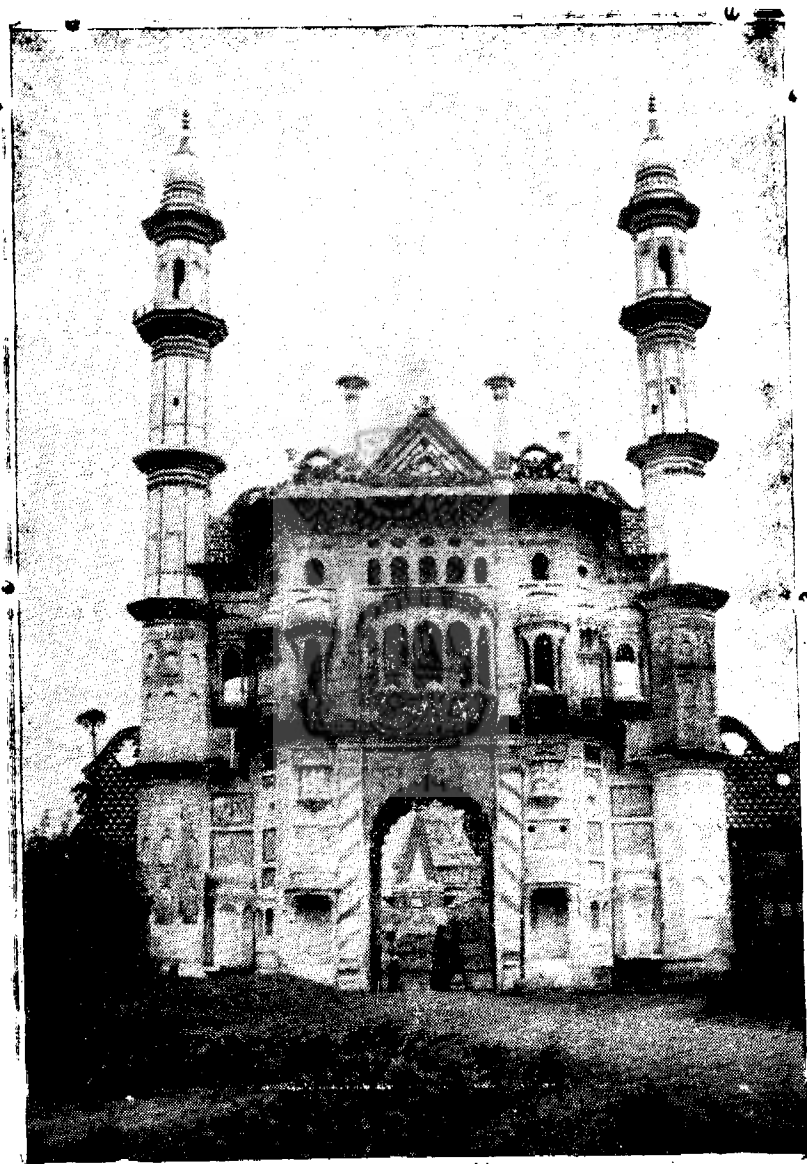
Shahgarh contains a population of 1,061 and an area of 406 ha.

The place has an Ayurvedic dispensary, a higher secondary school, a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school and an artificial insemination subcentre. It is included in the Abhaipur *nyaya panchayat* and the Puranpur development block.

Sherpur Kalan (pargana and tehsil Puranpur)

This village stands in Lat. $28^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 11' E.$, on either side of the road leading from Puranpur to Dhanaura ghat, 5 km. from the former and 45 km. from the district headquarters.

It derives its name from Sher Khan, the Pathan founder of the place, and it was for a long time the residence of the chief Pathan family of these parts. It has a population of 7,105 and an area of 717 ha.



Main Gate of Gauri Shanker Temple, Filibhit

Sherpur Kalan has a post-office, two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a co-operative seed store, and a meternity and child welfare centre. The village is electrified. Market days are Mondays and Wednesdays. It is included in the Puranpur development block and the Jagpura *nyaya* panchayat.





सत्यमेव जयते

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 paise=0.52 nayapaisa
- 1 paise—1.56 naya paise

Linear Measure

- 1 inch—2.54 Centimetres
- 1 foot—30.48 Centimetres
- 1 yard—91.44 Centimetres
- 1 mile—1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

- 1 square foot—0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard—0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile—2.59 square kilometres—259 hectares
- 1 acre—0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot—0.28 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)—4.55 litres
- 1 seer* (80 tolas)—0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola—11.66 grams
- 1 chatak—58.32 grams
- 1 seer*—933.10 grams
- 1 maund*—37.32 kilograms
- 1 ounce (Avoirdupois)—28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois)—453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight—50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton—1016.05 kilograms—1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

- 1 Fahrenheit—9/5° Centigrade+32

* As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Adalat</i>	: Court
<i>Amin</i>	: Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues
<i>Asur</i>	: Demon
<i>Bhoodan</i>	: Donation of land
<i>Dai</i>	: Midwife (not deplomaed)
<i>Dal</i>	: Pulse
<i>Fasli</i>	: Agricultural year beginning from July 1
<i>Faujdar</i>	: Subordinate military officer under Mughals
<i>Gaon</i>	: Village
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	: Village assembly
<i>Gaon Samaj</i>	: Village society
<i>Garha</i>	: A kind of rough cloth
<i>Gur</i>	: Jaggery
<i>Gurukul</i>	: Residential educational institution at guru's own place
<i>Jali</i>	: Grill, net
<i>Jarrah</i>	: Indigenous surgeon, usually barbar
<i>Kankar</i>	: Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime
<i>Katchar</i>	: A type of soil
<i>Khandsalis</i>	: A type of money lenders
<i>Khandsari</i>	: Indigenous white sugar
<i>Kharif</i>	: Autumn crop or harvest
<i>Khera</i>	: Hamlet, a small village
<i>Khudkasht</i>	: Cultivation of land by owner himself or through hired labour
<i>Kirana</i>	: Spices and condiments
<i>Kot</i>	: Fortress
<i>Kurta</i>	: Long loose shirt without cuffs and collar
<i>Mahal</i>	: Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Maida</i>	: Fine wheat flour
<i>Maktab</i>	: School for Muslim children
<i>Malguzar</i>	: Payer of land revenue, revenue agent
<i>Mandi</i>	: Big market or bazar
<i>Mauza</i>	: Small village
<i>Mundan</i>	: First tonsure ceremony

<i>Muqaddam</i>	: In 13th—14th century, sometimes a leading or prominent man; sometimes specifically a village headman. From 16th century the later use predominates
<i>Naib</i>	: Deputy, assistant
<i>Nautanki</i>	: Indigenous open air theatre
<i>Nyaya</i>	: Justice
<i>Nazul</i>	: Land belonging to government, situated within municipal area but not belonging to any particular department
<i>Pradhan</i>	: Village headman
<i>Panch</i>	: Member of Gaon Panchayat (numbering five)
<i>Pathshala</i>	: School
<i>Patwari</i>	: A petty revenue official (village accountant)
<i>Purda</i>	: Veil
<i>Rabi</i>	: Winter crop or spring harvest
<i>Rakshak</i>	: Guard
<i>Sabha</i>	: Assembly
<i>Sawa</i>	: Twenty five per cent is added to the original figure (literally one and a quarter)
<i>Sayar</i>	: A type of soil
<i>Ser</i>	: Seer (Indian measure of weight—933.10 grams)
<i>Shisham</i>	: Sissoo
<i>Suji</i>	: Granular wheat product
<i>Tat Patti</i>	: Matting
<i>Taqavi</i>	: Loan given by the government to cultivators with or without interest
<i>Ugahi</i>	: A system of recovery

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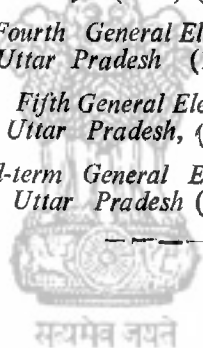
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INDEX

- Aaj* : 265
 Abasara (Absara) : 8, 268, 271
 Abdullah Khan : 38, 45
 Abhaipur : 246, 248, 274
 Abul Hasan : 44
 Achyuta : 24
 Adarsh Hindj Seva Samiti, Bisalpur : 230
 Adarsh Kumar Sansthan, Library and Reading room, Pilibhit : 230
Adarsh Vani : 262
Adhut Vani : 262
 Adi : 23
 Afghan : 31, 36, 37, 38, 41
 Afghanistan : 37
 Afridis : 59
 Agarwals : 58
 Agnimitra : 24
 Ahar(s) : 31, 32, 266
 Ahichchhatra : 16, 22, 23, 24
 Abir(s) : 17, 18, 23, 29, 33, 58, 266, 269
 Ahmad Husaj : Khan : 254
 Ahmad Shah : 37
 Ahmad Yar Khan : 44
 Aila : 21
 Aimi : 109, 246, 251
Ain-i-Akbari : 34
 Ajamidha : 22
 Ajit Singh : 257
 Ajmer : 35
 Akbar : 29, 33, 34, 122, 165, 165, 168, 269
Akhtas : 262
 Alah udal-Ras Lilas : 79
 Ala-ud-din : 31
 Ala-ud-din Khilji : 162, 168
 Al-Beruni : 27
 Ali Muhammad : 33, 37
 Ali Muhammad Khan : 36, 37, 38, 43, 59
 Ali Quli Khan : 34
 Allahabad : 20
 Allahabad Bank : 121
 Allahabad Dewal : 20, 25
 Almora : 44, 271
 Amara Singh : 265
 Amarati : 248
 Amaria : 43, 46, 105, 106, 121, 133, 135, 155, 183, 184, 186, 248, 265, 269
 Ameria : 120, 125
 Amerhi : 7
 Amerta : 246
 Amir Ali : 45
 Amir Khan : 42
 Amkheria : 135
 Amrakaror : 248
 Amritsar : 46
 Amroha : 30
 Anahila : 26
 Anantpur : 6
 Annakut : 76
 Antarim Zila Parishad : 154
 Aonla : 31, 32, 33, 40
 Arabi (Arbi) : 82
 Arabic : 220, 227, 228
 Arya Kanya higher secondary school, Pilibhit : 232
 Aryan : 17, 21, 28, 221
 Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Pilibhit : 230
 Arya Samaj : 62, 230
 Arya Samaj Library and Reading Room : 230
 Asaf-ud-daula : 41, 270
 Asalatpur Jarrari : 36
 Ashoka Sungarhi : 134
 Ashvatthama : 13
 Asia : 24
 Asoka : 24
 Assam : 106
 Ata Beg : 41
 Ataparasua : 18, 269
 Aurangzeb : 35, 36
 Avadh : 16, 25, 30, 41, 42, 45, 100, 103, 162, 163, 269, 270
 Awadhi : 56
 Ayub Khan : 44
 Ayurveda : 233
 Ayurvedic : 140, 227, 233, 239, 240, 273, 274
 Ayurvedic College : 48
 Azamullah Khan : 36

'B'

- Babar : 33
 Babraula : 102
 Babu Ram Bhatnagar : 230
 Babu Ram Dharamsala : 134
Baby : 263
 Bachha (s) : 25, 26, 28, 29
 Bachhils : 57
 Backward Classes : 207, 223
 Badhar : 276
 Badri Prasad : 272
 Bahadaurias : 57
 Bahadurganj : 23

- Bahadur Shah : 36
 Baheri : 2, 43, 101, 129, 133, 271
 Bahgul : 4, 8
 Bahraich : 234
 Bagrais : 58
 Bais : 37
 Bajja Singh : 267
 Bakhera : 106, 125
 Bakhshpur : 106
 Bakhtawar Lal Muhalla : 270
 Balai Khara : 18
 Balai Pasiapur : 17, 18, 268, 269
 Balban, Ghiyas-ud-din : 30
 Bale Miyan : 273
 Bali (Balai) : 18, 29, 269
 Baliya : 17, 18
 Bal Mandir : 225
 Balpur : 8, 17, 18
 Bal Vidya Mandir : 225
 Bamanpur : 106
 Bamanpuri : 134
 Bamrauli : 6, 43, 83
 Bamroli : 46, 109
 Banbasa : 5
 Bangla Desh : 54
 Banja : 58
 Banjara (s) : 1, 32, 33, 35, 37, 58, 265, 69, 270, 272
 Bank of Baroda : 121, 275
 Bankoli : 36
 Baqarzi : 59
 Barahi : 10
 Bara Pathhar : 106
 Barawafat : 77
 Bareilly : 1, 3, 7, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 56, 101, 111, 112, 122, 124, 166, 126, 128, 129, 131, 133, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 191, 192, 202, 236, 252, 270, 273, 274, 275
 Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd. : 115, 120
 Bareilly Division : 157, 185, 188
 Barha Firozpur : 43
 Barhapura : 248
 Barhai : 53
 Barhwa : 6
 Bari : 27
 Barikhar : 17, 29
 Barkhera : 7, 17, 83, 106, 120, 133, 183, 184, 186, 257, 261, 268
 Barkhera Kalan : 248, 265
 Bar Kheri : 155, 263
 Bas Dev : 34
 Bazar Katra Habibullah Khan North Muhalla : 267
 Bazar Katra Habibullah Khan South Muhalla : 267
 Behnas : 59
 Benaras : 163
 Bengal : 30, 163, 255
 Bangali : 82
 Bhabar : 7
 Bhadaiskunj : 248
 8
 Bhagirathi (Ganga) : 23
 Bhaglania : 7
 Bhagvantapur : 248
 Bhaina Lati : 136
 Bhaiya Duj : 76
 Bhajja Singh : 42
 Bhangis : 58
 Bhanora : 83
 Bharat : 21
 Bharatawar : 23
 Bharbhunja : 38
 Bhars : 29
 Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, New Delhi : 227
 Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad U. P., Lucknow : 227
 Bhartiya Jan Sangh : 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261
 Bhartiya Kranti Dal : 258, 259, 261
 Bhartiya Lok Dal : 262
 B.H.C. : 97
 Bhidars : 28, 29
 Bhihars : 28
 Bhikaripur : 246, 248
 Bhils : 28, 29, 268
 Bhishma : 22
 Bhिताura Kalan : 246, 248
 Bhojpuri : 82
 Bhooro : 251
 Bhopali : 82
 Bhopatpura : 132
 Bhowali Sanatorium : 140
 Bhrimyasva : 22
 Bhuinhars : 28, 29, 33
 Bhumimitra : 24
 Bhure Khan : 276
 Bhushana : 20, 26, 27
 Bible : 61
 Bihar : 9, 53, 163
 Bijnor : 27, 28, 38, 39
 Bijlighar Mazdoor Union Pilibhit : 250
 Bilheri : 2, 7, 271
 Bilsanda : 46, 83, 105, 106, 120, 125, 133, 134, 135, 155, 183, 184, 186, 187, 201, 203, 213, 234, 245, 248
 Bisalpur : 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 25, 26, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 81, 83, 84, 85, 89, 91, 93, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 115, 120, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 155, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 195, 201, 203, 211, 212, 220, 221, 222, 226, 227, 233, 238, 242, 245, 248, 259, 260, 268, 289, 270, 271, 273, 274, 277
 Bisalpur Dharamsala : 134
 Bisalpur Samachar : 263
 Bisal Singh : 266
 Bisu : 266
 Biswin Sadi : 263
 Bithora Kalan : 135
 Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P. : 226

INDEX

Boargada : 120
 Brahmachari : 59
 Brahmana (s) : 56, 57, 74, 75, 169, 211
 Brahmanical : 17, 27
 Braj Bhasa : 56
 Brahadrath : 24
 Brihad Vasu : 22
 Brijbhumi : 78
 Brij Nandan Misra : 230
 Brij Nandan Prasad : 46
 British : 1, 2, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
 48, 101, 114, 118, 122, 123, 128, 153,
 157, 160, 163, 166, 169, 171, 172, 183,
 184, 201, 205, 221, 233, 255, 256,

British Settlement : 163, 166
 Budaun : 16, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 34, 6, 37, 44
 Buddha : 24, 77
 Buddha Purnima (Budh Purnima) : 77, 126
 Buddhist : 23, 24, 27, 56, 61
 Buddhist : 28, 56, 59, 77, 126
 Bughra Khan : 30
 Buhita : 83
 Bukhari : 59
 Bulandshahr : 9

'C'

Calcutta : 112, 229
 Carabineers : 45
 Caravan : 263
 Carmichael : 43, 45
 Central Bank of India : 115, 120
 Central Co-operative Consumer's Store :
 119
 Central Government : 123, 137, 138
 Chakra Tirth : 78
 Chalukya(s) : 26
 Chamar(s) : 57, 169
 Chambal : 16
 Champawat : 271
 Champion : 40
 Chandamama : 262
 Chandel : 57
 Chandella(s) : 26
 Chand Ji higher secondary school, Kali
 Nagar : 232
 Chandi Prasad Haradyash : 230
 Chandni Chauk : 5
 Chandoli : 115
 Chandradeva : 27
 Chandora Gupta : 24
 Chandravansa : 26
 Chargola : 135
 Chari Sakatpur : 135
 Chaugarh : 7
 Chauhan(s) : 57, 168
 Chuka (Chuka) : 4, 5, 9, 10, 130

Chedi : 23
 Chehlum : 77
 Chenab : 21
 Cheru(s) : 2
 Chetiya Jatako : 23
 Chhatrapat. Shivaji higher secondary school,
 Jogithar : 232
 Chhatravati : 16
 Chhindu(s) : 19, 20, 26, 27, 23
 Chhura : 245, 246, 248
 Chini Mill Mazdoor Union Faisalpur,
 Pilibhit : 25
 Chitraghanta : 59
 Chorgallia : 8
 Christian(s) : 56, 59, 60, 66, 68, 76, 77, 78
 Christianity : 5
 Christmas : 77
 Chuka : 129
 Chukis Vana : 26
 Cyavana (Chimun rishi) : 2, 25
 Civil Lines (South) : 135
 Cok : 45
 Communist Party India : 247, 248, 260
 Congress : 46, 47, 48, 248
 Congress For Democracy Party : 25
 Constitution of India : 49, 253
 Co-operative Sugar Cane Marketing and
 Processing Society Bisalpur : 104, 105
 Credit Guarantee Scheme : 110

'D'

Dadaul : 136
 Dandi : 47
 Darzis : 58
 Dasahra (Dasahara) : 75, 126, 1, 9, 270,
 273, 274
 Dashalakshana Parva : 78
 Dasnagar : 78, 83
 Daud Khan : 36
 Daulat Khan Lodi : 31
 Daur-i-Nan : 230
 Dayanand Saraswati : 62
 Deaf and Dumb School Pilibhit : 229
 Delhi : 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 53, 162,
 273

Denbi : 186, 189
 Denotified Tribes : 252
 Deoha : 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 29, 30, 33, 48, 133
 273, 275
 Deoni : 8
 Deoria : 20, 25, 28, 35, 43, 83, 125, 269,
 274
 DeoriaKalan : 186, 245, 248, 268
 Deothan : 169
 Deshbhakt : 262
 Desnagar : 276
 Despat : 37
 Devapalli : 19, 20, 27, 78
 Devi : 20, 59, 74, 126

Devipur : 25
 Dewal : 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, 271
 Dewal Devi : 77, 78
 Dhak Chat : 5
 Dhakia Natha : 83
 Dhamala : 7
 Dhanaraghat : 129
 Dhanaura : 274
 Dhanauraghat : 19
 Dhanteras : 75
 Dhanuk : 58
 Dhanushyagya : 85
 Dharamangatpur (Dharamangatpur) : 109
 Dharampur : 6
 Dharampur Sheopur : 248
 Dharam-shastras : 65
 Dharamyuga : 262
 Dharamendra : 23
 Dharchula : 9
 Dhauli : 65
 Dhimar(s) : 169, 172
 Dhobi(s) : 58, 169
 Dhristadyumana : 23
 Dhundh Chai : 248
 Din man : 262

Deepawali (Deepawali) : 75, 76, 126
 Directorate of Training and Employment
 U. P. : 227
 District Co-operative Bank : 118, 120, 273, 276
 District Co-operative Federation, Pilibhit :
 119
 Divodasa : 22
 Diwan Pahar Singh : 270
 Doodhiya Khurd : 130
 Draupadi : 23
 Dr. N. R. Banerji : 253
 Dr. N. R. Banerji Silver Medal Fund : 253
 Drona : 23
 Drupada : 23
 Dube Muhalla : 267
 Dufferin : 233
 Dunde Khan : 38
 Duni Dam : 135
 Dunioban : 131
 Durga : 75, 109
 Durga Sahai : 230, 269
 Durga Shanker Shukla : 46
 Duria : 136
 Durmidha : 21, 22

'E'

Easter : 77
 East India Company : 40, 42, 128, 157, 169, 272
 England : 4
 English : 40, 41, 45, 82, 152, 220, 229, 230
 European(s) : 44, 123

'F'

Faizullah Khani : 38
 Fakhr-ud-Din : 44
 Famine Commission : 119
 Faqirs : 58
 Farida : 134
 Faridpur : 3, 32
 Farrukhabad : 16, 21, 38, 45
 Farruksiyar : 162
 Fateh Ali Khan : 254
 Fatehgarh : 129
 Fazal Haq : 44
 Fifth Five-year Plan : 156
 Filmfare : 263
 First Five-year Plan : 153
 First World War : 146, 149
 Firuz Shah (Tughluq) : 31, 32
 Food Corporation of India : 126
 Fourth Five-year Plan : 155
 Freedom Struggle : 155

'G'

Gahadvala (s) : 27, 28
 Gajana Sadarpur : 25
 Gajana Sidharpur : 268
 Gadariya : 58
 Gaharwar : 57
 Gajraula : 7, 186
 Gandhi Jayanti : 49
 Gandhi Nagar : 248
 Gandhi Shishu Niketan : 225
 Gandhi Smarak Gur Khandsari Udyog :
 104, 105
 Gandhi Smarak Park : 273
 Gandhi Smarak Sunder Lal
 Intermediate College, Bilsanda : 232
 Gandhi Stadium : 79
 Ganesh : 59, 105, 109
 Ganeshganj : 105
 Ganesh Rice Mills : 104, 105
 Ganga : 9, 16, 22, 24, 33, 37, 74, 162
 Ganga Asnan : 76, 83, 84
 Gangapur : 39
 Gangaputras : 75
 Gangetic : 16, 92
 Garha : 136
 Garh Gajana : 20, 25, 27, 29, 268
 Garh Khera : 17, 20, 26, 27, 29, 268
 Gauhar : 135
 Gaunera Kanakar : 248
 Gaur : 57
 Gauri Sankar : 20, 273
 Gautam : 57
 Gavja Sarai : 245, 248

George Meston : 229
 Ghaghara : 5
 Ghagri : 78
 Ghannai : 273
 Ghayaspur : 106
 Ghera Sharit : 78
 Ghumchai : 131
 Ghung Chai : 84, 246
 Ghungohia : 106, 186, 189
 Gita : 60
 Gita Mandir : 273
 Gobi : 24
 Gobris : 17
 God : 60
 Gokulia : 58
 Gola : 34
 Golaria : 83
 Gola Gokaran nath : 103, 131
 Gomati : 4, 5, 6, 16
 Gopal : 27
 Good Friday : 77
 Gori : 5
 Gorkhali : 82
 Gosains : 58
 Goval : 248

Habibullah Khan Jamunia : 131
 Hafiz : 40, 41
 Hafizabad : 38, 275
 Hafiz Pilibhit : 230
 Hafiz Rahmat Khan : 33, 37 m, 38, 39, 40,
 127, 128, 254, 267, 269
 Hajjan(s) : 169
 Hajhaya : 21
 Haldwani : 44, 45
 Hanuman : 59
 Harahi : 136
 Har Bhajan Kaur : 254
 Harchoia : 135
 Hardoi : 89
 Harijan(s) : 207, 264
 Hari Prasad : 227, 230
 Haripur : 136
 Hari Singh (Ramhari Singh) : 31, 32
 Harmal : 17, 265
 Harmal Khan : 41
 Harshavardhan : 25
 Hastinapur : 16, 21, 22
 Hastings, Warren : 157
 Hazara : 176, 186

Govalpatipura : 135
 Govardhan : 76
 Government Girls' Intermediate College,
 Pilibhit : 232
 Government Intermediate College, Pilibhit
 232
 Government of India : 123, 242
 Govind Ballabh Pant : 48, 93
 Govind Chandra : 28
 Granth : 60
 Great Britain : 169
 Gaya Jahanabadi : 230
 Gajras : 17, 58
 Gujarat Pratiharas : 20
 Gular Bhoj : 109
 Gunchai : 6, 131
 Gupta : 25, 122
 Gurkhas : 41, 44
 Guru Govind : 77
 Guru Granth : 77
 Gurmakhi : 82
 Guru Nanak Birth Day : 126
 Guru Nanak public higher secondary
 school, Shahgarh : 232
 Gyan Mandir : 229

H

Hazara Chandra : 245
 Hersey : 42
 High Landers : 45
 Himalayan : 91
 Himalaya(s) : 9, 16, 17, 21, 184, 187
 Himmatnagar : 25
 Hindi : 56, 26, 82, 152, 220, 229, 230, 262
 Hindi Sahitya Parishad : 230
 Hindi Sahitya Parishad Library and
 Reading Room : Pilibhit : 230
 Hindu(s) : 20, 30, 33, 46, 53, 56, 59,
 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 162, 201, 219
 268
 Hinduism : 27, 28, 56, 62, 75, 230,
 Hindu Maha Sabha : 256, 257, 260
 Hindustan : 37, 262
 Hindu Vir Yoni : 262
 Hira Singh : 43
 Heli : 76, 78, 126, 169
 Holkar : 42
 Humayun : 33, 34
 Husaini : 59
 Husain Khan Tukriya : 34
 Husain Shah : 33

I

Ibrahim : 77
 Ice Factory and Cold Storage Karamchahi
 Union, Pilibhit : 250
 Id : 126
 Id-ul-Fitr : 60, 77, 84
 Id-uz -zuha : 60, 77, 84
 Ikshvaku : 21
 Ilahabas : 25, 84
 Imam Husain : 76
 Imperial Guptas : 122

Imprint : 263
 Inayat ganj : 47
 Inayat Khan : 39
 Independence : 139, 256
 Independence Day : 48
 India : 21, 24, 31, 34, 36, 47, 122, 145, 157,
 218
 Indian : 44, 123, 157
 Indian Medical Association : 140
 Indian National Congress : 46, 153, 170,
 256, 257, 528, 259, 260, 261

Indian National Congress : (Organisation) : 259, 261
 Indian National Congress (E) : 261
 Indrajit Sharma : 228
 Industrial Development Bank of India : 110
 Industrial Financial Corporation of India : 110
 Intarota : 248

Intgaon : 42, 83, 246, 248
 Irregular Cavalary : 45
 Isa Khan Kalkapuri : 34
 Islam : 36, 56, 60, 77
 Islamic : 219
 Islam Shah : 34
 Ismail : 77
 Itana : 106

Jagatpur : 84
 Jagpura : 275
 Jalal-ud-Din-Jalal : 230
 Japanese : 94, 154
 Jahanabad (Jehanabad) : 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 17, 18, 34, 35, 42, 44, 46, 85, 89, 103, 105, 106, 120, 127, 129, 133, 160, 163, 166, 167, 169, 170, 175, 176, 177, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 219, 220, 250, 251, 268, 273, 274,
 Jain(s) : 23, 38, 53, 56, 61, 78, 126, 270
 Jainism : 27, 56, 61, 78
 Jaiswar(s) : 58
 Jama Masjid : 273
 Jamania (Jamunia) : 16, 131, 133, 246
 Jamima : 106
 Jami Masjid : 39, 273
 Jami-e-Sarir : 230
 Janamasthmi (Janmashtami) : 60, 75, 83, 84, 266
 Janata technical intermediate college, Bisalpur : 232
 Jangharas : 32, 35, 42, 266, 267, 268

Janhar(s) : 168
 Janta Party : 260, 261
 Jantu : 22
 Jananese : 154
 Jara : 136
 Jarausia : 115
 Jatpara : 245
 Jasantri Devi (Jaswantri Devi) : 75, 78, 83, 273
 Jat : 36
 Jataka : 16
 Jatpura : 6, 183
 Jaunpur : 33
 Jecra : 83
 Jepora Kalyanpur : 248
 Jesus Christ : 60, 77
 Jath Dussehra : 74, 83, 84
 Jhukna : 6
 Jjogithet (Jogithet) : 83, 246, 248
 Jigis : 58, 79
 Jolaha(s) : 59, 169
 Junior Chambers Club : 79

Kabar : 17, 34
 Kabar Shergarh : 34
 Kabirganj : 176
 Kabirpur : 219
 Kachhis : 57
 Kadambini : 262
 Kahar : 58, 169
 Kahar Singh : 43
 Kailas : 3, 4, 8, 265
 Kaimore : 254
 Kali : 4
 Kali Charan : 220
 Kali Nagar : 84, 109, 125, 246
 Kalratri : 59
 Kalyanpur : 78, 83
 Kampilya : 22
 Kamua : 7
 Kanaujia : 57
 Kandiva : 26
 Kangra : 9
 Kanishka : 24
 Kanjar : 18
 Kanpauj : 25, 26, 27
 Kanpur : 112, 122, 123, 250
 Kanpur University : 227
 Kans Lila : 83
 Kant : 34
 Kanya(s) : 24
 Kapila : 23
 Kaproli :

Karbala : 76
 Kareli : 109, 246, 254
 Karimganj : 105
 Karnepur : 274
 Kattavirya Arjuna : 21
 Kashmir : 24
 Keshinganj : 105, 109
 Katali River (Nala) : 26
 Katan : 30, 35
 Katha : 28, 60
 Kathaka Sanhita : 21
 Katchri as : 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 162, 167
 Kathehr : 16, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 162
 Kathgodam : 125, 173
 Katwa : 4, 6, 7, 8, 267, 271
 Kauravas : 23
 Kauriyala : 5
 Kautilava : 23
 Kawali : 186
 Kayastha(s) : 58, 169
 Kesir Dalbhya : 21
 Khag Sarai : 248
 Khajuna : 83
 Khajuria Pachpera : 135, 246
 Khakra : 1, 33, 186, 271, 272
 Khalinawada : 246
 Khamaria : 46, 183, 254

- Khamaria Pal : 248
 Khamaria Pandari : 245
 Khanaut : 2, 26, 28, 29, 33
 Khan Bahadur Khan : 43, 44, 45
 Khandelwal : 58
 Khardai : 7
 Khandiyan-Baba : 78
 Khanideypur : 245
 Kharda : 274
 Khardiha : 35
 Kharg Singh (Kharku) : 31
 Kharka : 7
 Khatiks : 59
 Khaunka : 247
 Khawa : 6, 20, 25, 268
 Khawas Khan : 31
 Khera Bajhera : 32
 Kheri : 1, 5, 10, 17, 28, 29, 52, 56, 42, 45,
 89, 100, 103, 124, 130, 24, 267
 Kheri Branch : 89
 Khilafat Movement : 46
 Khilji-Ala-ud-din : 162, 168
 Khirkia : 83
 Khizr Khan : 31, 32
 Khudagani : 101, 129
 Khutar : 2
 Kichha : 2
 Kilpuri : 42
 Kirtans : 60
 Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd;
 Majhola : 104, 105, 135
 Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party : 256
 Kishanpur : 84
 Kishni : 246, 248

- Kitnapur : 84
 Koer-Ban : 134
 Koeris : 57
 Koran : 60
 Kori : 58
 Kotwali : 186, 189
 Krantkari Mazdoor Union Ara Machine,
 Puranpur, Pilibhit : 251
 Krishna : 59, 75, 76
 Krishna Janmasthanmi : 126
 Krishna Lila : 78
 Krivi(s) : 21
 Kshatriya : 56
 Kshettra Samitis : 154
 Kulai : 6
 Kulliyat-i-Jalal : 230
 Kulliyat-Surur : 230
 Kumaon : 31, 32, 34, 35, 45, 130,
 Kumaon Hills : 38
 Kumauni : 56
 Kunhar : 58
 Kunj Bihari Singh : 43
 Kurannagar : 250
 Kurirus : 57
 Kuru(s) : 16, 21, 23, 218
 Kuru Panchala : 21
 Kushana(s) : 24
 Kusumanda : 59
 Ksum Vatika : 230



सत्यमेव जयते

८५

- Lakhan Rao : 44
 Lakhimpur Kheri : 199
 Lakshmi (Laxmi) : 20, 26, 59, 75, 109
 Lalauri Khera : 132, 154, 156, 199, 254
 Lalla : 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27
 Lalit Hari Government Ayurvedic College,
 Pilibhit : 227
 Lalit Hari Sugar Factory, Pilibhit : 177, 180
 Lalita Prasad : 227, 228
 Lalita Prasad Har Prasad Sugar Factories
 And Oil Mills, Pilibhit : 104, 105, 135
 Lalita Prasad Har Prasad Sugar factories
 Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit : 250
 Lamoia : 135
 Lngar Baba : 78
 Lata : 22
 Lathia : 7
 Lavani Ka Itihas : 230
 Lavanya Lata : 30
 Laxmi Commercial Bank, Ltd., 120
 Laxmi Narayan Tiwari : 230
 Lazzat, Dard : 230
 Life Insurance Corporation of India : 122
 Lilhar : 78, 83
 Lions Bai Vidyia Mandir : 263
 Lions Club Pilibhit : 79, 263
 Lodi : 33
 Lodhs : 57
 Loha Bazar : 106, 107
 Lohar : 58
 Lohia : 7
 Lohri : 77
 Lok Sabha : 206
 Lot Pot : 262
 Lucknow : 38, 46, 119, 120, 131, 161, 175,
 178, 181, 188, 239, 243

'M'

- Madanchandra : 28
 Madanpal : 28
 Madar Ali Khan : 43
 Madhopur : 35, 134, 248
 Madho Tanda : 33, 84, 90, 120, 129, 133, 183, 184, 186, 234, 245, 248, 270, 273, 274, 277
 Madhupuri : 248
 Madhuri : 262
 Madhyadesha : 21
 Madhyamik Sikshak Sangh : 139
 Madhya Pradesh : 53
 Magadh : 24
 Magahi : 82
 Magarwa : 248
 Magha : 77
 Mahabharata : 16, 21, 23
 Mahagauri : 59
 Mahapadmanand : 24
 Mahatma Gandhi : 46, 47, 49, 123, 223, 225, 252
 Mahavira : 77
 Mahmud Ghazni : 27, 28
 Mahmud Shah : 31
 Mahof : 18, 129
 Maikhana-i-Khuld : 230
 Maikhana-i-Surur : 230
 Mainpuri : 103
 Mainakot : 6
 Majhara : 7
 Majhola : 105, 120, 125, 135, 248
 Majhola Co-operative Sugar Mills : 177, 180
 Makar Shankranti : 76
 Makrandapur : 248
 Makrand Rai : 35
 Mala : 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 27, 132, 135, 271, 274
 Malhana : 26
 Malik Khitab Afghan : 31
 Malik Maqbool : 31
 Mallu Ikbal Khan Lodi : 31
 Malayalam : 82
 Manakapur : 248
 Man Chandra Pratap : 26
 Mandhatri : 21
 Mangal Prabhat : 230
 Manihar : 59
 Manorama : 230
 Man Singh : 42, 267
 Mansur Khan : 44
 Manu : 26
 Maratha(s) : 38, 39, 45
 Marauri : 2, 7, 26, 42, 51, 83, 109, 156, 270, 273
 Mastana Shah : 78, 83
 Masjid Pathani : 134
 Mathura : 16, 78
 Mathura(s) : 24, 201
 Mauryan : 24
 Mauza Khas : 18
 Mayura Dhvaja : 273
 Mayuta : 20, 25, 27
 Mazdoor Parishad : 258
 Mc Causland : 44
 Mecca : 60
 Mehtab Singh : 46
 Meston Club : 79
 Meston Library : 229
 Milap : 263
 Miraj Adab : 262
 Miranpur Katra : 40
 Mir Mannu : 37
 Mirror : 263
 Mirza Jan : 289
 Mitra : 24
 M. Low : 45
 Mohanpur : 246
 Moolchand Dharamsala : 134
 Moradabad : 9, 35, 36
 Mordhaj (Mayura Dhvaja) : 26
 Morari : 109
 Motlaghat : 5
 Mubarah Shah : 32, 33
 Mudar Shah : 36
 Mudgala : 22
 Mughal(s) : 34, 35, 36, 103, 114, 168
 Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz : 42
 Muhabat Khan : 31, 32
 Muhamdi : 42, 267
 Muhammad : 76, 77
 Muhammad Rafi : 35
 Muhammad Zai(s) : 59
 Muharram (Moharram) : 76, 84
 Muiz-Ud-Din Kaiqubad : 30, 31
 Mukta : 262
 Mukundlal Agarwal : 46
 Mullokunwar Dharamsala : 134
 Multani(s) : 114
 Mundia Chaudhri : 8
 Mundiaghat : 5, 18, 27, 127
 Murao(s) : 57
 Musafirkhana : 134
 Muslim(s) : 16, 20, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 42, 43, 46, 51, 56, 59, 61, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 126, 168, 171, 180, 183, 219, 221, 233, 258, 269, 271, 274, 275
 Muslim Banjara(s) : 271
 Mustafabad : 136
 Muzaffarnagar : 6

'N'

- Nabi : 106
 Nachnighat : 6, 7
 Nadir Shah : 36
 Naga(s) : 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 74
 Nagabhata : 25
 Nagasena : 25
 Naghma-i-Jigar Doz : 230
 Naghmai Ruh : 230
 Nag Panchami : 74, 83
 Nahrosa : 5

Nai : 58, 59
 Naini Tal : 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 42, 43, 44, 52, 112, 124, 129, 133, 161, 164, 234, 265
 Najib-ud-Daula : 39
 Nana Dhondu Pant : 44
 Nanakmata : 2, 33
 Nanda(s) : 23, 24, 201
 Nandan Nikunj : 230
 Nandu Singh : 43
 Narainpur : 136
 Narak Chaturdashi : 75
 Naisr-ud-din Mahmud Shah : 30, 31
 Nasrullahpur : 110
 Nat : 58
 Nathulal Gangwar : 228
 National Foundation For Teachers Welfare : 139
 National Savings Organisation : 121
 National Small Industries Corporation : 111, 122
 Nau-Gawana : 89, 134
 Navadia : 136
 Nav Bharat Times : 262
 Nav Durga : 60
 Navjeevan : 262
 Navratri : 74, 75
 Nawabganj : 2, 3, 8

Nayika Bheda : 230
 Nehru higher secondary school, Shahgarh : 232
 Nehru Smarak Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Siddhashram, Bakaria : 228
 Neoria : 1, 23, 105, 120, 124, 125, 132, 133, 135, 186, 248
 Neoria Husainpur : 6, 7, 8, 18, 45, 51, 54, 83, 129, 133, 183, 184, 201, 204, 214, 233, 271, 272
 Neoria Khurd : 109
 Nepal : 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19, 41, 42, 103, 104, 123, 129,
 Nepali : 87
 New Delhi : 122
 Nigohi : 29
 Niharika : 262
 Nila : 22
 Nisra Barupur : 248
 Nizam Ali Khan : 45
 Nizam Dandi : 18, 269
 North Panchala : 16, 22, 23
 North Eastern Railway(s) : 112, 125
 Northern-Western Provinces : 184
 Nur Khan : 271

‘O’

Oriya : 82
 Other Backward Classes : 66, 223, 224, 252, 253, 264
 Outlet Channel : 89

‘P’

Pahari : 33, 82
 Painda Khan : 37
 Pakaria : 105, 106, 134
 Pakaria Naugawan : 83, 134
 Pakistan : 49, 53
 Panchala : 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 162, 201, 218
 Panchalam : 22
 Pandava(s) : 21, 23, 26, 270
 Pandri : 246, 248
 Pandu(s) : 21, 23
 Pangaili : 8, 18
 Panipat : 39
 Pantnagar : 93
 Parag : 262
 Parasua : 18, 269
 Para Suakot : 18, 269
 Parewa : 2
 Parewarup : 248
 Parewayah(s) : 248
 Parsai : 248
 Parwar : 57
 Parvati : 20, 26, 27, 59
 Paryushan : 78,
 Pastime : 263
 Pathan (s) : 43, 59, 265, 274
 Paurava(s) : 21, 22
 Pauta : 132
 Pautakala : 248

Pawayan : 3, 44
 Peria : 33
 Periya(s) : 1, 272
 Periya Bhit : 272
 Persian : 56, 219
 Phulhar : 84
 Picture Post : 263
 Pilibhit Bazar Shramik Sangh : 251
 Pilibhit Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Pilibhit : 251
 Pilibhit Gazette : 262
 Pilibhit Jagriti : 262
 Pilibhit Jaycees : 263
 Pilibhit Mazdoor Union, Pilibhit : 250
 Pilibhit Samachar : 262
 Pilibhit Sugar Mill Labour Union, Pilibhit : 250
 Pilibhit Times : 262
 Pilibhit Yavak Sangh : 79
 Pilibhit Young Men's Association : 229, 263
 Pindara : 8
 Pindari : 42
 Piparia Agru : 248
 Piparia Mandan : 246
 Piprabham : 248
 Pithoragarh : 274
 Pitri Visarjan Amavasya : 75

Pooni : 40
 Pragatisheel Chini Mill Mazdoor Union,
 Pilibhit : 250
 Praja Socialist Party : 257, 258, 260, 261
 Priaja Vena : 19
 Prathamik Shikshak Sangh : 119
 Pratiharas : 27
 Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad : 228
 Prishata : 22, 23
 Protestant : 59
 Public Intermediate Colleg , Puranpur : 232
 Funar : 34
 Pune : 40
 Punjab : 24, 37, 53, 56, 82
 Punjabis : 73
 Punjab and Sindh Bank, Ltd. : 120
 Punjab Cavalry : 45
 Punjab Infantry : 45
 Punjab National Bank : 115, 120, 273
 Punjab Rifles : 45
 Punjabi : 83

Puraini : 271
 Purana : 83
 Purana Pilibhit : 275
 Puranas : 21, 22, 24
 Puranpur : 12, 13, 84, 85, 89, 90, 92, 101,
 102, 195, 204, 215, 220, 230, 233, 245
 Purna : 60
 Purnanand : 43
 Puranpur : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 19,
 35, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57,
 58, 70, 82, 85, 86, 91, 93, 102, 103,
 105, 107, 108, 109, 119, 120, 124,
 125, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134,
 136, 154, 155, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166,
 167, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180,
 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 198, 203,
 214, 220, 230, 233, 247, 248, 256, 257
 267, 268, 269, 270, 274
 Pururaras Aila : 21
 Pushyamitra Sunga : 24

"Q"

Qaim Khan—Bangash : 38
 Qamar-ud-din, Khan : 36, 37
 Qazi Hafiz, Kalil : 230
 Quit India : 48

Qulab Tanda : 6
 Qureshis : 59
 Qutab-ud-din Aibak : 29
 Qutlugh Khan : 30

'R'

Rabi-ul-Awval : 60
 Radha Soami : 62
 Raghuvansh : 230
 Rai Gurdas Singh : 41
 Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur : 220
 Rains : 59
 Raja Debi Chand of Kumaon : 36
 Raja Harmal : 35
 Raja Harmad Arora : 36
 Raja Khushal Singh : 44
 Raja Ram Mohan Raj : 229
 Raja Ram Mohan Roy library foundation
 Calcutta : 230
 Rajasthan : 39, 53
 Rajasthani : 83
 Rajputana : 39
 Rajput(s) : 28, 29, 35, 36, 42, 43, 57, 59, 172,
 270
 Raksha Bandhan : 75
 Rama : 74, 75
 Ramayan : 60, 74
 Ramcharitmanasa : 76
 Ram Dulari Shiam Sunder higher secondary
 school, Bisalpur : 232
 Ramganga : 4, 5, 29, 30, 32, 35
 Ram Lila : 75, 79, 84, 85, 271
 Ram Naumi : 60, 74
 Ram Prasad Shukla : 230

Rampur : 41
 Ram Sahib Lal : 228
 Rani Tal : 17
 Rapatua : 8, 267
 Rashtrakuta(s) : 27, 28, 29
 Republic Day : 49
 Reserve Bank of India : 116, 123
 Ravana : 75
 Richha : 2, 36
 Richholia : 105, 162, 238, 265
 Rigveda : 21, 165, 241, 268
 Riksha : 22
 R. Larkins : 45
 Roh : 36
 Rohilkhand : 1, 16, 17, 22, 25, 29, 32,
 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 52, 57, 100,
 103, 130, 133, 162, 226, 238.
 Rohilla (Ruhelas) : 2, 3, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
 41, 59, 128, 162, 163, 254, 266, 269,
 270, 272
 Rohilla Confederacy : 38
 Roman Catholic : 59
 Roshan Singh : 43
 Rotary Club : 79
 Rovert Barker : 39, 40
 Russian Khanpur : 8
 Rustam Khan : 35

'S'

Saadat Ali Khan : 42
 Sabalpur : 251
 Sabepur : 109
 Sabna : 3, 38
 Sadar : 186, 198

Sadullah Khan : 37
 Safdar Jang : 37, 38, 39
 Sahadera : 22
 Sahid Badruddin : 269
 Sahukara : 134

- Saidpur : 106
 Sainjna : 248
 Salva : 27
 Saiyid : 59
 Saiyad Muhammad : 31
 Saiyad Zamin Husain : 220
 Sakairia : 6
 Sakat Chauth : 76
 Saksena : 58
 Sambhal : 30, 31, 33, 34
 Sam Browne : 45
 Samudra Gupta : 25
 Samvarna : 22
 Samyukta Socialist Party : 258
 Samyukta Vidhayak Dal : 259
 Sanda : 7, 44
 Sandia : 248
 Sangit Kala Kendra Pilibhit : 229, 233
 Sanskrit : 25, 219, 220, 227, 228, 268, 269, 273
 Santanu : 22
 Sant Ram Saraswati Shishu Mandir : 225
Saptahik Hindustan : 262
 Saraswati : 76, 109
 Sarda : 4, 5, 10, 11, 32, 103, 129
 Sarda Canal : 89, 90
 Sarda (Chauk) : 19, 32
 Sardar Khan : 38
 Sardar Nagar : 46
 Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Higher Secondary School, Bisalpur : 232
 Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Intermediate College, Amritakhas : 232
 Sarda Sagar Feeder : 90
Sarita : 262
 Sarvarias : 57
 Sarur Jahanabadi : 230
 Saryati : 26
 Saryu : 3
 Satpatha Brahmana : 21
 Saupara : 19
 Scheduled Castes : 55, 65, 67, 201, 202, 206, 217, 223, 224, 252, 253, 256, 257, 258
 Scheduled Tribes : 55, 207, 224, 252, 253
Screen : 263
 S. D. B. B. Rana Intermediate College, Pilibhit : 232
 Second Five-Year Plan : 154
 Second World War : 48, 126, 146, 149, 169
 Shab-e-Barat : 77
 Shabi : 132
 Shah Alam : 40
 Shah Azam Khan : 36
 Shahganj : 130
 Shahgarh : 6, 17, 19, 125, 132, 136, 249, 277
 Shahi : 129
 Shahjahan : 35, 269, 272
 Shahjahanpur : 1, 3, 6, 10, 29, 32, 40, 44, 45, 56, 101, 112, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 176, 220, 266, 270, 273, 274
 Shahpur : 106
 Shahi-Panch : 272
 Shailputri : 59
Sharia : 263
 Shambhunath : 41
 Shams-ud-Din Ilutmish : 30
 Shanti Niketan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kanakor : 228
 Sharaf Qai : 162
 Sharda : 176
 Sheetla : 74
 Sheetla (Astami) : 74
 Sheikh Kabir : 38, 269
 Sherganj : 124, 130
 Shergarh : 4
 Sher Khan : 38, 267, 274
 Shergpur : 6, 84, 108, 109
 Shergpur Kalan : 120, 278
 Sher Shah : 34, 122, 162
 Sher Shah Suri : 165, 168
 Shias : 76
 Shivaji Bal Vidya Mandir : 225
 Shivratri (Shibnagar) : 84, 246, 248
 Shivratri : 126
 Shoer Kara : 134
 Shri Mahalakshmi Rice Mills : 104, 105
 Shuja-ud-Daula : 38, 39, 40, 41, 254, 272
 Shayam Sunder Sahai : 46
 Siddiquis : 59
 Sidh Baba : 78
 Sidhmata : 59
 Sikandar Lodhi : 33
 Sikha : 7
 Sikhism : 56, 60
 Sikh(s) : 39, 53, 56, 59, 62, 74, 77, 126
 Simaria Ghausu : 18
 Simon Commission : 47
 Sindhi : 24, 82
 Sindhu : 24
 Singhari : 186
 Sirhind : 37
 Sirpura : 45
 Sita : 59
 Sitapur : 45, 131, 273
 Sitarganj : 44, 129, 265
 Siva : 18, 20, 26, 59, 76, 78, 109
 Siva Parvati : 27
 Sivaratri : 60, 76
 Siva Parvati : 27
 Skandnata : 59
 S.K.J.P. Girls Intermediate College, Bisalpur : 232
 Small Industries Corporation, Kanpur : 122
 S. N. Intermediate College, Pilibhit : 232
 Socialist Party : 256, 259
 Somadutta Sudasa : 22
 Somaka : 22
 Sombansi : 57
 Somnath : 26
 Sona : 106
 Sonars : 58
 Sondhoa : 109
 South Panchala : 16, 22, 23
Sports : 263
 Sri Dugdheshwar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Pilibhit : 228
 Sri Lalit Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit : 228
 Sri Ram Chandra Municipal Intermediate College, Bisalpur : 232
Star and Style : 263

State Bank of India: 110, 115, 120, 123, 273
 State Civil Service : 159
 State Government : 110, 111, 118, 137, 138, 152, 158, 159, 297, 225, 226
 State Trading Corporation: 126
 State Warehousing Corporation : 126
 Station Road : 48
 Suapara: 273
 Sub-Himalayan Belt : 92
 Sudra : 22, 56
 Sukanya : 26
 Sundaria : 8

Sundari (Ketapi) : 17
 Sunga(s) : 24
 Sunghari: 186
 Sunni : 59, 76
 Surasenas : 16
 Surat Singh : 41
 Surur Jahanabadi : 230
 Surya : 59
 Sutias : 5
 Swami : 62
 Swami Narainanand : 230
 Swatantra Bharat : 262
 Swatantra Party : 258, 259, 261

‘T’

Taj-ul-mulk : 32
 Talpat (Tidpal) : 30, 272
 Tamerea Nasheman : 265
 Tanakpur : 4 112, 125, 129, 131, 271
 Tanda Chatrapat : 137
 Tappa Anira : 17
 Tarun Bharat : 262
 Teli : 58
 Telugu : 82
 Tharu(s) : 26
 The Hindustan Times : 263
 Theka : 186
 The Nattonal Herald : 263
 The Pioneer : 263

The Statesman : 263
 The Times of India : 263
 Third Five-Year Plan : 154, 155
 Tilagiri : 249
 Tilak Trail : 230
 Tilhar : 3
 Tilibhat : 30
 Timur : 31
 Todar Mal : 162
 Tomar : 57
 Troup : 45
 Tugharil : 30
 Talin-i-Sahr : 230
 Turkish : 168

‘U’

Udaipur : 248
 Ugryaudha : 22
 UI : 4
 Ulugh Khan : 30
 Umar(s) : 58
 Unani : 233, 239, 240
 United Provinces : 16
 U. P. (Uttar Pradesh) : 16, 48, 105, 154, 188, 189, 250
 Upadhi Mahavidyalaya : 226
 U. P. Backward Classes Federation : 263
 U. P. Co-operative Bank Ltd. : 115, 118
 U P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur: 110, 122

U. P. Grid : 104
 U. P. Small Scale Industries, Kanpur : 111
 U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank : 119
 U. P. State Road Transport Corporation : 131
 Urdu : 56, 83, 229, 262, 269
 Urs Bade Mian: 82, 83
 Usmani(s) : 59
 Uttar Panchal (Ahichchhatra) : 23
 Uttar Pradesh : 16, 48, 110, 188
 Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow : 119

‘V’

Vadhrayasva: 22
 Vaish : 56
 Vaisnavism : 26
 Van Mahotsava : 159
 Vannela : 230
 Varahi : 136
 Varanaseya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya : 228
 Varanasi : 163, 228
 Varma : 19
 Vasanta Panchmi : 76
 Vaudeva : 24

Vedic : 22, 218, 221
 Ven(Raja) : 17, 20, 28
 Vidhan Parishad : 140, 206
 Vidhan Sabha : 206, 256
 Vinoba Bhave (Acharya) : 173
 Virata : 20, 27, 265
 Virvarma : 25, 26
 Virvarman : 19, 20
 Vishalpur : 256
 Vishnu : 25, 27, 268
 Vishnu Purana : 26

'W'

Walton Club : 79
 Wardha : 225
 Warren Hastings : 157

Wasti Ram and Sons : 104, 105
 Wilayat Shah : 45
Women's Era : 263

'X'

Nil

'Y'

Yakutillomas : 16
 Yama Duitya : 76
 Yamuna : 16, 21
 Yashovarman : 25

Yusufzais : 59
 Yuvañasva : 21
 Yuwak Sangh Library, Pilibhit : 229

'Z'

Zafar Yar Khan : 44
 Zamindar : 114
 Zaidi : 59

Zila Municipal Karamchari Sangh
 Pilibhit : 250
 Zila Parishad : 129, 135, 154, 157, 202,
 205, 206, 216, 217, 225, 245, 246



सत्यमेव जयते